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THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY, POLITICKS,

AND

LITERATURE

For the YEAR 1768.

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PREFACE.

AS the happineſs of Mankind is an object of infinitely greater conſideration, than the recording of thoſe ſhining events, which from their nature are ſo deſtructive to it, we could have wiſhed that the preſent year had been leſs fruitful in the production of hiſtorical materials: this unhappily is not the caſe. The War that has broke out between the great Empires of Ruſſia and Turky has opened a new, and it may be feared, in its conſequences, an extenſive field for Hiſtory. The Invaſion of the Iſland of Corſica has alſo, from the bravery of its defenders, been productive of remarkable events; and, from the motives that influence their conduct, is an object deſerving conſideration. The unhappy diſturbances in our Colonies, as well as thoſe which have happened at home, are matters of ſuch importance to us, as demand our utmoſt attention. A new War which has broke out

in the Eaſt Indies, is alſo an object of great conſideration. To theſe particulars we have paid our utmoſt attention, and hope we have given ſuch an account of them, as will prove ſatisfactory to our Readers.

The Compilers of a work of this nature have ſome particular difficulties to encounter. While on one hand we are attentive to the ſelecting of materials, and reſtrained by the limits aſſigned to the different parts; on the other we are anxious for fear of omitting ſuch things as our Readers may wiſh to ſee preſerved. A due ſenſe of the obligations we are under to the Publick is, however, ſuperior to every other conſideration; and as the preſent year has been uncommonly productive of remarkable events that do not properly come within the line of Hiſtory, the Chronicle and its Appendix have, on that account, been extended to an unuſual length. In this, as in every thing elſe, we hope our endeavours will meet with the ſame indulgence which we have ſo long experienced.

THE

THE

ANNUAL REGISTER

For the YEAR 1768.

THE

HISTORY

OF

EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

Rupture between the two great empires of the East and North. Invasion of the island of Corsica by the French, in consequence of a treaty concluded with the Republic of Genoa, by which that island is ceded to the French King. Different opinions of the importance of Corsica, and some observations on the conduct of the neighbouring powers. Seizure of the Pope's territories in France and Italy. The strict union subsisting between the Princes of the Bourbon line becomes more formidable from the conjunction of the House of Austria and Court of Portugal. Deplorable state of Poland. Some observations on the state and conduct of the great belligerant powers in the North. Germany.

WAR has again broken out. The whole eastern side of Europe, from the polar circle to the middle of the Mediterranean, is interested in its issue. The great empires of Russia and Turkey, the most powerful in Asia as well as in Europe, are engaged. Religion has entered into the quarrel, and added to its bitterness. The miserable country of Poland is the theatre of a contention, not more

deſtructive in its conſequences, than ſingular in its cauſes and pretexts. The deſpotick power of Ruſſia becomes the guardian of Poliſh freedom; and the catholick religion flies for protection to the ſtandard of Mahomet.

As yet the nearer parts of Europe are not directly engaged. France has indeed made an extraordinary movement, and it is not eaſy to foreſee what the event may be. That ambitious power bore a full ſhare in the calamitous effects of the laſt war. Theſe ſeemed fully ſufficient to correct, for ſome time, that reſtleſs diſpoſition, which had ſo often proved fatal to the general repoſe. Loaded as ſhe is with a heavy debt, and wounded in many eſſential parts of her commerce, it would require all her attention, together with a conſiderable length of time, to leſſen the one, and effectually to reſtore the other. Eaſe and the leiſure of peace might ſeem alſo neceſſary, to bring the great improvements ſhe is attempting in agriculture to any degree of perfection.

In this ſituation, ſhe has however ventured upon enterpriſes, which at another time might have plunged her into a war, and entirely prevented the attainment of objects apparently ſo neceſſary to her. About the middle of the laſt ſummer ſhe ſent a conſiderable body of forces to take poſſeſſion of the iſland of Corſica. This meaſure was in conſequence of a formal treaty concluded with the republic of Genoa, by which the latter cedes, for an indeterminate time, the kingdom of Corſica to the French King. Thus was a nation diſpoſed of without its conſent, like the trees on an eſtate.

It might have been apprehended that this procedure would be conſidered as an infraction of the treaty of Aix La Chappelle, by which it had been provided, that no change ſhould be made in the ſtate of Italy.

From various cauſes ſo extraordinary a ſtep has hitherto produced no viſible motion in any of the powers intereſted in that treaty; the ſmaller acquieſcing through fear, ſome of the greater from a change in political connexion, and others perhaps waiting the iſſue of ſecret negociations, or a more favourable juncture for the aſſertion of their rights.

The iſland of Corſica was of very little conſequence while in the hands of Genoa. As an independent ſtate, it could be no object of jealouſy or danger to any other. As an acquiſition to France, it may be regarded as an object of conſideration, eſpecially to the maritime powers.

Much has been ſaid on one ſide and the other of the value of this Iſland. Some have ſet it up as a place of infinite importance, fertile in its ſoil, producing all the materials of an extenſive trade; abounding with large foreſts full of the beſt ſhip timber, and not deſtitute of harbours equally ſafe and commodious. Whilſt others have repreſented it as totally barren and unproductive; full indeed of woods; but producing no timber of value in ſhip-building, and the coaſt totally deſtitute of harbours. Probably both theſe pictures may have been overcharged. It is certain, that the ſituation of the iſland ſeems to give it a command of a great part of the coaſt of Italy; and if the harbours are

not

not of the beſt, ſome by art and expence may be rendered tolerable, and ſmall privateers may iſſue from them capable of giving great diſturbance to trade in time of war. The French have ſpoken their opinion of the value of this iſland very diſtinctly, by going to ſo much expence and running ſuch riſques in order to acquire it.

The King of Sardinia, a wiſe and politic prince, who has ſo long and ſo ably ſupported the balance of Italy, ſeems to have been the only power who regarded it in the light in which it deſerved. It is ſaid, that he applied upon this occaſion to a great power and ancient ally, and propoſed their jointly taking ſuch effectual meaſures, as would have inſured ſucceſs; but this application being without effect, he was obliged to remain an unwilling ſpectator of an evil, which ſtanding alone he muſt be unable to remedy. The inactivity of the houſe of Auſtria upon this occaſion ought to be attributed to ſome other cauſes beſides either indolence or inattention. It is probable that the diſturbances in Poland, and the war breaking out between the great neigbouring powers, can only account for this conduct, and may from their nearneſs and other circumſtances be ſo intereſting, as to draw the attention of the court of Vienna from every other object to their conſideration only.

Whether it was from a deep and critical knowledge of the political temper and complexion of the times, or whether it proceeded from a fortunate concurrence of events only, France ſeized the lucky minute for the invaſion with impunity of that iſland; a meaſure which at other times, and in other ſituations, would have drawn upon it the reſentment of half Europe. The Genoeſe immediately put into the hands of the French troops the few places which they ſtill poſſeſſed in the iſland, and which conſiſted of Baſtia the capital, and of a few other fortified towns. If the court of France has not yet had the ſucceſs in that attempt which their ſanguine expectations formed, and the general opinion imagined, it is only to be attributed to the invincible courage of the Corſicans, and to the great qualities of their chief Paoli. But as it is impoſſible for a poor and little nation, conſiſting of leſs than 200,000 ſouls, to maintain ſingly a continual war againſt ſuch a great and powerful monarchy, ſo the brave and vigorous oppoſition hitherto made by the Corſicans can, without ſome powerful aſſiſtance, ſerve only to render their fall glorious.

The attempt upon Corſica is not the only extraordinary event, which this year has produced in the South of Europe. The peaceable eſtates of the Sovereign Pontiff, both in France and in Italy, have for once had their ſlumbers broken by the alarms of war, and have ſuffered invaſions and bloodleſs conqueſts from thoſe, who had been long looked upon and ſtiled the beſt ſons and defenders of that church. This may be regarded among the firſt apparent effects of that ſettled and ſtrict union which at preſent ſo cloſely binds the different branches of the houſe of Bourbon. Happy if it ſhould have none more conſiderable!

The conjunction between the members of this compact and the houſes of Auſtria and Portugal; both of which may now in ſome meaſure

be regarded as links of the same great chain, that embraces in the strictest manner the whole South of Europe, adds too much weight to an alliance already too powerful, and of so alarming and dangerous a tendency. Nor does the uniformity of conduct observed by those powers in the late disputes between the Pope and the Duke of Parma leave any room to doubt of the closeness of the present connections between them. And though as protestants we may be glad of any event that reduced the power of the Roman Pontiff, yet as good politicians we must regret, that any accident should throw so noble a country as that of Italy into the hands of so formidable an alliance.

If the South has not yet exhibited all the calamities of war, the state of affairs in the North has unhappily assumed and still bears the most melancholy appearance. The flattering and sanguine expectations which were formed on the conclusions of the late diet in Poland, and the intervention of the Russians in the affairs of that kingdom, were totally overthrown almost as soon as they were formed; and that unfortunate country has been since the theatre of the most cruel and complicated of all wars; partly civil, partly religious, and partly foreign. It must be allowed that the measures relative to the diet, as well as those which for some time past had regulated all the transactions in that country, seemed pregnant with such seeds of discontent, as might well be expected to produce, sooner or later, some very extraordinary consequences. We have seen a foreign army, under colour of friendship, take possession of a country to which they did not even pretend a right; we have seen them, for a course of years, peremptorily dictate to the members of a once great and free nation, the measures they should pursue, and the laws they should establish for their own internal government; and we have seen them seize the senators of that nation, and send them prisoners to a foreign country, for daring to have an opinion in their own national councils. It is not then to be wondered at, that the Poles, a brave and haughty nation, long nursed in independence, and whose nobles had exercised in their respective districts an almost unlimited sovereignty, should ill brook a submission to such unnatural acts of foreign power.

The consequences have accordingly been fatal. The resentment excited by patriotism from a sense of national injury and dishonour, being embittered and inflamed, by the spirit of cruelty and animosity, which is almost always inseparable from religious disputes, that unhappy country has exhibited, in the course of the year, scenes of horror, calamity, and desolation, with which we are happily but little acquainted in this quarter of the world. Citizen destroying citizen; foreigners drenching the vast plains of a great country in the best blood of its inhabitants, and the fields covered with the unburied bodies of those that used to till them, are but a part of the horrors of this dreadful picture. We see a great Monarch, who wants neither parts nor sensibility, a silent and helpless spectator of the ruin of his country, and indebted for his own protection to the destroyers of it. We also see a great and antient

antient Nobility, who have for a ſucceſſion of ages been famous for their martial exploits in the defence of their country, now fly for refuge to the common enemies of the Chriſtian name, and offer to put themſelves and their country into hands ſo odious to them.

Ruſſia is upon the eve of a trial of power and ſkill, with a great and potent neighbour. The conteſt will probably be very bloody, and it is as probable, will be attended with no ſignal advantage to either ſide. The Ruſſians have certainly at preſent great advantages, with reſpect to military knowledge and diſcipline. On the other hand, the enthuſiaſtic valour of the Turks, their numbers, and the reſources which ariſe from their extenſive dominions, may be ſuppoſed in a great meaſure to compenſate for theſe deficiencies. To this it may be added, that the inequality in point of experience and diſcipline will daily leſſen by a continuance of the war, and that the Turks are naturally capable of being very formidable in the field.

It is indeed probable, that there will be extraordinary exertions made on both ſides. If the Empreſs of Ruſſia poſſeſſes a ſpirit worthy of a ſucceſſor of Peter the Great, the preſent Grand Signior is ſaid alſo to ſhew an extent of mind and capacity, much ſuperior to any of his late predeceſſors. If no other powers interfere in it, the war, notwithſtanding, may not be of a long continuance. The frontier provinces on both ſides are poor, barren, and uncultivated; and the greater part of the few inhabitants, a miſerable banditti, that have ſcarce any thing to loſe. The expence and difficulty of ſupporting armies in diſtant waſtes, that afford few of the neceſſaries of life, is very great; nor is a battle in ſuch a ſituation attended with the conſequences that it is in rich and cultivated countries. The climate is alſo harſh, the winters are long and ſevere, and armies ſoon grow weary, when they experience all the poſſible incommodities of war, and none of the uſual pleaſures or emoluments of it. It is true that Poland will, for theſe and other reaſons, become in a great meaſure the principal ſeat of the war; but the calamities of the paſt year have placed that unfortunate country in almoſt the ſame ſituation with thoſe we have deſcribed. The ſavage and barbarous manners of the ſwarms of irregular troops that are employed on both ſides muſt alſo put a ſtop to tillage and cultivation wherever they direct their courſe; and they undeſignedly abridge the duration of a war, by cutting off the means that ſhould ſupport it.

It does not appear that the court of Ruſſia was at all deſirous of entering into this war, if peace could have been poſſibly preſerved, without giving up its favourite ſyſtem in Poland; and the occaſional diſorders committed by its troops on the Ottoman frontiers do not ſeem to have proceeded from any fixed deſign of giving umbrage to that court; at leaſt till matters were carried to ſuch lengths, that there were no longer any hopes of preſerving harmony. There is no doubt, however, but this court foreſaw that war would be the probable conſequence of its conduct in that country; an event,

which the repeated remonſtrances of the Porte, and the anxiety it ſhewed at the purſuit of thoſe meaſures, ſufficiently indicated. It was accordingly well prepared for this event; its armies were in good condition, its ſtores and magazines well provided, and the diſpoſition of its troops ſuch, that they might be readily aſſembled in bodies upon the frontiers.

Notwithſtanding any diſinclination this court might have to entering into the war, it betrayed no ſymptoms of weakneſs or meanneſs in endeavouring to avoid it.

Oct. 5. On the contrary, it ſhewed great dignity and firmneſs, upon the arreſt of its miniſter at Conſtantinople; upon which occaſion it loudly juſtified his conduct, and applauded his ſpirit, in not making any humiliating conceſſions, or ſubmitting to conditions, that were derogatory to the honour and glory of the empire. In a word, there is a ſpirit and firmneſs viſible in all the meaſures of this government, and an apparent vigour in the different departments of its adminiſtration, from which great things may be expected.

The conduct of the Grand Signior, in regard to the tranſactions in Poland, has been hitherto blameleſs and irreproachable; and ſeems entirely conſiſtent with the character of a good neighbour and faithful ally. The affairs of that country have, for ſome years paſt, greatly attracted the attention of the Porte; nor could it indeed have been an indifferent ſpectator to the late meaſures purſued there. The great and growing power of the Ruſſian empire, and the ſupreme aſcendant it has acquired in all the tranſactions of the North, were in themſelves, objects of ſufficient jealouſy to ſo near a neighbour. But the almoſt abſolute dominion which it had lately acquired, and the unlimited authority it exerciſed, in ſo conſiderable and extenſive a country, and poſſeſſed of ſuch great natural powers as Poland, was an object of ſuch moment, as the Grand Signior could not poſſibly have overlooked, without giving up every pretenſion to true policy, and even to common prudence.

In fact, while its kings were elected, its laws paſſed, and its ſtates governed under the influence of a Ruſſian army, Poland could be conſidered in no other light than as a province to that empire; and the ſplendid titles of Kingdom and Republic were only a mockery and cruel inſult on its degradation. The Poles might have urged, and the Turks might have been convinced, that the pretences of fulfilling treaties, protecting the Diſſidents, and guarding the freedom of election, was an uſeful ſort of office-language, which made a very good figure on paper, and had a plauſible effect in manifeſto's, to the vulgar, or to thoſe who were but little concerned. But theſe gloſſes could bear no political teſt of examination; as reaſons of the ſame, or a ſimilar nature, might be eternally found for the keeping of an army in any country, under pretence of friendſhip or protection, and at the ſame time converting it to all the purpoſes of a conquered province. In truth, the ſame reaſons would have held, for ſending a Ruſſian army to Conſtantinople, to protect the Divan, to prevent riots among the Janiza-

ries,

ries, and to reſtore the Chriſtians in that empire to their antient rights and privileges.

There is no doubt, but that the applications which have been repeatedly made for ſome years by numbers of the Poliſh nobility to the Grand Signior have had their weight with him. The propoſals lately made by the nobility of Podolia, and ſome other provinces, who, it is ſaid, have offered to put themſelves and their countries under the Turkiſh government, upon certain conditions, muſt alſo be flattering to the ambition of this prince. Without entering farther into the motives, it is certain that the preparations for the war in the Turkiſh empire, exceed any thing of the ſame nature that has been known for more than an age; that no expence is ſpared in the military departments, and that the Sultan himſelf attends to every thing with a care and aſſiduity, which ſufficiently ſhew how deeply he intereſts himſelf in the conſequences.

What part the great powers of Germany will take in this war, or whether they will take any, muſt be at preſent a matter of great uncertainty, and perhaps not yet decided in their own breaſts; as it will probably depend upon future contingencies, and the particular circumſtances that may attend the progreſs of a fire, that has been kindled at their doors. It is certain, they have been particularly attentive to what has already paſſed; have compleated their armies, and taken every other meaſure to be prepared for all events, that may happen in a diſcuſſion ſo intereſting to them. The King of Pruſſia has, in general, approved of the conduct of the court of Ruſſia in the affairs of Poland, and has, upon every occaſion, ſhewn his diſapprobation of the acts of the Confederates. The power of Ruſſia is at once formidable and neceſſary to him.

The court of Vienna has been much more reſerved, and, without any public declaration, has yet ſhewn no marks of ſatisfaction at the meaſures purſued in that country. It may be remarked, that upon the requiſition, ſaid to be made by the empreſs of Ruſſia at Vienna, to know what part that court would take in the war, the anſwer was delivered in very cool terms, 'that they would remain neuter, and that their armies were deſigned to protect their own dominions.' It is alſo obſervable, that ſome Ruſſian troops having ſoon afterwards purſued a party of the Confederates within the confines of Hungary, where they killed ſeveral of them; as ſoon as the news reached Vienna, Nov. 5. Prince Kaunitz ſummoned Prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian ambaſſador, and deſired him to acquaint his court, that their Imperial Majeſties expected immediate ſatisfaction for this violation of their territories.

CHAP. II.

Proceedings of the Grand Commission in Poland; among many other regulations, resolve to suppress the jurisdiction of the Nunciature. The Pope's Nuncio delivers briefs to the King, Primate, and Bishops, and a manifesto to the Great Chancellor, in which he threatens with excommunication those who subscribe to the acts of the Commissioners. The late Marshal of the Confederacy in Lithuania enters a protest against all the acts of the Grand Commission, and against every thing that shall be transacted under the influence of foreign arms. All the treaties between the Republic, the Empress of Russia, and the King of Prussia, are confirmed and renewed. Great immunities are granted to the Russian merchants. The Diet meets, and ratifies all the acts of the High Commission. The two great Confederacies are declared to be at an end; patriotic behaviour of the Grand Marshals. The Diet breaks up, and every thing is immediately after in confusion. Inconsistency of the accounts we receive, of the state and conduct of the different parties in that country.

THE Grand Commission that was appointed last year in Poland, finally to adjust the affairs of the Dissidents, had its powers also extended to other objects of the highest importance in the government of that country. The commissioners accordingly resumed their deliberations immediately after the holidays; the conferences were held at the palace of prince Repnin the Russian ambassador. Among other regulations they prescribed, it was decreed, that the King should enjoy a yearly pension of one million and a half of florins, to be paid by the treasury. That Prince Radzivil should have an annual pension of 600,000 florins, by way of indemnification for his losses, and for three millions which the republic owed to his family. That the Treasurer of the Crown, who had hitherto enjoyed a pension of 120,000 florins, should have it augmented to 200,000; that the Great Treasurer of Lithuania should have an augmentation of 40,000 florins to his yearly appointments; Count Fleming, the Bishop of Wilda, and some others, were also to come in for considerable sums; and it was ordered that the sum of 12,000 Polish ducats, should be granted as a yearly appendage, or portion, to the two Princes of Saxony. The revenues of the country were thus, under a Russian direction, disposed of for the support of a Russian interest, and for enabling the chiefs of that faction to stand upon a level with the throne.

Jan. 14th, 1768.

Among other matters of great moment that were transacted by the High Commission, it was agreed to confirm a treaty very advantageous to Russia with respect to commerce, which had been passed between the two nations in the year 1686. A singular circumstance in this decree, and one which marks the spirit of the whole proceeding, is, that the treaty is for the future to be understood and received in the form in which it exists in the archives

chives of the Ruſſian empire, and not as it was publiſhed and hitherto received in Poland.

It was alſo reſolved by the Commiſſion to ſuppreſs the juriſdiction of the Nunciature, and that inſtead thereof, a ſynod, or eccleſiaſtical council, ſhould be erected, of which the Primate was to be Preſident. That this tribunal ſhould decide, as the dernier reſort, all ſuch eccleſiaſtical cauſes as had been hitherto carried to the court of Rome, or laid before the Nuncio from that court reſiding there. That the tax on Pope's bulls ſhould be aboliſhed, or at leaſt reduced, and that a new regulation ſhould be made concerning the tythes. A miniſter plenipotentiary was alſo to be ſent to Rome, to inform the Pope of their motives for re-eſtabliſhing the Diſſidents in their ancient rights, and to deſire his Holineſs to withdraw his Nuncio, and not to ſend any more to Poland, but to inveſt the Prince Primate with the character of Hereditary Legate.

While the High Commiſſion was employed in this manner, a brief was delivered to the King, and another to the Primate, by the Pope's Nuncio; in the brief to the King it was ſaid, that he ought rather to abdicate the crown, than to ſign things that were ſo prejudicial to the Roman Catholic religion. The Nuncio alſo addreſſed a brief to the Biſhops; and he delivered on the part of his Holineſs, a manifeſto to the Great Chancellor in which he informed all thoſe who may ſubſcribe to any articles of that nature, that they ſhould be excommunicated. The Marſhal of the confederacy of Lithuania alſo entered a proteſt, againſt all the acts of the commiſſioners, and againſt every thing that was now tranſacting, or that ſhould be tranſacted, under the influence of foreign arms. This proteſt alſo contained many ſevere invectives againſt the Ruſſians, and animadverted upon their conduct in general in the bittereſt terms. But previous to the Marſhal's taking theſe ſteps, he had the precaution to ſell all his eſtates, and immediately after quitted the country and retired to Rome, to ſhelter himſelf from all purſuits.

The diet having met, was again adjourned for three weeks; the motives aſſigned for this meaſure were, that ſeveral things that tended to exaſperate the minds of the people, particularly the proteſt before mentioned, and the briefs delivered by the Nuncio, were to be laid before them. In the mean time the commiſſioners, who ſeem to have ſubſtituted themſelves in the place of the diet, and aſſumed the whole legiſlative authority of Poland, proceeded with the utmoſt vigour and expedition. When a diet agreeable to their intereſts could be called, there was no doubt of their giving the form of ratification to their reſolves. They were, however, conſiderably retarded in the execution of one part of their commiſſion, that which regarded the finances, by the oppoſition of the clergy, who abſolutely refuſed to part with any more of their revenues towards defraying the public expences. The commiſſioners however fixed the public contributions at 23 millions of Poliſh florins per annum; they alſo ordered a coinage of one hundred millions of ſilver, and twelve millions of copper. Feb. 1.

All

All the treaties between the Republic, the Empire of Ruſſia, and the King of Pruſſia, were renewed and confirmed; and the Empreſs of Ruſſia was declared and continued guarantee of the rights and privileges of the Poliſh nation. The Ruſſian merchants were to be exempted from the payment of any particular duties eſtabliſhed in Poland; but were to be ſubject to the cuſtoms of tranſit appertaining to the Republic. By the abovementioned treaty of commerce, and by theſe new regulations, Ruſſia took poſſeſſion of the whole commerce, as before ſhe had done of the whole government, of Poland.

By another regulation, the Dukes of Courland were not to be obliged to receive in perſon the inveſtiture of that duchy from the Kings of Poland; and the Courland nobility were to be exempt from all toll duties throughout the kingdom.

The diet, after two more adjournments, at length finally met; a conſiderable body of Ruſſian troops attended as uſual, to prevent diſorder, and to promote unanimity. The States had very little trouble: they had nothing to do but to ratify all the articles that had been paſſed by the High Commiſſion; and as an inſtance of the harmony that ſubſiſted between all the parties, it was agreed, that ſuch concluſions as the commiſſioners had paſſed among themſelves, in their private deliberations, ſhould be confirmed and ratified, as well as thoſe which they had paſſed jointly with the Ruſſian ambaſſador. The treaty which the commiſſioners had entered into with the ambaſſador, as well reſpecting the Diſſidents, as the ſtate in general, and whatever other matters, was declared to have the force of a law, and was to be conſidered as a fundamental and perpetual conſtitution. It was then declared, that the general confederacy of the ſtates, as well that of the Diſſidents, were now at an end, and the deputies made an entry to that purpoſe in the journals; after which, the buſineſs for which it aſſembled being now finiſhed, March 5. the King cloſed the diet.

It may perhaps be worth obſervation, that in this complicated treaty, or whatever other name it can be called, which includes at once both public and private, foreign and domeſtic affairs; that it was at the requeſt of the commiſſioners, and ſeems to be underſtood as a favour, that Prince Repnin gave his conſent, that the following words might be inſerted in it, viz. "without prejudice to the treaty of Oliva, or that of Carlowits," though the ſupport of thoſe treaties was almoſt the ſole pretence that foreigners could have, for intermeddling in the affairs of that country.

The commiſſioners had propoſed to aſſign to each of the Grand Marſhals of the two confederacies, the ſum of 100,000 florins, in conſideration of the great expences they had been at in the diſcharge of their employs with dignity. This offer was rejected by both the Marſhals, who nobly refuſed to accept of any retribution or recompence whatſoever, and declared, that in all their endeavours for the public good, they never had in view to be of charge to the ſtate, much leſs to ſeek any intereſt of their own at the expence of their fellow citizens; that they were happy in having ſerved

ſerved their country to advantage, and ſufficiently ſatisfied with the ſucceſs of their labours. In return for this unexampled patriotiſm and diſintereſtedneſs, it was reſolved to return them thanks in the name of the Republic, and to enter the whole tranſaction in the archives of the kingdom.

It might now appear that the affairs of Poland were ſettled upon a fixed and permanent baſis; at leaſt it might be imagined, that the preſent regulations would, for ſome conſiderable time, have ſecured its tranquillity. But nothing can be more inexplicable, by the imperfect lights that are afforded at this diſtance, and which appear only through a doubtful medium, than the late and preſent ſtate of affairs, and the conduct of the different parties in that country.

Laſt year the whole nation ran into confederacies; all theſe leſſer confederacies were at length ſwallowed up, and became parts of two great ones; the general confederacy of the States, and that of the Diſſidents: and ſoon after a thorough union and coalition took place between thoſe two. A diet was called, at the deſire of all the parties; Prince Radzivil, at whoſe return home the whole nation kept feſtival, preſided in it. The Diſſidents were reinſtated in their rights, which was a meaſure that both the confederacies expreſſed their deſire of, and made one of the articles of their union. The diet was finally cloſed, and both the confederacies voluntarily diſſolved in the greateſt harmony; the Marſhals thoroughly ſatisfied, and the reſpective parties ſo to all appearance.

Immediately after this pleaſing appearance of quiet and tranquillity, without mention of any intervening act that can account for it, we ſee every thing in confuſion, and the whole kingdom in a flame. The Diſſidents are every where cruelly oppreſſed, no mention now in their own immediate defence of any union, or of thoſe numerous and powerful confederacies, which they formed laſt year upon grounds ſo much leſs urgent. Prince Radzivil, who ſo lately guided the voice of the whole nation, and ſeemed to be the only man in it capable of cauſing any great revolution, is now no more heard of, ſeems to have loſt both power and popularity, and cannot preſerve peace even in his own neighbourhood.

The extraordinary violence of the meaſures purſued by the Ruſſians, particularly the unheard-of outrage of ſeizing the ſenators, and carrying them priſoners out of the country, muſt, till we can acquire clearer information of the tranſactions there, be regarded as the primary cauſe, as well of thoſe ſeeming inconſiſtencies of conduct, as of all the ſucceeding calamities. The apparent authority with which they dictated the ſubſequent meaſures both of the Diet and the High Commiſſion, whoſe deliberations, if they can be called ſuch, were carried on under the muzzles of their muſquets, and whoſe concluſions in many things had more the appearance of edicts coming from a Ruſſian Governor, than of the reſolutions of a Poliſh Senate, could not fail of producing the higheſt and moſt general diſſatisfaction.

It

It was also said about this time, that the Bishop of Cracovia was removed from his former place of imprisonment, to the fatal castle of Schlusselburgh; a report, whether true or false, which could not fail of exciting the utmost grief and indignation.

There is no doubt that the court of Rome and the clergy, particularly that part of them who are more immediately under its direction, finding how much its power in that country was to be circumscribed by the new regulations, made every effort, and used all their influence over the minds of the people, to blow up into a flame those seeds of discontent, which were already glowing in their breasts. It is as little to be doubted, that these efforts had their full effect, and contributed greatly to extend the ensuing calamities; but still they are only to be considered as secondary causes, which indeed operated with great force, when applied to minds already exasperated with oppression. Nor do the cruelties committed on the Dissidents overthrow this opinion; for it is well known that in civil wars, the minds of men are so embittered, and their animosities become so violent, that every trifling distinction, whether of party, dialect, or even district, will frequently excite the most inhuman cruelties. And even in the instance before us, it is said that the Greek peasants, in the course of their insurrections this year, were guilty of the greatest barbarities to the Protestant gentlemen who had the misfortune to fall into their hands, though they were under the same common denomination of Dissidents with themselves; and that they had been fellow sufferers under the same oppression, and in the same cause, for so great a number of years.

CHAP. III.

A Confederacy formed in Podolia. The Confederates take the city and castle of Bar; and oblige the commander of the crown troops in that province to take refuge in the fortress of Kamineck. Several other Confederacies formed, particularly at Halics, and in the city of Lublin; in the last of which places a skirmish ensued with the Russians, by which great mischief was done, and part of the city burnt. The Russian general Podhoriczani defeats a considerable body of the Confederates of Bar near Constantinow. The Confederates of Halics, under the Staroste Potocki, take the town of Brezani; but are soon after defeated by Colonel Weisman, and pursued into Moldavia. City of Cracow taken by the Confederates of Cracovia, who are besieged by the Russians. Engagements near Bar; the city and castle taken. Insurrection and barbarities of the Greek peasants in the Ukraine.

THE members who composed the Diet were scarcely arrived at their respective places of abode, when the news was received at Warsaw, that a confederacy was formed in the province of Podolia, into which several magnates and persons of the first distinction had entered,

entered. That they had chosen M. Krasinski for their Marshal, had already raised 5,000 men, and were also raising the peasants, to whom they promised money and arms, and made the city of Bar their head quarters. This confederacy painted a wounded eagle on their standards, and the motto, '*To conquer or die*;' they afterwards added, '*Pro religione et libertate*,' for religion and liberty.

Nothing ever shewed less judgement, or was more rash and premature, than the conduct of this confederacy. The Russians, deceived by the fairness of appearances, and by the strenuous remonstrances of the Porte, were just going to withdraw their forces out of the kingdom; and dispatches were received at this very time from Constantinople, which would have quickened their departure. It may easily be judged from what has since appeared, what the consequences would have been, if the confederates had temper or prudence to have waited for this event. In that case, the whole nation would have been up in arms before the Russians could have returned; so that, instead of destroying petty disunited parties, and crushing every confederacy in its infancy, they would then have met with numerous and powerful bodies of men, ready to encounter them, and who, if they did fall in the defence of their country, would at least have the satisfaction of not dying wholly unrevenged.

The first act of this confederacy was the taking the castle of Bar; which was looked upon as a considerable fortification, and was tolerably provided with cannon and military stores. The confederates soon after attacked the commander of the crown troops in Podolia, who was obliged to take refuge in the fortress of Kamineck, with the loss of 2,000 of his men, who seem to have suffered themselves to be taken prisoners, and then enlisted with the confederates.

Several other confederacies now began to be formed, particularly at Halics, a town of Red Russia, where they chose M. Potocki, Staroste of Trembohol and Great Cup-bearer of Lithuania, for their chief. Another was formed at the city of Lublin, which the Russians attempted to carry off at its first meeting, but were opposed by the inhabitants, who sounded the alarm bell, and fired at them out of the windows; a desperate skirmish then ensued, in which the Russians set fire to the city by their cannon, and five palaces, a convent, and above a hundred houses were burnt to the ground; the defence was notwithstanding so vigorous, that they were obliged to retire without executing their design. The Russian army, under General Kreschetnichow, formed a line in the palatinate of Cracovia, to prevent the progress of the confederates of Bar, who were now grown very numerous, and who plundered that General's baggage after defeating the convoy that attended it.

In the mean time, manifestos were daily published by the confederates, and counter-declarations in the King's name. The Polish troops either refused to fight the confederates when they met, or joined them, which they frequently

quently did in whole bodies. Nothing can more clearly ſhew, the general ſenſe of the nation, and the uniformity of opinion that prevailed, than that in the courſe of all the troubles, and the ſanguinary executions that enſued, it does not appear by the accounts that have been publiſhed, that there was ſcarcely a drop of blood drawn, in any conflict between the national troops and the confederates.

The firſt action of any conſequence that happened was at Conſtantinow, where the Ruſſian General Podhoriczani, eager to acquire the honour of a victory, which he thought would be eaſily purchaſed, attacked with his cavalry, without waiting for the coming up of the reſt of his forces, a ſuperior body of the confederates of Bar, who received him ſo warmly that he was obliged to retreat, with the loſs of 300 of his men left dead upon the ſpot.

This General, who is a native of the province of Montenegro, in the Turkiſh dominions, and ſaid to be deſcended from the famous Scanderbeg, ſoon took a ſevere revenge for this diſgrace. Having rejoined his forces, he marched ſuddenly with all imaginable ſpeed and privacy back to the camp of the confederates, which he found in a ſtate of diſorder that can ſcarcely be credited in theſe days of a civilized nation, or of any people that had ever deſerved a military character. They had celebrated their victory with the moſt extravagant mirth and debauchery, and were lying in this ſtate, without centinels, guards, or advanced poſts, when the Ruſſians poured in upon them. The reſt was only a ſlaughter, and a flight. The confederates loſt, in killed, wounded, and priſoners, 2,200 men, beſides eight pieces of cannon. The remainder fled into Moldavia, and were protected by the Hoſpodar, or Prince of that country. May 6.

An attempt was made about this time by the confederates of Bar, to carry off the Prince Primate and Prince Repnin, by night, from Warſaw, in which it is ſaid they were near ſucceeding, but were however prevented by the vigilance of the Ruſſian guards. All the provinces almoſt in the kingdom had now entered into confederacies, except the great dutchy of Lithuania, which was with difficulty kept quiet by the influence of Prince Radzivil and the Prince Primate. The Ruſſians had however ſo interſected the country, were ſo alert in their motions, and judicious in the choice of their poſts, that they prevented almoſt all intercourſe between the different confederacies; ſo that there was no concert obſerved in their motions, no mutual aſſiſtance given, and they were generally cut off ſingly, with little loſs to the aſſailants.

The Staroſte of Kamineck was ſent to Dreſden, with letters, and probably propoſals to that court from the confederates of Bar; but the Princes of Saxony refuſed to ſee him, and ſent him word, that they would have nothing to do with the meaſures in which he had ſo imprudently embarked, and recommended to him to quit Dreſden, which he did immediately. That court then made a declaration, by its reſident at Warſaw,

Warſaw, that it would not interfere in any manner with the confederates, and that any deputy that came from them to Dreſden ſhould be ſent back without an audience.

Count Branicki, Great Maſter of the artillery of the crown, received a commiſſion to take the field with ſome regiments. The object of this commiſſion was not to fight the confederates, but to endeavour to bring the crown troops, who had joined them, back to their duty, by publiſhing an amneſty in their favour. It was in the inſtruments iſſued by the chancery upon this occaſion, that the confederates were firſt branded with the name of rebels. We do not find that the amneſty brought any of the troops back to their duty; on the contrary, a plot was diſcovered in the regiment of dragoon guards, which were the King's own body guards, and which were on the point of going off in a body to join the confederates. What is remarkable, and from our imperfect relations of theſe matters unaccountable, is, that the officers of this regiment were almoſt all Proteſtants.

Scarce a day now paſſed without ſkirmiſhes between the Ruſſians and the confederates, in which the former, as it might be expected, generally had the better; and the animoſity was grown ſo high between the two nations, that wherever they met they came to blows; a great deal of blood was ſpilt, and great cruelties were committed upon every occaſion. The nobles of the neighbourhood having under ſome other pretence, but in reality to form a confederacy, aſſembled in the city of Gneſna; the Ruſſians who were in the city and neighbourhood engaged with them ſabre in hand in the ſtreets, where M. Zoblocki their chief, and a great number of the nobles, were cut to pieces. At the fair of Praſmits, though within eight leagues of Warſaw, a tragedy of the ſame nature was acted; the natives and Ruſſians quarrelled, and a number of lives were loſt. Innumerable miſchiefs were done in all parts of the country; a party of confederates pillaged and burnt the town of Zaleſwick, which ſeemed to be a barbarous injury and inſult pointed at the King, who had taken great pains in eſtabliſhing ſeveral valuable manufactures there. The confederacy of Halics, under the Staroſte Potocki, took the town of Brezani, where they found above fifty pieces of cannon, the uniforms of two regiments, and a great quantity of ammunition.

This confederacy now thinking itſelf formidable, the Marſhal Potocki publiſhed manifeſto's, in which he ſtiled himſelf Chief of the colours of the Confederates. On theſe colours were a red croſs, with this device, 'By the Aid hereof, Victory.' This parade was however of little uſe; the marſhal was attacked by Colonel Weiſſman, and ſo totally de- May 21.
feated, that it was with the greateſt difficulty he made his eſcape, with the Counteſs his ſpouſe, and a few particular friends, in a boat to the Turkiſh ſide of the Neiſter, the Coſſacks having purſued them ſo cloſely, that they fired into

into the boat, and killed two or three persons by the Countess's side.

Colonel Weissman crossed the Niester, and pursued the routed confederates a considerable distance within the Turkish territories in Moldavia; the Basha, who commanded in that neighbourhood, sent him word, that he acted contrary to treaty by entering with an armed force into the Ottoman territories; that he had already informed the Porte of it; and that he now cautioned him not to advance any farther, or that he would be under a necessity of drawing out his forces against him. The Russian officer pleaded ignorance of the limits, and retired: the Staroste Potocki made the best use of this protection; and his scattered party having by this means found an opportunity to rejoin him, he took a circuit through a great part of Moldavia and the territory of Choczim, recrossed the Niester, and sdddenly attacked in the rear, and defeated, a part of those Russians who had been in pursuit of him, after which he safely joined the confederates of Bar.

Almost all the palatinates of Great Poland were now confederated, as were the nobility of the province of Cracovia, who seized upon the capital city of Cracow, and established their head quarters there. Several engagements happened between the Russians under general Kreschetnichew, and the confederates of Bar; in one of which the latter gained some advantages, and shewed a conduct not usual with them. The Russian General having taken an advantageous situation near Bar, thought proper to intrench his army, to wait the arrival of General Apraxin, who was marching with a considerable body of troops to his assistance. Count Potocki rightly judging it of great importance, if possible, to give a blow before the junction of those two bodies, formed his troops into several divisions, and having in a great measure concealed his numbers and motions, he with a part of them made an May 28. attempt upon the Russian camp. In this attack being repulsed, he was pursued with great fury; upon which the troops he had in reserve appeared by degrees to support him; and the pursuers being now too far advanced, the whole Russian army were obliged to draw out of their lines, and a bloody engagement ensued, in which the latter were said to have suffered a considerable loss.

No authenticated detail has been published of the transactions in this part of the world; nothing can be more imperfect, more contradictory, or unsatisfactory, than the loose and unjointed accounts we receive of them; no connection is observed, dates are seldom given, and proper names are so varied and disfigured, that it is frequently by weighing and comparing a number of circumstances, that any conclusion can be drawn from the representations given. We now saw the confederates of Bar very formidable, and attack the Russian General in his camp, who found entrenchments scarcely sufficient to cover his army; in a fortnight after, without any action intervening that

that we have any account of, this confederacy is almoſt totally diſperſed, and the poor remains ſhut up and cloſely beſieged in the city and caſtle of Bar.

June 10. An Univerſalia was about this time iſſued for the holding of a general diet; the treaſury alſo at Warſaw gave public notice, that a pardon would be granted to the Marſhal of the confederacy of Great Poland and to his adherents, provided that they ſurrendered in three weeks, and made a ſubmiſſion for their fault. Large bodies of Ruſſians were now continually marching into the kingdom; and their troops were ſo diſperſed in every part of the country, and their activity ſuch, that numerous though the confederacies were, they were generally attacked and routed as ſoon as formed; and it did not unfrequently happen, that they were cruſhed in the very bud, in the firſt inſtance of their aſſembling. A continued ſlaughter attended theſe actions; and blood, violence, and rapine covered the whole face of the country. The Ruſſian miniſter Prince Repnin, being apprehenſive of the conſequences of the irruption which Col. Weiſſman had made into the principality of Moldavia, made a declaration to Meſſrs. La Roche and Saul, reſidents from Moldavia and Wallachia at Warſaw, That the conduct of that officer was abſolutely contrary to the orders of his court; that therefore the Colonel, though he had otherwiſe rendered himſelf commendable to her Imperial Majeſty, would be put under arreſt, and turned out of his place; and that they might inform their Princes and the Ottoman Porte thereof, whilſt he would at the ſame time ſend notice of it to the Ruſſian miniſter at Conſtantinople.

The confederates of Great Poland about this time received a ſevere check; a conſiderable body of them, under the Sieur Raydzinſki, being entirely defeated, and the ſcattered fugitives forced to fly for ſhelter into Sileſia; upon this occaſion the town of Piſdry was reduced into aſhes. Soon after this affair, the town and caſtle of Bar were taken; June 28. the confederates were ſaid to have loſt 4000 men upon this occaſion, including the priſoners. The Ruſſians took at this place ſixty-nine pieces of cannon, with a quantity of military ſtores, and other booty to a great amount, ſo that the ſhares of ſeveral of the common ſoldiers, in money, goods, and jewels, amounted to three or four thouſand ducats a-piece; the inhabitants of Podolia, Volhinia, and the Ukraine, having, from the ſuppoſed ſtrength of the caſtle, depoſited their treaſures there, as in a place of common ſecurity. Meſſrs. Kraſinſki, Potocki, and the other great chiefs, had made their eſcape during the ſiege; they afterwards went to Mohilow and to ſeveral other towns, where they attempted to form new confederacies; and, notwithſtanding the deſtruction that had hitherto attended that meaſure, ſo violent and general was the ferment, that they found the people every where ready to join them. They were, however, ſo cloſely purſued by the Ruſſians, and ſo continually routed, that they could not make any head, and were at length forced to fly for protection to Choczim, a Turkiſh fortreſs built on the oppoſite

ſhore of the Nieſter to Kamineck, where they for ſome time experienced a miſerable reverſe of fortune, and were reduced to the greateſt indigence and diſtreſs.

The firſt thing almoſt that we hear of the confederates of Cracow, is their being beſieged in that capital by the Ruſſians. Here they made a very long defence, which muſt in a great meaſure be attributed to the King's remonſtrances, who prevailed on the Ruſſians not to deſtroy the city by firing againſt the houſes; it muſt however be allowed, that the confederates defended it with great bravery. A train of artillery was ſent from the arſenal of Warſaw to aſſiſt in the ſiege. Count Bruhl, who was Staroſte of Warſaw and General of the artillery, refuſed this ſervice, and deſired leave to reſign, as he would not on any account make himſelf anſwerable to the ſtate for the conſequences of ſuch a meaſure. News was received that the firſt great column of the Ruſſian army under General Romanzow, conſiſting of 50,000 men, was advanced as far as Bialacerkew. This intelligence, alarming as it was, did not in the leaſt damp the rage which poſſeſt the minds of the people; ſo that though every day brought an account of ſome engagement, and every engagement was attended with the deſtruction of a confederacy, yet new ones ſtarted up faſter, and in greater numbers, than they could be deſtroyed. The antipathy and abhorrence to the Ruſſians was ſo violent, that it ſeemed totally to abſorb every other paſſion and feeling of the human mind; ſo that, notwithſtanding the dreadful examples around them, and the continual havock they were witneſſes to, they ruſhed headlong upon a deſtruction, which they did not ſeem to wiſh to avoid.

July 6.

An inſurrection of the Greek peaſants, which now happened in the province of Kiovia and the Ukraine, was attended with ſuch circumſtances of barbarous and inhuman cruelty, that it ſeemed to take off from the horror of many of thoſe ſcenes which this unhappy country had already preſented. Thoſe peaſants, who had long groaned under the tyrannical oppreſſion of cruel maſters, were now a ſignal inſtance of the badneſs of that policy, which would deprive any part of the community of their rights as men, and degrade them to the condition of ſlaves. The poor in all countries meet with much injury and oppreſſion from the rich and the great; yet we find, that where they are allowed to participate in almoſt any degree of the common rights of mankind, and to partake of the general gifts of nature, they will in times of public diſtreſs adhere to the fortune of their ſuperiors with the moſt perſevering fidelity, and freely ſpend their blood in the defence of benefits, of which they partake ſo ſmall a ſhare. But in the country of which we treat, where the bulk of the people can claim no rights, the cruel hour of weakneſs and diſtreſs was inſtantly ſeized upon, as the happy opportunity to revenge upon their maſters all the paſt injuries and oppreſſions which they had ſuffered from them.

The peaſants accordingly finding that moſt of the arms, ammunition, and ſtores, and many of the beſt men, were drawn out of the

the country, assembled in great bodies, and committed the most savage cruelties, murdering without distinction gentlemen, ecclesiastics, Jews, Catholics, and united Greeks; and sparing neither women nor children. The Sieur Dessert, Governor of Palawocs, and his Lieutenant, having fortunately got timely information of their designs from the Bishop of the united Greeks, saved their lives by flying to Rowna in Volhinia; but the barbarous peasants massacred the Bishop for his humanity. The Governor of Smila had so little notice of his danger, that he escaped to Rowna in his shirt only, and left his wife and child sacrifices to their fury. Fifty Prussian hussars, who had the misfortune to be in the country buying horses, were murdered by them, under pretence that they were Polish gentlemen in disguise. To the Jews they bore a particular animosity, as they had been long employed by the nobility as stewards in the management of their estates, in which office they treated these people with great cruelty and oppression, who now took a most cruel revenge, slaughtered many thousands of them, burnt their houses, destroyed their books and papers, and seemed as if they would leave no vestige that they had ever existed among them. Having called in the Haydamacks or Zaporoutské Cossacks to their assistance, they seemed to threat the utter destruction of the country; whole staroslies, districts, towns, villages, were sackt and burnt; and the devastation they made was beyond description. Count Potocki, Vaywode of Kiow, had no less than ten towns, and one hundred and thirty villages, destroyed in his own territories.

The Russian General Apraxin having at length marched with a body of forces against these miscreants, he slaughtered a great number of them, hanged a great many more, and took about 800 prisoners, most of whom were sent in chains to work upon the fortifications for life. The Haydamacks immediately retired upon his approach; and so great was the terror which the Russians spread among the peasants, that several thousands of them quitted the country along with the Haydamacks, with a resolution never to return. The court of Warsaw, to prevent such calamities for the future, issued strict orders to all persons who were possessed of estates in that country, to treat their tenants with lenity, and not to give them any just causes of complaint.

CHAP. IV.

Siege of Cracow. The confederates desire a capitulation, which is refused by the Russian Generals. The city at length taken by storm. Deplorable state of the country. Insurrection of the Greek peasants at Mozyr in Lithuania. A new irruption of the Haydamacks into the Ukraine; and a second insurrection of the peasants in that country. Town of Zwaniec plundered and burnt by the Turks. Several confederacies formed in Lithuania. Strange conduct of the confederates in that dutchy; those of Oczmania invest Prince Radzivil, and are themselves surrounded and taken by the Russians. Motions of the Turks and Tartars. Manifesto's dispersed by the confederates. The Russians form lines upon the frontiers.

GEN. Apraxin after this service marched with all expedition to the siege of Cracow, which was still closely invested by the Generals Bock and Chreschetnichow. The confederates defended the place very bravely, and made several desperate sallies; as provisions grew scarce, they maimed their horses, and turned them outside of the gates, where they were shot by the Russians; and their putrid carcasses lying under the walls, in that hot season of the year, infected the air, and added to the calamities of the besieged. There were a great number of Dissidents in the city, who were shut up in the Jesuits Convent, and their wives in that of the Nuns of St. Andrew: their houses, shops, and magazines were sealed up, and the Marshal of the confederacy posted centinels at them, to prevent their being plundered. Prince Martin Lubomirski, Chief of the confederacy of Sanock, being apprehensive of the danger of continuing longer in the city, made a desperate effort, at the head of 800 of his followers, to force his way through the Russian lines, in which he succeeded, and got clear off, with the loss of about half his men. Aug. 3.

At length the Russians, after a bloody dispute, took a quarter of the city called the Casimirs, and an entrenchment guarded by seven pieces of cannon. The confederates also burnt to the ground one of the finest suburbs belonging to the city, because it was useful to the Russians in their approaches, by which an immense loss was sustained, not only by the inhabitants, but by the merchants of other places, who had goods deposited there to a great amount. The besieged, however, finding their condition become every day more desperate, and no possible hope of relief left, proposed to capitulate, which was refused by the Russian Generals, who said the Empress could not grant a capitulation to persons who had rebelled against their King. This cruel declaration having drove the confederates to the utmost despair, they prepared to defend themselves, as became men in their situation, to the last extremity.

The Russian army being strengthened by the arrival of several considerable bodies, an express

preſs arrived from Prince Repnin to General Apraxin, with orders to ſtorm the place. The neceſſary diſpoſitions being accordingly made; the aſſault was begun at two o'clock in the morning, and laſted above four hours; and to divide the attention, and increaſe the confuſion of the beſieged, two falſe attacks were made at the ſame time. When the Ruſſians got to the foot of the wall, they blew open two of the gates with petards, in order to let in the cavalry; but the beſieged had ſtopt up the way, by planting cheſts filled with ſtones, and digging ſeveral deep ditches in the ſtreets; notwithſtanding all theſe difficulties, and the continual fire of the confederates, the Ruſſians forced their way through them, and entered the town.

Aug. 19.

They had no ſooner got in, than the confederates made a terrible fire upon them from the adjacent houſes; and the prieſts were very active in encouraging the people to make a vigorous defence. Nevertheleſs, the Ruſſian officers and ſoldiers are ſaid to have committed no exceſſes, though they might have made a terrible ſlaughter; but immediately publiſhed, by ſound of trumpet, that all who would lay down their arms ſhould be pardoned. This had the deſired effect; and moſt of the principal Poles ſurrendered immediately, and the people following their example laid down their arms; a ſmall party only of the mutineers retired into the Jeſuits convent, and defended themſelves there, ſo that the conquerors were obliged to take the building by force. This event would have proved fatal to the Jeſuits, if Prince Repnin had not before granted them a pardon, on account of their protecting the Diſſidents againſt the fury of the mutineers, even ſo far as to give them money to ſupport them under their miſery. The loſs of the Ruſſians upon this occaſion amounted to about five hundred men, and ſome officers of note were wounded; the confederates, having expended all their ball, loaded their pieces frequently with money, which they fired among the conquerors; and this new ſpecies of ammunition is complained of as doing great miſchief. The number of confederates taken amounted to above three thouſand; moſt of whom, ſoon after, got their liberty, upon taking an oath and engaging in writing, not to enter again into any confederacy, but to continue faithful ſubjects to the King and to the Republic; to return quietly to their reſpective habitations, and to conform themſelves in every thing to the new conſtitutions agreed upon in the laſt Diet.

This is the Ruſſian account of the taking of Cracow; other accounts, however, do not acknowledge the moderation that is here ſaid to have been obſerved upon that occaſion; on the contrary, they repreſent the ſlaughter to have been very great; and ſay, that few of the Poles eſcaped with life, who were in any of thoſe houſes from whence the firing was made in the ſtreets. During the ſiege, the Ruſſian detachments had the greateſt ſucceſs in all parts in routing and diſperſing the different confederacies; and the confederates of Siradia, Zywiec, Peterkau, Siewics, and many others, had been totally diſperſed.

A confederacy had been formed at Goſtin, by the Sieur Dzierzanowſki, one of the King's Chamberlains. This gentleman, who was

of a diſtinguiſhed family, but reduced in fortune, had been an officer in the Spaniſh ſervice in South America. Upon hearing that a native was elected King of Poland, he conceived ſuch joy at that event, that he quitted the Spaniſh ſervice, and returned home, upon which the King made him one of his Chamberlains. The pleaſing expectations which he had formed, were probably but little anſwered by the picture which his country preſented at his return. However it was, whether from patriotiſm or ambition, or thinking the King rather enſlaved than protected by his Ruſſian allies, he now raiſed troops againſt him, and became Marſhal of a confederacy. This confederacy, like the reſt, being ſoon diſperſed, the King offered a reward of 2000, and Prince Repnin of 1000 ducats, for taking him; and he was the firſt Chief of the malecontents who had a price ſet upon his head.

Notwithſtanding theſe continued ſucceſſes, the troubles ſeemed every day to increaſe; and the face of the country exhibited every ſpectacle, dreadful, ſhocking, or degrading to human nature. The roads were every where impaſſable, being covered with a ruined, deſperate, and armed people. The cruelties, which from the beginning had been practiſed on both ſides, had extinguiſhed all the feelings of humanity, and ſteeled the heart againſt every motion of compaſſion or mercy. Villains of all ſorts took advantage of the public calamities, and appeared in bodies armed, as if they were flying parts of ſome ruined confederacy; under which ſanction they committed the moſt barbarous outrages. The fields were covered with the unburied dead, whoſe bodies tainted the air, and made the country unhealthy and loathſome. It was computed, that by this time, above ſixty Ruſſian officers, who had been ſent expreſs as couriers, upon different occaſions, had been murdered upon the roads. Colonel and Major de Goltze, ſons of the celebrated Baron of that name, and many other perſons of the firſt diſtinction, met with the ſame unhappy fate. Whole diſtricts were in many parts entirely depopulated, the people being either cut off, or fled to remote places. Some German officers, who had been to buy horſes, declared, that in a tract of country ſixty miles long by thirty, they had not met a living human creature.

Every meeting of the Nobility was attended with blood-ſhed, and the ſabre was the reſult of all their debates. The Univerſalia that were iſſued for a general Diet anſwered no purpoſe; moſt of the Dietines broke up in diſorder, the Nobility refuſed to attend them; and there were but few Deputies elected. The Diſſidents were every where plundered, and treated with great cruelty; and there was not a Proteſtant gentleman in the two provinces of Great or Little Poland, whoſe eſtate was not pillaged, and his houſes burnt. Thoſe in the towns, who were very numerous, had no greater ſecurity, but were liable to every ſpecies of outrage; and the more unhappy the affairs of the confederates grew, the greater were the cruelties which they exerciſed on thoſe unfortunate people, as if they would retaliate on them all the miſeries that they ſuffered.

The inſurrection in the Ukraine was ſcarcely ſuppreſt, when another of the ſame nature broke out at Mozyr,

Mozyr, in Luthuania, where the Greek peasants murdered a great number of gentlemen with their wives and children; and burnt and destroyed a great part of the country. The Haydamacks also made a second irruption into the Ukraine, where they burnt three towns, above fifty villages, and massacred near 1000 persons; the greater part of these unhappy victims were Jews, most of whom they cruelly burnt to death. It was, probably, this irruption of the Haydamacks, and perhaps the return of some of the fugitives, who had before quitted the country, that excited another insurrection among the peasants of the Ukraine, who in the latter end of August rose in great numbers, and again renewed all those barbarities for which they had been so lately castised. The Chiefs of the confederates of Bar, being kindly treated in Moldavia and Wallachia, were joined by great numbers of their adherents, and began now to make frequent excursions across the Neister; so that Count Branicki, who commanded a considerable body of Crown troops in those parts, found more employment than he was equal to, in endeavouring to suppress the peasants, and to repel the incursions of the Confederates and Haydamacks.

The Grand Dutchy of Luthuania, having been kept in quiet through the influence of Prince Radzivil, had hitherto escaped the calamities which wasted the rest of the nation. The happy effects of this conduct were now so visible, and the present situation of affairs made any deviation from it so useless and dangerous, that a confederacy there can only be attributed to a blind fatality; or to one of the most extraordinary or most unaccountable movements of the human mind. Yet it was under these circumstances, when the two great confederacies were totally destroyed, all the others weakened and ruined, the whole country occupied by Russian troops, and the grand army in full march towards it, with the recent transactions of Cracow before their eyes; that the nobles of Luthuania, by forming three new confederacies, chose to encounter singly all those dangers and troubles which they had been hitherto witnesses of. These confederacies were very considerable, as well from the quality as the number of the persons who composed them, insomuch that Prince Radzivil, even at their first appearance, was afraid they would have carried off 5 or 6000 soldiers which he kept in his own pay, though he had two fortified towns to cover them.

The conduct of the Porte, and the protection and shelter afforded by it to the confederates, could not but be alarming to the Russians; but whatever jealousies they entertained on this head, were carefully kept from the public notice in Poland, where these circumstances were attributed to the partiality of the Basha of Choczim. The Turks had hitherto refrained from committing any kind of excess upon the borders; but in the interval between the recall of that Basha and the coming of a new one, a number of them went to the fair of Zwaniec, a Polish town upon the frontiers, where a quarrel happened between them and the inhabitants, who assembled to drive them out of the town; but the former being supported by fresh numbers of their fellows, who through design or chance

came to the fair; they killed several of the inhabitants, pillaged the town, and then reduced it to ashes.

The new Basha having arrived at Choczim, was waited upon by Count Branicki, who made a complaint of the violences committed at Zwaniec, and demanded restitution. This was in part granted, the effects that were stolen upon that occasion being restored; and several of the Turks, who had committed the outrage, thrown into irons. In respect to other matters, the Basha expressed in general terms a desire to preserve a good understanding with the Republic of Poland; but said, that as he did not chuse to interfere in the disputes that distracted that country, he would not turn out of the Turkish territories the confederates who had fled there for protection. It was at the same time observed, that he received the Chiefs of the confederacy of Bar with great distinction.

Sept. 8.

Several large detachments of Russian troops had been sent to Lithuania, where the designs of the confederates were so ill-formed, and so miserably supported, that it would appear as if they had confederated from no other motive, than to ruin the country, and to destroy themselves. The first division of Russian troops defeated and dispersed a large body of these confederates with great ease, between Xuren and Vilcomiers, where they killed about two hundred of them, and took as many prisoners. The confederacies of Kowno and Wilkomierz, which were the first that were formed, and who set the example to the rest, broke up of themselves without receiving a blow; and their Chiefs, after returning some prisoners they had taken from the Russians, retired into Brandenburgh Prussia. The confederates of Prazaw, though unsuccessful, shewed more vigour, and had a very sharp encounter with the Russians, in which they were however defeated, with the loss of a great number of men, eight pieces of cannon, and all their baggage.

Sept. 14.

The confederates of Ocszmania were still considerable, when they formed one of those strange designs, which may excite curiosity, but can never be accounted for, and in pursuance of which they were taken like wild beasts in a toil, and their confederacy annihilated in a moment. The scheme laid, was either to surprize or force Prince Radzivil, who was guarded in his fortified capital by a body of his own forces, equal or superior to theirs; and was protected by a considerable body of Russians under General Ismaelow, who were posted within two leagues of him. To execute this design, above three thousand of the confederates marched to Nieswisz, the Prince's residence, and peremptorily demanded, that he should either enter into their confederacy, or deliver up his troops, artillery, and ammunition. The Prince absolutely refused to comply with any of these demands, and the debate continued so long, that while they invested the town, they were so effectually surrounded by the Russians, that not a man of them could escape. In this situation they offered to renounce the confederacy, on having liberty to retire; but this being refused by the Russian General, they applied to Prince Radzivil to intercede in their favour. The Prince accordingly dispatched a courier to Warsaw, with

Oct. 18.

with a letter to Prince Repnin in their behalf, at whose return, upon their delivering up their arms and ammunition, and engaging not to enter into any future confederacy, they were permitted to depart.

The designs of the Porte being now become apparent, great bodies of the Ruſſian troops began to file off towards the frontiers of Turky, while new ones arrived every day in the kingdom. Prince Martin Lubomirſky, who with his adherents had for a long time found ſhelter in the mountains that border on Hungary, and from whence they did great miſchief, found means now to get a manifeſto poſted up againſt the churches of Cracow, and

Nov. 7. ſome other places, in which he invited the nation to a general revolt; and aſſured them of the aſſiſtance and protection of the Porte, in virtue of a treaty which he pretended to have concluded for that purpoſe. It was alſo ſaid, that the confederates of Bar, to intereſt the Grand Signior the more ſtrongly in their favour, offered to reſign the provinces of Podolia and Volhinia into his hands, and to become his ſubjects upon the ſame terms that are granted to the inhabitants of Moldavia, and ſome other provinces of his empire. They alſo publiſhed manifeſto's, and had them diſperſed throughout the kingdom, wherein they denied all allegiance to the King, declared his election illegal; and were filled with the bittereſt invectives againſt the Ruſſians.

Large bodies of Tartars now appeared upon the frontiers; and a conſiderable Turkiſh army was aſſembled between Choczim, Bender, and Oczakow. The Ruſſians alſo formed a line of troops along the Turkiſh frontiers of Poland, as well as their own country; General Romanzow had the command of the grand army, which was to act offenſively, aſſigned to him; and General Soltikow, that on the frontiers of Poland. The ſeaſon was too far advanced for any military operation of conſequence to take place before the ſpring; nor were either of the great powers as yet thoroughly prepared for ſuch an undertaking. The Tartars, as well as the confederates in Moldavia, who now amounted to eight thouſand men, attempted ſome excurſions acroſs the Nieſter; but they were attended with little ſucceſs, and they were generally obliged to retire with precipitation.

The winter, however, afforded but little repoſe to the unhappy country of Poland; where, upon the departure of the Ruſſian troops to the frontiers, the remains of the dying confederacies again lifted up their heads, and immediately reſumed all their wonted licentiouſneſs. The province of Great Poland was particularly harraſſed, where Malaczewſki, being appointed Marſhal of a new confederacy formed at Kaliſch, became infamous for the great miſchiefs he occaſioned; and for the horrible cruelties which he committed upon the Diſſidents.

No confederacy had been formed during theſe troubles in Poliſh Pruſſia; yet they were ſubject to occaſional inroads of the confederates, who, ſometimes, did much miſchief. A party of five hundred horſe now appeared between Thorn and Grandents, who ſtopt and unloaded ſome of the corn veſſels on the Viſtula; and threatened the villages ſeverely, if they did not furniſh them with men, arms, and money. A conſiderable party of confederates, amounting

mounting to about three thouſand, carried off the tribunal at Bromberg; after which, they committed great depredations along the banks of the Warta; but were, at laſt, defeated by Colonel de Bock, with only five hundred Coſſacks. The kingdom in general ſuffered a prodigious depopulation; excluſive of the havock made by the ſword and its attendants; the peaſants in great numbers quitted their habitations, and either fled the country, or turned robbers, and did more miſchief by ſtaying in it. Great numbers of people of rank fled from all parts of the kingdom for refuge to the neighbouring countries; the city of Koningſberg and its environs was ſo crowded with Poliſh ladies, and other refugees, that, though a capital, it could not provide lodgings for them, and numbers were obliged to go to remote places in the country for accommodation.

It may, perhaps, be worth obſervation, that the Ruſſians have taken all Prince Radzivil's troops, conſiſting of five or ſix thouſand men, into their ſervice; except about two hundred, who they have left as a guard to his perſon. They have alſo placed garriſons of their own troops in his two fortreſſes of Nieſwics and Sluck. Whether this has had any effect upon that Prince's ſubſequent conduct, time muſt determine; but it is certain, that he immediately retired to one of his country ſeats, where he has ever ſince reſided; and though his long abſence from court occaſioned much ſpeculation, he has not yet gone there.

CHAP. V.

Ruſſia. Declaration on the war with Turky. Preparations for it. Adventurer Stephano. Great bravery of the Montenerins; are at length defeated by the Turks. Conduct of the Porte with reſpect to Poland. Affair at Balta. New Vizir appointed. Ruſſian Reſident ſummoned to the Divan; ſeveral articles propoſed to him; is ſent to the Caſtle of the Seven Towers. Turkiſh manifeſto. Vaſt preparations for the war. M. Obreſcow, the Ruſſian Miniſter, is removed from the Caſtle of the Seven Towers to the Keeper's houſe, through the intervention of the Engliſh Ambaſſador.

THE affairs of Ruſſia have been of late ſo intimately blended with thoſe of Poland, that little remains to be noticed in our accounts of the one, that has not already occurred in thoſe which we have given of the other. We have before obſerved, that the court of Peterſburgh was not deſirous of entering into the war with Turky; if that meaſure could have been avoided without the giving up of a very favourite ſyſtem with reſpect to Poland. In the declaration made by this court to the other Chriſtian powers, upon the arreſt of its miniſter at Conſtantinople, great complaints are made of the common enemies of both empires, who blackened at the Ottoman Porte all the actions of her Imperial Majeſty, and ſowed the ſeeds of diſcord there by the moſt falſe imputations. To theſe incendiaries, and to the ſucceſs of their impoſitions upon the Turkiſh nation, it attributes that ſpirit of diſcontent which found its way

way even into the Seraglio, which occasioned the late change of the ministry at Constantinople, the arrest of the Russian Resident, and all the subsequent consequences. The declaration concludes with an appeal to all the Christian Powers, in regard to the integrity and justice of the Empress's conduct, an expectation of the just assistance of her friends, and of the good wishes of all Christendom. Our readers will see this declaration, as well as the manifesto published at Constantinople, in the State Papers of this volume.

By the latter part of this declaration it appears, that the Empress intends to call upon those powers in alliance with her, for such assistance as they are obliged by treaty to furnish; a circumstance which may not be without its inconveniencies to some of them. Upon the first accounts received at Petersburgh of the arrest of M. Obreskow, and of the subsequent proceedings at the Porte; an ordinance was Oct. 21. issued that one man in every three hundred throughout the whole Empire should be furnished, to compleat the armies. Soon afterwards a second ordinance was issued, that one man in every hundred and fifty should be supplied. It was supposed, from the latest calculations that had been made of the number of inhabitants in the Empire, that 50,000 recruits would be furnished in consequence of the latter order, who were immediately to be sent to join the regiments that are to make the first campaign. This political estimate must be erroneous, or it must shew that the late accounts of the populousness of the Russian territories have been extremely exaggerated. If these 50,000 are supposed to be only the 150th part of those that are able to bear arms, it will, with the usual allowance for old men, women, and children, represent the degree of population in this empire at a height that is not warranted by the best accounts of the country, any more than it is by former calculations. On the contrary, if this number contains the same proportion of the whole inhabitants, then the total number in the Russian dominions will not amount to more than seven millions and a half. This is probably much below the truth.

The Adventurer Stephano, at the head of the rebellious Montenerins, of whom we took notice in our last volume, has this year been very troublesome to the Porte; and these mountaineers in many severe skirmishes have behaved with great fierceness and courage. The Venetians were also obliged to draw lines to cover their frontiers in Dalmatia, and were very uneasy about the consequences, as the Turkish Generals, surprised at the resistance they met with, began to charge them with privately supporting the rebels. At length the Basha of Bosnia, being joined by the Bey of Romelia, and some other Governors of the neighbouring provinces, formed an army of near 50,000 men, with which he attacked a for- Sept. 3. tification built on a high rock, which belonged to the Montenerins, and which they defended with great bravery for three days, against the repeated assaults of their enemies, and was at last carried by storm, with a great slaughter on both sides. The Turks then attacked a monastery, situate among very high rocks, where Stephano and the main body amounting to 10,000 Greek and Catholic Christians lay. Here the engagement was renewed

with

with great fury, and the Montenerins for a long time withſtood and repelled the moſt deſperate attacks of their enemies, who, by their own accounts, loſt a multitude of men. Numbers and ſuperior diſcipline at length triumphed, over an obſtinate courage, and the advantages of ſituation; the Turks took the, monaſtery, and made a cruel ſlaughter of the rebels.

Nothing can put the bravery of theſe poor people in a more conſpicuous point of view, than the high encomiums which the Turkiſh General paid to the behaviour of his own troops, and the great honour he ſaid they acquired in thoſe engagements; at the ſame time he candidly confeſſed, that Stephano and his adherents had behaved with the greateſt reſolution. The ſavage trophies of this victory were in the barbarous manner of the Turks ſent to Conſtantinople, where they were exhibited with great parade to the people. Theſe trophies conſiſted of twenty-one of the heads of the principal rebels, and a great quantity of noſes and ears, which the unfortunate priſoners who had been taken were deprived of; to theſe were added two banners, a golden croſs, and ſome other ornaments belonging to the monaſtery, and ſeveral prayer books.

The Adventurer Stephano, who did not by his conduct diſgrace the choice of thoſe whom he commanded, had the good fortune to eſcape from this bloody conflict, and retired with the remainder of his adherents to the inacceſſible parts of the mountains, which were in the mean time ſurrounded by the Turks, who carried on a cruel war, burning and deſtroying the villages in the vallies, and at the foot of the hills, and maſſacring a great number of the inhabitants, without diſtinction of age or ſex. It happened fortunately for the Montenerins, and probably ſaved them from total deſtruction, that the Poliſh affairs became ſo intereſting as to interfere, and take off the edge of the Turkiſh reſentment againſt them. The Porte being accordingly unwilling to have any part of its attention diverted by the rebellion of a few miſerable mountaineers, the Baſha patched up a kind of treaty with them; by which, on condition of acknowledging themſelves vaſſals to the Grand-Signior, they were ſecured in the poſſeſſion of their country and lands, and the Ottoman army marched towards the borders of the Danube. Stephano immediately upon their departure deſcended from his faſtneſſes, and has ſince appeared as publicly as ever, while the number and attachment of his adherents is ſaid to increaſe daily.

There can be no doubt but that Poland has been the principal, or, comparatively ſpeaking, the only object that has in a great meaſure engaged the attention of the Porte for ſome time paſt. We accordingly find, that it has made numberleſs repreſentations on the interference of the Ruſſians, and the continuance of their troops in that country. The mode generally obſerved in the anſwers was, to repreſent the troops, which the court of Peterſburgh had upon that ſervice, as only a handful of men, who had no artillery, were not even commanded by a Ruſſian General, and were ſent at the particular requeſt of the Republic, and entirely under its direction, to preſerve at peace and order among the inhabitants

bitants for a little time, till their domeſtic troubles were compoſed. It alſo appears, that, upon repeated applications of this nature, frequent promiſes were made, that the Ruſſian troops ſhould be entirely and immediately withdrawn from that country.

In this ſituation were affairs, till the late bloody hoſtilities were commenced between the Ruſſians and the confederates; in which the latter being generally overpowered and cloſely purſued, were frequently obliged to fly for ſhelter and protection into the Turkiſh territories. The Ruſſian officers could not always upon theſe occaſions preſerve a ſtrict attention to the boundaries of the two nations; but ſometimes purſued the fugitives beyond the limits, and wreaked their vengeance on them, though under the Turkiſh protection. Complaints being however made of theſe violations of territory and good neighbourhood, proper ſatisfaction was given; Colonel Weiſman, as we have already obſerved, was put under arreſt; and ſome Coſſacks and other irregulars, who were charged with exceſſes, were hanged on the frontiers.

At length, a conſiderable body of Ruſſian troops purſued a party of the confederates, who fled for refuge to the town of Balta in the Leſſer Tartary, which the Ruſſians attacked and took ſword in hand, and maſſacred indiſcriminately Turks, Tartars, and whoever came in their way, to the number, the manifeſto publiſhed at Conſtantinople ſays, of a thouſand men, women, and children. This fact is however totally denied by the Ruſſians with reſpect to themſelves, who ſay that the outrages and pillage at Balta were committed by the Haydamacks. On the other hand, the Turks obſerve, that the troops who took Balta had a train of artillery, and that it is notorious that the Haydamacks never make uſe of any.

July 21.

It is probable that the Porte, being already determined on a war, repreſented the affair at Balta in the moſt aggravating colours, on purpoſe to excite the indignation of the people, and to diſpoſe them to that event. It may alſo be eaſily ſuppoſed, that ſome of the Ruſſian irregulars, conſidering the nature and diſpoſition of thoſe people, might, without the knowledge of any officers of high rank, much leſs the conſent of that court, have readily joined in a ſcheme of rapine and pillage with the Haydamacks, or any other of the lawleſs tribes who infeſt thoſe countries.

However it was, the news of ſo much Muſſulman blood being ſhed no ſooner arrived at Conſtantinople, than it cauſed a prodigious ferment, and every thing from thence bore the appearance of war. Orders were diſpatched to the Baſha's of Boſnia, Romelia, and other governors of the European provinces, to collect their troops, and march them towards the Neiſter; ſeveral other more diſtant chiefs had orders to furniſh their contingents, and the commanders of irregular troops to raiſe ſeveral thouſand volunteers. Large bodies of Janizaries and other forces, and great quantities of proviſions and military ſtores, were daily ſhipt off for the port of Varna on the Black ſea; the Dgebelli Timariots, who hold their lands without being obliged to perſonal ſervice,

vice, were ordered to send their substitutes. This body, which consists entirely of cavalry, is computed at 6000 men.

While things were in this situation, the Grand Vizir, being of a pacific disposition, and it is said averse to the war, was deposed, and Selictar Hamzey Pacha appointed. This change in the administration, which from the beginning left little room to doubt of a war, soon gave convincing proofs of it. In a few days after the arrival of the new Vizir, a grand council was held, at which assisted all the great officers and ministers of state, and the officers of the militia; M. Obrescow, the Russian Resident, was also invited to attend. The audience was given contrary to the usual custom with open doors, and in the presence of above 600 persons. The intention of the Porte, in thus making their proceedings public, was to convince the people of the justice of their cause, if the Resident refused to agree to the articles which were intended to be proposed to him.

Oct. 3.

The conference was short but very animated. Some animadversions being first made on the affair at Balta, the Resident was asked, when the Russian troops would depart from Poland, and what object they had in view in continuing there; to which the Resident replied, that the Russian troops would not quit Poland, till all the Poles had submitted to their King. It was then finally demanded, whether, according to the treaties between the two empires, the court of Russia would refrain from interfering, under any pretence of guarantee or promise, in the affairs of that country. It was also required of him to sign articles to that purpose immediately, as well as for the speedy withdrawing of the Russian troops; and that the allies of his court should guarantee the performance of these articles. To these extraordinary propositions M. Obrescow answered, that his powers were limited, and that he could give no answer upon those heads, which were matters that lay only in the breast of his Sovereign. The report of this conference being made to the Grand Signior, he immediately ordered the Russian Minister to be sent prisoner to the Castle of the Seven Towers; to which place he was directly conducted, together with his secretary, three of his interpreters, and several more of his domestics.

This barbarous and unjust method, of confining the Residents of those powers with whom they break, is peculiar to the Turks, who keep no Ambassadors at Christian courts, and regard the European Ministers as little more than Consuls, who superintend the trade of their respective countries. In former days, the Christian Ministers who have had the misfortune of being confined upon these occasions have been treated with great cruelty and indignity, which however has not been the case of late years.

As this act of hostility is always regarded as equivalent to a declaration of war; so now the whole empire seemed to be in motion; and another great council having been held a few days after, the war was announced in form to all the orders of the state. As the Tartars from their situation

Oct. 8.

ſituation muſt be of conſiderable importance, and bear a great ſhare in this war, the Sultan thought proper to re-eſtabliſh Crim Gueray, their late Chan, in that dignity. This Prince, being accordingly ſent for to Conſtantinople from his country houſe, was received with great diſtinction, and loaded with rich preſents by the Sultan, whoſe example was followed by the Vizir and all the great Officers of ſtate; and his ſon was appointed a Seraſkier, or Commander of 30,000 men. The new Grand Vizir had enjoyed his dignity only a very ſmall time when he reſigned it, as was ſaid on account of his bad ſtate of health; whether that was the real cauſe or no, he retired without any marks of diſlike or diſgrace, and was ſucceeded by Mahemet Emîn Pacha, the Kaimachan, or Grand Vizir's vicegerent; a man ſaid to have parts, and to be of an enterprizing and ambitious ſpirit.

Soon afterwards the Reis Effendi, or Great Chancellor, communicated to the foreign Miniſters, to be tranſmitted to their reſpective courts, a manifeſto containing the cauſes which influenced the Porte to enter into a war with Ruſſia. This manifeſto, which turns almoſt ſolely upon the conduct of the Ruſſians in Poland, calls in queſtion the election of the King, whom it pretends they had made by force and violence, contrary to the inclinations of the people, and the ſenſe of the Republic. That, in ſupport of this violent meaſure, their armies had ever ſince continued to over-run that country; that they deprived the people, who had a free right to elect their own King, of their eſtates real and perſonal, and took away their lives, becauſe they would not ſubmit to a perſon whom they had not elected as their King; and that the Sublime Porte, out of friendſhip to Ruſſia, and an unwillingneſs to proceed to extremities, had diſguiſed her griefs, and deferred her reſentment, for three years paſt. The manifeſto mentions the arreſt of the Ruſſian Reſident, and ſeems to inſinuate an apology for that mode of acting, by ſaying, 'that, according to the antient etiquette of the Sublime Porte, the ſaid Reſident muſt remain in the Caſtle of the Seven Towers.'

Oct. 30.

The manifeſto in itſelf is only a looſe vague compoſition, the reaſoning confuſed, and the charges not properly proved. It ſets forth, as an inſtance of the unfitneſs of the preſent King, that he is not of a Royal family, which the Porte muſt well know to have been the caſe of many Kings of Poland, and that ſome of the greateſt Princes that ever filled the Throne were called to it from a private ſtation. It alſo ſeems late, as well as ſtrange, to diſpute the validity of an election at the end of four years, without the having made any declaration againſt it in all that time, or the giving any teſtimony that the perſon elected was not acknowledged as King.

In the mean time the preparations for war were carried on with the greateſt ardour imaginable, and ſuch vigour and expedition ſhewn, that a letter from Conſtantinople ſays, 'More proviſion has been made here for war in eight days, than would have been done in any other nation in Europe in as many months.' Above 300 letters

letters were dispatched in six days to different parts of the empire, to order the necessary preparations to be made for the forming of a prodigious army early in the spring. The Grand Signior himself, sometimes in disguise, and sometimes publickly, examined closely into the state and conduct of the army, and was a minute enquirer into every thing that had any relation to the military department. This Prince frequently attended to the exercises of his matrosses, who sprung several mines before him, with which he seemed much pleased; and his whole conduct not only testified his desire to acquire military knowledge, but also how deeply his mind was engaged in the event.

The news of war, which in most other countries causes some alarm, had a very different effect upon the Mussulmen, who in most parts of this empire received it with the highest demonstrations of joy. The commanders and principal officers of the different corps vied with the greatest emulation, and spared no expence in endeavouring to procure the finest and most costly field equipages, so that nothing could be more splendid than their appearance. In the Asiatic provinces especially, this magnificence and desire of shew and parade was carried to the highest extreme; the tents of the grandees were of gold or silver stuffs; their standards sattin richly ornamented; and all their arms mounted with silver. They carried with them large sums of money, which many of them were obliged to borrow till the end of the campaign; and their tents were filled with their richest and most valuable effects. If this brings to view the antient magnificence of the Eastern armies, it also reminds us of their inefficacy, when opposed only to handfuls of men covered with rusty iron, but whose minds and bodies were tempered to the hardness of the armour which they wore.

A prodigious park of artillery was formed, consisting, it is said, of 600 pieces of heavy cannon; and the Grand Signior's tents and field equipage were prepared, so that it was supposed he would make the campaign in company with the Vizir. Notice was given to the Chancery of State, the Department of the Finances, and several other of the public offices, that they should be ready to follow the Grand Vizir to the army in the spring, and that they should carry all the state papers from the beginning of the present century with them. The Officers of the Department of Foreign affairs also received the same orders, much to the dissatisfaction of the foreign ministers, to whom it will be very troublesome.

Great bodies of the Asiatic troops were continually wafted over to the European side of the Hellespont; but the great disorders they committed, in their march through the suburbs of Constantinople, occasioned an order, by which they were latterly obliged to take shipping at the Dardanelles, from whence they were transported by the Black sea to Gallipoly. The Sultan seemed very desirous to introduce a more rigorous form of discipline among the troops. To this purpose, every corps of the army was obliged to encamp regularly, and lie in their tents; and no officer

of whatever rank, was allowed to lodge in a houſe during any part of the march. He alſo made many regulations to prevent the diſorders, to which that country, from its peculiar form of government, is liable in time of war. Among the reſt, wine was forbid under the ſevereſt penalties; and all thoſe who were poſſeſſed of any quantities of it were obliged to ſtave it, or elſe to ſend it out of the country in a limited time, on pain of confiſcation, and an arbitrary fine being impoſed on them. Being doubtful of the fidelity of the Greeks, the Chriſtians throughout the empire were ordered to deliver up all their arms, except the Greek and Armenian merchants, who were allowed to keep ſuch as were neceſſary for defence in their journies. This order was received with great reluctance, and, except near the capital, and in places where a military force commanded immediate awe, ſeems to have been but little complied with; the Chriſtians of the Morea in particular, and of ſeveral of the iſlands in the Archipelago, abſolutely refuſed to part with their arms, and ſome blood was ſhed in different places upon that account.

The Sultan demanded a contribution of 650,000 piaſters from the Jews, Greeks, and Armenians, who dwelt in the capital, which they readily paid; and he promiſed that no other demand ſhould be made upon them during the war. When we conſider the violent influence that religious prejudices have upon the Turks, and reflect that almoſt all the trade and the money tranſactions of that great city are carried on and negociated by thoſe people, we are at a loſs which to admire moſt, the moderation of the original demand, or the lenity that granted the future indemnity. A prodigious ſum of money, if we can believe the accounts; 20,000,000 piaſters, was allotted to accelerate, and carry into execution, the neceſſary preparations for the firſt campaign only; and it was ſaid 250,000 men were deſigned for that ſervice, excluſive of the Tartars. All the different bodies of troops, as they arrived, were ſent off towards the Danube; which, as it was too late for any ſervice before the ſpring, and the conſtitutions of the Aſiatics in particular were very unfit to bear the rigour of the winter in that climate, does not ſeem at firſt ſight to be the reſult of the beſt policy. It is probable that the Porte was apprehenſive, that the Ruſſians might have made ſome extraordinary efforts in the winter, and that they did not chuſe to keep a multitude of troops of different nations too near the capital.

Notwithſtanding the meaſures that were taken to preſerve order and quiet, yet ſuch are the bad effects of the Turkiſh policy, that the ſtreets of Conſtantinople were conſtantly crowded with armed men, who made it very dangerous to the natives as well as to foreigners. It is a part of the Ottoman military ſyſtem, and deſigned to keep up that enthuſiaſm, which they have found ſo uſeful, among their troops, that every Muſſulman, who enliſts himſelf as a ſoldier to fight againſt the enemies of their faith, devotes

his life as a martyr to die in the cauſe of religion. From their being conſidered in this ſanctified light, there is no redreſs for the exorbitances that are committed by the new levies in the beginning of a war; and a number of wretches enliſt, only to make uſe of this licence, while others go about armed, and pretend to have enliſted, merely for the ſame purpoſe.

The day after the arreſt of the Ruſſian Reſident, the Engliſh Ambaſſador preſented a memorial, in which he propoſed, that, in conſideration of M. Obreſkow's bad ſtate of health, he might be confined in his own hotel, inſtead of the Caſtle of the ſeven towers. Although this requeſt was ſeconded by the Pruſſian Miniſter, it produced for the preſent no effect. The Engliſh Miniſter, not diſcouraged, preſented in ſome time another memorial, couched in very ſtrong terms, in which he repreſented, 'That if M. Obreſkow, who was well known to be in a very bad ſtate of health, ſhould happen to die in his preſent confinement, the publick would look upon that event to have been premeditated by the government, which would bring upon the Porte the reproach of all other powers; and that beſides, if during the courſe of the war any Ottoman Nobleman ſhould be taken priſoner by the Ruſſians, he would be expoſed by way of repriſal to the ſame fate.' This remonſtrance, though not entirely complied with, produced a happy change in the ſituation of the Ruſſian Miniſter, who with his retinue was removed from a cloſe unhealthy priſon, to the houſe of the Keeper of the Caſtle of the ſeven towers, where they were commodiouſly lodged.

CHAP. VI.

The Empire. Conduct of the court of Vienna. Of the Electoral houſe of Saxony. King of Pruſſia. Liberal donation to his ſubjects in Sileſia. Extraordinary diſturbances at Neufchattel; murder of the Sieur Gaudot. Flouriſhing ſtate of Denmark. Attention paid by the King to the arts, and encouragement given to the profeſſors of them. An order given for a general ſurvey of that kingdom. State of Sweden. Extraordinary exertion of vigour and ſpirit in the King. Abdicates the Crown. A proclamation iſſued, for an anticipated convocation of the ſtates. The King reſumes the Government.

THE preſent Emperor ſeems calculated to make a diſtinguiſhed figure in the ſyſtem of Europe, and may probably reſtore that empire to a degree of weight and dignity, which it has not known for ſome time. We already ſee that he has new modelled and reformed the armies, has introduced ſeveral uſeful modes of œconomy, is attentive to every department of government, and has gained the love and admiration of the people to a very high degree.

The

The marriage which has taken place this year between the King of Naples and the Arch-dutcheſs Caroline, and the other that is concluded between the Duke of Parma and the Arch-dutcheſs Amelia, are circumſtances that could not be pleaſing to thoſe who thought the houſe of Bourbon already too formidable. The ties of blood between Princes are however ſo little attended to, when they at all interfere with their political intereſts, that nothing concluſive can be drawn from a ſpeculation of this nature. Experience ſhews that no ſyſtem founded upon ſo uncertain a ground is at all to be depended on.

April 7.

The military arrangements were this year very numerous in the Imperial dominions, one project continually treading on the heels of another; among the œconomical ſyſtems in that department, they enlarged their corps of cavalry, conſolidating two ſquadrons into one; and they incorporated 22 regiments of foot into as many old ones. Great pains were taken to remount the cavalry, ſo that in a few weeks ſeveral thouſand horſes croſſed the Elbe, that were bought for the Auſtrian and Saxon troops. As this court has not been inattentive to what paſſed in Poland, ſeveral ſmall camps were formed during the ſummer, in Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary; and when, towards the latter part of the ſeaſon, the tranſactions in that country became more intereſting, a conſiderable line of troops was ſtationed on the frontiers. All theſe camps were viſited by the Emperor in perſon, who examined into every department of the military, reformed a multitude of abuſes, and introduced new and ſtricter modes of diſcipline. In one of theſe tours which he made into the kingdom of Hungary, the Baſha of Belgrade invited his Imperial Majeſty to viſit that fortreſs, and aſſured him that he ſhould be received and treated with the ſame honours as the Grand Signior.

An edict was iſſued this year by the Emperor, which required the ſeveral governments of Germany not to permit their ſubjects to leave the empire, or even to diſpoſe of their effects, if an intention of departure was ſuſpected. In reſpect to domeſtic matters, mildneſs in government, and a tenderneſs and condeſcenſion to the people, ſeem to be the ruling principles at preſent of the court of Vienna. Many regulations have been lately made that are highly beneficial to them, particularly in reſpect to quartering the army, which was one of their heavieſt grievances. We took notice in our laſt volume, that the Empreſs Queen had given her ſoldiers liberty to marry; ſhe has lately publiſhed an ordinance, whereby, as an encouragement, ſhe grants to all ſerjeants, corporals, and ſoldiers, who are married, three kreutzers per day, above their common pay, for every child of either ſex they have. This encouragement to matrimony among the non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers of her army, ſo contrary to general practice, may well deſerve the attention of other powers.

Uncommon pains have been taken in the electorate of Saxony this year, for the encreaſing and

putting on a reſpectable footing its army. The Prince Adminiſtrator has reſigned the reins of government, which he held with great prudence and moderation, into the hands of his nephew the Electoral Prince, who was then in the eighteenth year of his age. By proper management, the Electoral family may by degrees recover that ſplendor, which had been ſo much impaired by the late war. The election of Prince Clement, who was already Biſhop of Freſinguen and Ratiſbon, to the Archbiſhoprick and Electorate of Treves, is a great addition to its ſtrength and dignity. This has however been ſince farther increaſed, through the particular fortune of that Prince, by the death of the Prince Biſhop of Augſburgh to whom he was coadjutor; ſo that he now enjoys three great biſhopricks, beſides his Electorate. There is no doubt but the court of Vienna will intereſt itſelf deeply to procure the Prince Adminiſtrator an equivalent for the Dutchy of Courland, a meaſure which in the preſent ſituation of affairs may probably be readily acquieſced in. The marriage alſo now concluded on, between the Electoral Prince and the Princeſs of Deuxponts, will be in its effects a very conſiderable alliance, as that family ſucceed to the Palatinate of the Rhine, upon the death of the preſent Elector.

Sept. 16.

Feb. 10.

It would correſpond but badly with a knowledge of the King of Pruſſia's general character, to ſuppoſe him inattentive to the extraordinary tranſactions which the preſent year has produced in his neighbourhood. He is indeed in a conſiderable degree a party in the affairs of Poland, not only as a guarantee, but as having in every reſpect, except ſending forces there, ſupported the meaſures that have been purſued by the Empreſs of Ruſſia. As he probably foreſaw the conſequences that theſe meaſures might poſſibly be productive of; he has taken ſuch care, in compleating his armies, filling his magazines, and ſtationing his troops, as to be thoroughly prepared for any event that may happen.

Among other military meaſures, he ordered an augmentation of forty men to every company of foot, one half of which are to be foreigners, to prevent the taking of too many uſeful hands from tillage and manufactures at home. The ſoldiers are alſo permitted to marry; and to relieve the inhabitants from quartering the troops, he has ordered barracks to be erected for them in different parts of his dominions.

The inſtance which that Monarch has this year given, of his great attention to the diſtreſſes of his people, and an equal diſpoſition to relieve them, as it redounds greatly to his honour, is alſo perhaps one of the moſt politic acts of his life. A number of families in the dutchy of Sileſia, many of them of good note, had, in conſequence of the late war, or other misfortunes, been obliged to mortgage their eſtates deeply. By this means many gentlemen, as well as others, were reduced to great neceſſities, their rents being almoſt wholly conſumed by uſury, lawſuits, and the other ill conſequences of ſuch an unhappy ſituation. The

King

King having heard of the diſtreſſes that thoſe families laboured under, ordered the circumſtances of the particular caſes, and the proper eſtimates to be laid before him, and generouſly granted a donation for the diſcharge of the debts. This noble bounty was ſo extenſive, that ſome incumbrances from thirty to forty thouſand rixdollars were diſcharged by it. Such an act of benevolence muſt ſecure the attachment of the moſt doubtful or wavering ſubjects.

The remarkable diſturbances that happened in the principality of Neufchattel in Switzerland, and the conſequent murder of the Sieur Gaudot the King's Advocate, are of ſo extraordinary a nature, that they will not admit of being paſſed over without notice. As an oppoſition to the King's will in any of his ſubjects may appear ſtrange to ſuch of our readers as are not acquainted with the particular circumſtances of that principality, it may not perhaps be unneceſſary to premiſe a few words on that ſubject.

Few ſtates poſſeſs ſo much liberty as the inhabitants of thoſe ſmall territories of Neufchattel and Valangin have hitherto done. A remarkable inſtance of this happened in the year 1707, when, upon the failure of iſſue in their own princes of the line of Longueville, they, by their own authority, aſſigned the ſucceſſion to the government of their country to the King of Pruſſia. At that time there were ſeveral princes and ſtates, among whom was the Elector of Hanover, afterwards George the Firſt of England, who laid claim to the ſucceſſion. Previous to the pretenſions of theſe ſeveral competitors being admitted, they were obliged to ſwear to the obſervation of nine general articles, which confirmed the former rights and privileges of the people, in caſe the adjudication ſhould be in their favour.

A diſpute happened ſome time ago between the Governor and the people, upon the exertion of ſome act of authority, which they looked upon to be illegal, and a breach of their privileges. The King ſupported the Governor; but the people were firm, and would not recede. His Majeſty then referred the diſpute to the Canton of Berne, not only as principal of the Helvetic body, but alſo as an ancient ally of the Neufchatolois. The proceſs was conducted at Berne for the King by the Sieur Gaudot, a native of Neufchattel, and his Advocate General. This gentleman managed the affair ſo well, that in two years time he obtained as many ſentences in the King's favour againſt his country. It is to be obſerved, that the people never admitted the appeal, nor would make any defence to the proceſs, as they abſolutely denied the authority of the court. They now accordingly refuſed to ſubmit to the ſentences, and ſaid that the States of Berne were no judges of their rights. The States however ordered a body of 8000 men to march to the frontiers, with orders to enforce the ſentences; and the Neufchatolois, unable to contend with power, were unwillingly obliged to ſubmit to them.

The King was ſo much pleaſed with the conduct of the Sieur Gaudot, that he appointed him his Attorney General, Lieutenant

Governor, and Receiver of the Rents. The people however regarded this gentleman in a very different light, and looked upon him as the betrayer and deſtroyer of his country, and that theſe rewards were the wages of his infamy.

Upon his return after ſo long an abſence to Neufchattel, where he was to be inſtalled in his new dignities, he came in company with M. Derſchau, the King's Miniſter, and unfortunately, whether from an eagerneſs to ſee his family, or from vanity, refuſed that gentleman's invitation to go to the caſtle. Upon his entering the town, he found the ſtreets filled with people of all ranks and ages, who received him with univerſal hiſſing, reviling, and exclamation; and the crowds were ſo great, that he was obliged to quit his coach at ſome diſtance from his houſe, and paſs through them on foot. His enemies, who included all his fellow citizens, ſay, that he entered the town with all the parade and air of triumph; that, to diſplay it the more, he quitted his coach, and paſſed through them, ſhewing every ſwelling mark of ſelf-importance and dignity. It is to be remembered, that the ſpectators were not diſpoſed to ſee any of his actions in a favourable light.

His houſe was firſt beſieged by a great number of boys, who reviled him with all manner of injurious appellations. He attempted to diſperſe them by threats, when one of them ſpoke to him in the following remarkable terms: 'You are the chief cauſe of our fathers being compelled by force to yield up their privileges, the loſs of which will fall heavieſt upon us: our revenge is juſt, and we are reſolved to exert all our powers to recover our liberty, which we will begin to do by extirpating you.'

This extraordinary ſiege laſted about thirty hours; the boys were ſoon joined by crowds of men and women. M. Derſchau having applied to the magiſtrates, they deputed one of their body to deſire the people to diſperſe; but they were anſwered, that as they had let the right of police be taken from them, they had no authority now. A free company of grenadiers belonging to the city was ordered under arms; they took their arms, but would neither act againſt their country, nor protect the perſon whom they looked upon as its enemy. The Pruſſian account ſays, that the grenadiers fired ſeveral ſhots into the houſe at the unhappy Advocate.

The next day M. Derſchau offered to ſend him out of the country, with a promiſe that he ſhould never return, and ſent a coach for that purpoſe; but this was refuſed, and the coach, though it was attended by the King's livery, was turned upſide down in the ſtreet. No expectation of help being now left, and all hope at an end, the lady of the unfortunate Sieur Gaudot deſired leave to quit the houſe; which was immediately granted, and ſhe departed without the leaſt inſult. The ſecond night the people broke into every part of the houſe, and at length diſcovered the room where the unhappy man and his nephew had barricadoed themſelves. The Sieur Gaudot ſhot the firſt who broke in dead, and wounded two others;

others; but received at the ſame time ſo many ſhots, that he died almoſt inſtantly. His nephew eſcaped through a chimney.

As ſoon as the Sieur Gaudot was diſpatched, one of the aſſaſſins looked out of the window, and cried out with a loud voice 'He is dead; long live the Prince, and may all traytors periſh!' This news was received by the populace with the loudeſt acclamations of joy; and ſo violent and general was the hatred conceived againſt him, that it was with the greateſt difficulty his friends could procure him a burial. Several communities refuſed the uſe of their church-yards; no man would make a coffin for him; and no native would aſſiſt in carrying the body to the grave.

This gentleman's unhappy fate is a ſtriking inſtance, how dangerous it may be to offend in a certain degree (let the community be ever ſo ſmall) a whole people; and that the greateſt power may prove inſufficient to protect the offender from their reſentment. As to the conduct and motives of this unhappy gentleman, they are too common to ſtand in need of obſervation. The part he acted in conducting the proceſs at Berne may perhaps be defended upon the principles of his profeſſion, and a regard to the duties of the office which he held. The Sieur Gaudot unfortunately did not leave even this defence as a protection to his memory. He publiſhed a book ſome time before his death, in which he endeavoured to prove, with great learning and a train of fallacious arguments, that the Sovereign had an undoubted right to deprive the people of all their privileges. It is remarkable that his brother, an old veteran Officer, was the moſt ſtrenuous aſſertor of the rights of the people, and offered to be the foremoſt in the moſt deſperate meaſures in their defence.

The Neufchatolois were not ſo ſeverely puniſhed as might have been expected, conſidering the nature and greatneſs of the offence, and the power of the offended. A garriſon of 600 men were ſent by the four neighbouring Cantons, to aſſiſt the magiſtrates in reſtoring order and puniſhing the aſſaſſins. General Lentulus encamped at Anet, within a league of the territories of Neufchattel, with 1400 men and 20 pieces of cannon. A few of the aſſaſſins were executed, and others fled the country. The magiſtrates and clergy were obliged to make a ſubmiſſion to the King. The city was condemned to pay the whole expence of the proceſs at Berne, amounting to above 2000 louis d'ors; and to make a compenſation to Gaudot's widow, for the damage done to her houſe, and the loſs of her furniture. Some of the citizens were deprived of their arms for a twelvemonth; and the grenadier company, men and officers, were entirely broke and aboliſhed for ever.

The kingdom of Denmark, through a happy ſucceſſion of wiſe and benevolent Princes, is at preſent one of the beſt-governed and moſt flouriſhing countries in the North. Arts and commerce have of late years been greatly encouraged; and, by a judicious management of the revenues of a country in itſelf neither rich nor generally fertile, ſuch a fleet and

army are supported, as procure it a proper respect with the neighbouring nations.

The present Monarch gives daily instances as well of his benevolence and munificence, as of his dispositition to patronize the arts. He lately gave to the Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture at Copenhagen, letters patent, by which all the advantages that had been formerly granted are confirmed and secured to them in perpetuity. By this patent, the Academy have two annual sums, one of 5000, and the other of 6000 crowns, secured to them for ever from the King's private treasury. The first of these liberal donations is appropriated to supply the necessities of the artists; and the second to be bestowed, partly in pensions to those who shall distinguish themselves in the arts, and partly in annuities to their widows. The King also sent to the Society of Sciences a considerable sum of money, to be divided into a certain number of prizes, and bestowed on such authors who shall furnish the best works, on certain proposed parts of Physick, Mathematicks, and History. The Kings of Denmark and Sweden have allotted 9000 crowns each, besides the expence of proper instruments, to persons whom they have appointed to different stations, to make observations on the passage of Venus over the sun's disk, on the 3d of June 1769.

Several regulations respecting commerce have been lately made in Denmark, some of which may probably prove beneficial. Among others, the African trade, which was in the hands of an exclusive company, is now laid open; and the importation of whale oil in the King's German dominions, except in ships fitted out by his own subjects, is forbidden. The King has ordered a general survey of all the lands throughout the kingdom of Denmark; plans and maps are to be made of every particular district, in order that the taxation may be more equal, and in proportion to the real value of each. This great work, which seems to promise much utility, is to be begun in the island of Zealand; and the King is to bear the whole expence of the survey.

Some differences which had subsisted between the King and the Empress of Russia, in relation to their respective territories in Holstein, in which the Empress acted as guardian to her son, who is Duke of that dutchy, have been amicably adjusted to the mutual satisfaction of both parties; and the Empress ratified with great pleasure the treaty that had been concluded on that subject by her Minister at Copenhagen. Feb. 19, 1768.

The two courts have also concluded a treaty with the city of Hamburgh, by which the latter is acknowledged to be an imperial and free city, and has acquired several prerogatives in respect to its territories, as well as advantages in regard to trade.

The happy consequence of the marriage between the present King and the Princess Carolina of England has been the birth of a Prince, to the universal joy of the court and people. This desirable event, besides its particular advantages, forms a fresh bond of that union and friendship between the two nations, which is always Jan. 28.

always ſo much to be coveted by both. There is no doubt but the viſit which his Majeſty made this year, accompanied by ſeveral of his principal nobility, to the court of England, will contribute much to the ſame happy effect; the marks of reſpect and ſincere regard, ſhewn him by all ranks of people, ſeeming to have been received by him with as much ſatisfaction as they were paid with pleaſure. In this tour his Majeſty viſited Holland and France, and was every where received with the greateſt honours.

Monarchy, which once appeared with ſo much ſplendour in Sweden, ſeems now to ſuffer an almoſt total eclipſe. Very different is the ſtate of things there from that in Denmark. The King of Sweden, who is little more than nominally ſo, has been obliged to put up with indignities that ſeem utterly incompatible with every idea of royalty. Happy even ſo, if the people had gained whatever the crown has loſt; but of this a great deal of doubt may be well entertained. If a ſelfiſh oligarchy ſhould be eſtabliſhed, the change from abſolute monarchy may not be ſo great a bleſſing to the Swedes. People of ſpirit will not be impoſed upon by a meer ſhew of liberty. Public aſſemblies, though popular in name, when they degenerate, are capable of oppreſſions which may make deſpotiſm itſelf a ſort of relief. Indeed the conſtitution of Sweden, which eſtabliſhed ſo extenſive a power in the Senate to the prejudice of the Monarchy, ſeemed ill calculated for permanence.

Whatever may be its merits, this is certain, that in conſequence of the diſtractions of this country, commerce has languiſhed, while bankruptcies have multiplied to an aſtoniſhing degree. Of this the preſent year affords an inſtance, which is not perhaps to be paralleled; that of a whole city becoming bankrupt. The magiſtrates and all the inhabitants, one merchant only excepted, of the city of Nicarleby in Finland, have declared themſelves inſolvent. In the country, the people are ſo oppreſt by the heavineſs of the taxes, and the cruelty of the collectors, that the inhabitants of whole diſtricts have threatened to quit the kingdom in bodies, with their wives and children; their cattle, corn, and effects having been ſeized upon, from their inability to pay them.

An ordinance which was this year publiſhed in Stockholm ſufficiently ſhews the ſpirit of the adminiſtration of that country, and the little regard they pay to commerce in general, or to the liberties or ſecurity of the people. This ordinance gives a power to the fiſcals, to enter any houſe without diſtinction, upon information of contraband goods. All perſons who uſe any violence to ſecure or carry off ſuch goods are to ſuffer death; and thoſe who oppoſe the officers in their ſearch are to be publicly whipt. All diſputes that ariſe upon this ſubject are to be decided by the Board of Cuſtoms. Thus an inferior tribunal is ſet up, at the ſame time the accuſers and ſole judges, and that in a matter in which they are themſelves concerned and deeply intereſted; and have it in their choice, whether to degrade the moſt eminent citizens by the moſt ignominious puniſhments, or finally to take away their lives. The

conſequences

consequences were in part such as might have been expected; several merchants immediately shut up, and quitted business.

Such was the state of affairs in this country till very near the end of the year, at which time an unexpected and extraordinary exertion of vigour in the King put a temporary stop to all the functions of government, threw the ruling administration into the greatest and most visible disorder, and seems to have opened a door for some very great if not total change to take place in the government of that country.

The grievous complaints of the people, who were harrassed for taxes that they were unable to pay, and whose miseries were increased by the insolence of the revenue officers, and the oppression of the military, had induced the King to make several applications to the Senate, to call an anticipated convocation of the four orders that compose the Diet of the kingdom, that they may enquire into the causes of those grievances, as well as into the state of the revenues which were in the greatest disorder. These applications were entirely fruitless, and the Senate absolutely refused to comply with a requisition, which the King insisted to be the only possible remedy for the public evils. In this situation, some differences having arisen between the Senate and the Board of Treasury, the Senate resolved upon the establishment of a new and extraordinary tribunal to take cognizance of them. The King, having notice of this measure, went to the senate-house, and declared in the strongest terms his disapprobation of it, and at the same time again proposed the holding an assembly of the states. This not being complied with, his Majesty caused a writing to be entered in his presence in the registers of the Senate, at the end of which he declared, that, if the Senate continued to oppose the convocation of the states, he would abdicate the crown.

As soon as the King had retired, the Senate took into consideration his Majesty's declaration. At the close of their deliberations, two senators went to court, and earnestly prayed the King that he would desist from his demand; his Majesty declared that he would not, and desired that the Senate might immediately give him a categorical answer. An hour after, six other senators came to intreat the King, that he would grant the Senate a delay of four days to consider of it. His Majesty told them with great firmness and spirit, that he looked upon this demand as a refusal; that from that instant, he renounced the government till the states should be assembled, forbid the Senate from issuing any thing in his name, and desired that the seals might be delivered to him.

The next day the King sent the Prince Royal to the several Colleges of state (by colleges are understood what we call boards or offices), with directions to read to them the following declaration;—'We order by these presents our dear son the Prince Royal, to make known to the Colleges of state, that judging it necessary to convoke the states of the kingdom, we had presumed that the Senate would have consented thereto this day, which not having done, we can consider this silence only as a refusal; consequently

ſequently we find ourſelves under the neceſſity of abdicating the regency, until the ſaid ſtates ſhall be convoked.

Done at Stockholm, Dec. 13, 1768.

Signed,

ADOLPHUS FREDERICK.'

The Prince went firſt to the College of the chancery, where he read with a loud voice the above order, and then demanded that the ſeals ſhould be delivered up to him; but the Keeper being abſent, his Royal Highneſs's requeſt could not be complied with. The Prince then ſignified to the members of the College, that, if they continued to make any uſe of them, they ſhould be reſponſible to his Majeſty and the ſtates.

From the Chancery, the Prince went ſucceſſively to the other Colleges, where he made the ſame notification. The ſtreets were filled with crouds of people, impatient and anxious to learn the iſſue of a ſcene, ſo extraordinary, and ſo critical.

In the mean time the Senate, thrown into the greateſt perplexity by this bold and unexpected manœuvre, ſent a third deputation to the King, earneſtly to requeſt that he would change his reſolution; but this meſſage proved as unſucceſsful as the two former. They then ſent two Secretaries of ſtate to the Prince, to endeavour to diſſuade him from proceeding in the tour he was making to the Colleges; this effort was alſo as ineffectual as the reſt.

Every thing was now at a ſtand; all the public offices ſuſpended their functions, and the people looked at each other with diſmay, dreading, and unable to gueſs, the conſequences. The Senate, ſtill more alarmed at this dreadful pauſe in all the functions of government, and apprehenſive of the effects that might enſue from the King's great popularity, ſent orders to the Generals Ferſen and Ehrenſward, and to the Vice Admiral, to double in all places the guards; they alſo, at the ſame time, ordered the College of ſtate accounts to iſſue double pay to the troops of the garriſon. It was only at this critical juncture, that the Senate firſt diſcovered that it had entirely loſt its power. The Generals waited upon that aſſembly, and declared that they could not obey any orders that were not authorized by the King; that they had indeed doubled the night guards and reinforced the patrols; but that they had done both theſe acts of their own accord, to provide for the public ſecurity, and not becauſe the Senate had ordered it. The Office of ſtate accounts alſo declared, that it was inconſiſtent with their inſtructions to comply with any extraordinary expences, unleſs jointly authorized by the King and the Senate; and that they could not conſequently grant double pay to the garriſon.

During theſe tranſactions, the court was more numerous and brilliant than ever. The different Colleges went in proceſſion to the King with addreſſes upon the occaſion, and to return his Majeſty thanks for the notification he had ſent them by the Prince Royal. Next-day all the Colleges went to the Senate, and made declarations in form, of their having ſuſpended all the functions of their reſpective depart-

departments; and at the same time recommending to them a compliance with the King's request.

In the mean time the apprehensions of the public encreased hourly; accounts were sent to all parts of the kingdom of the throne's being vacant. The King had sent expresses to the Governors of the provinces, with instructions how to act to prevent tumults and disorders; as the nature of these instructions were not known, it increased the anxiety, and many were afraid that the order of peasants, from the love and attachment they were known to bear to his Majesty, would have risen and struck some great blow.

At last the members of the magistracy of the city went in a body, with the Grand Governor at their head, to the Senate, and declared that, as all the Colleges of state had ceased to exercise the functions of their respective departments; as the whole public administration was in disorder, and as no letters patent were issued for convoking the diet, they (the magistrates), agreeable to the form of government, found themselves under a necessity of convoking the order of burghers.

This stroke was conclusive; the Senate was at length compelled to consent to the desired assembly of the states; and the King's concurrence was accordingly requested, to confirm the proclamation for that purpose; an assent which there was no doubt of obtaining.

Dec. 21. As soon as the King had signed the letters patent for the convocation of the states, he immediately resumed the reins of government, and business went on as usual at all the public offices. Upon his first appearance in the Senate, the King made the following speech:

'I appear again in this place, penetrated with the most lively acknowledgement at its having pleased the Divine Providence, who directs all things, that I should resume the government of my kingdom, and with the more satisfaction, as the convocation of the states gives me hopes of being able to relieve our faithful subjects from their misery. I will not undertake to answer what the senators have alledged against my resolution, since it is all buried in oblivion by the convocation of the states. I shall demonstrate to the states the utility and the necessity of my resolution, for the maintenance of the liberty and justice of the nation. My conscience does not in the least reproach me in all this; what has lately happened will perhaps be alone sufficient to evince the justice of my designs. I am moreover fully persuaded, that all that I have done will be approved, not only at present, but in future.'

The 19th of February was fixed upon for the opening of the diet; and the King in the mean time issued orders for treating the peasants with lenity, and that their cattle should not be seized when it appeared they were unable to pay the taxes.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

France. The King takes poſſeſſion of the Pope's territories in Avignon and the Venaiſin. Treaty with the Republic of Genoa, and a declaration in regard to Corſica. Extraordinary powers granted by the King to the Grand Council; debates in the Parliament of Paris, and remonſtrances upon that ſubject. Great clamours and complaints in conſequence of the ſcarcity of proviſions. Remarkable remonſtrance made by the Chamber of Vacations of the Parliament of Normandy. Regulations made by the King of Spain, to circumſcribe the power of the Clergy in general, and of the Inquiſition in particular; to reform the Clergy and Univerſities; and to enlarge the liberty of the Preſs. A company of French Merchants obtain a grant to work the Gold-mines in the province of Andaluſia. An Edict againſt the importation of painted or printed linens or cottons, with a view to eſtabliſh manufactures of that kind in Spain.

THE demands that were jointly made on the Pope, by the French, Spaniſh, and Neapolitan Ambaſſadors, to withdraw his brief againſt the Duke of Parma, and to make ſatisfaction for the inſult offered, not being complied with, the French King thought proper to reclaim the city and territories of Avignon and the Venaiſſin, as fiefs belonging to him. The Marquis de Rochecovart was ſent at the head of the regiment of Dauphiny, attended by the Preſident and eight Counſellors of the Parliament of Provence, to execute this commiſſion. The Marquis having ſummoned the Vice Legate, and notified the King's commiſſion to him, that Prelate made anſwer, that, as he had no troops to oppoſe him with, he could only make uſe of the arms of the church; and therefore he denounced againſt him the bull *in cœna Domini*, which contains the penalties incurred by thoſe who ſeize upon effects belonging to the church.

Theſe arms, though once formidable, were of no manner of uſe upon the preſent occaſion; the Legate quitted the city, a detachment of dragoons entered it early in the morning. June 11. About thirty old Swiſs ſoldiers, who ſtood with ruſty partizans before the gates of the Pope's palace, were put like uſeleſs lumber out of the way, the gates kicked open by the dragoons jack boots, and poſſeſſion taken with all the acclamations and joy of a compleat victory. *Te Deum* was then ſung at the cathedral, and at night the city was illuminated; in the mean time all the religious houſes were ſealed up, thoſe belonging to the Jeſuits being firſt ſtript of every thing valuable. The Marquis having then received the homage and ſubmiſſion of the people, the King's arms were put up over the gates, and the Commiſſaries of the Parliament made the neceſſary regulations, and nominated proper perſons for the

the adminiſtration of juſtice. Some French troops alſo took poſſeſſion of the towns of Carpentras and Cavaillon in the Venaiſin. In the mean time the Pope's ſervants and ſoldiers retired to Antibes, from whence they embarked for Italy.

The dioceſe of Venaiſin was ceded by Philip the Hardy of France to Pope Gregory the Xth in the Year 1273; the property of Avignon, which is an archbiſhoprick, was purchaſed in the year 1348, by Pope Clement the VIth from Jeanne Queen of Sicily, Counteſs of Provence. It was ſaid upon the preſent occaſion, that the dominions of the French Kings being unalienable, they may at any time retake poſſeſſion of any part that was alienated, unleſs ſecured by authentic treaties between Sovereigns, ſuch as treaties of peace or exchange.

About the ſame time that this re-aſſumption was made, a treaty between the court of France and the republic of Genoa was publiſhed; and preparations were made at Antibes and Toulon for the embarkation of a conſiderable body of troops to take poſſeſſion of the iſland of Corſica. This treaty our readers will ſee in the State Papers of this volume. The principal ſtipulations, beſides the ceſſion of the iſland, are, that France is to maintain 16 battalions there; to put the republic in poſſeſſion of the iſland of Capraia; and to protect her trade againſt the Corſican and Barbary cruizers. The republic is to have a right of reſumption at any future time, upon paying the expences that France ſhall be at in ſupporting the iſland.

In ſome time after the French troops were landed in Corſica, a declaration was publiſhed by the King, explaining the motives of ſending them there. In this manifeſto the King declares, that he accepted the right of ſovereignty in that kingdom the more willingly, as he hoped to exerciſe it merely for the good of his new ſubjects. Great promiſes are made of the advantages that will be granted to the Corſicans, if they ſubmit quietly to be his ſubjects; on which condition, the King ſays, 'We will watch over the proſperity, the glory, and happineſs of our dear people of Corſica in general, and of every individual in particular, with the ſentiments of a paternal heart.' The King however concludes with hoping, that they will not put him under a neceſſity of treating as rebels, thoſe whom he has adopted with ſuch complacency among the number of his ſubjects.

This is all which we have been able to collect with regard to the foreign politics of France. In their domeſtic affairs, they have not enjoyed the moſt perfect tranquillity.

An edict having been iſſued by the King, by which ſome new and extraordinary powers are ſuppoſed to be transferred to the Great Council, and a conſiderable change made in its original conſtitution, this meaſure has been ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by the Parliament of Paris; in which it was ſeconded by moſt of the others in the kingdom. In the remonſtrance made to the King by the former is the following paſſage: May 19.

"Your Parliament, Sire, is not afraid on this head to remind your

your Majesty of the ever-memorable words which the first President Harlay addressed to Henry III. in 1586. Sire, said the magistrate, we have two sorts of laws; one sort are the ordinances of our Kings, and these may be altered according to difference of times and circumstances: The other sort are the ordinances of the Kingdom, which are inviolable, and by which you ascend to the throne, and to the crown, which your predecessors preserved. Among these public laws, that is of the most sacred, and has been most religiously kept by your predecessors, which orders, that no law or ordinance shall be published, but what is verified in this company: they thought a violation of this law, was a violation of that by which they were made Kings.'

The King's answer to this remonstrance not being satisfactory, another meeting of the Parliament was held; wherein it was proposed to draw up representations to the King, to shew the evils that proceeded from the existence of the Grand Council in any form; and that the states of the kingdom assembled at Orleans and at Blois had already requested its abolition. The resolution passed in this assembly did not however answer the end proposed in meeting; and was only, to apply to the King to prescribe some limits to the jurisdiction of the Grand Council; and to secure his Parliaments, by a clear and precise law, against the regulations of the letters patent which had been lately granted to it. This resolution was carried, after great debates, only by a majority of two voices, there being sixty-six for it, against sixty-four, who were for utterly abolishing this Council. All the Princes of the Blood were present at this Assembly, except the Count de Clermont who was ill. The debates continued many hours; and the first Minister, the Duke de Choiseul, was there one of the first, and continued to the last. A noble instance of spirit and independence, that, in the capital of an absolute Monarch, a Parliament composed only of Advocates, in no degree the representatives of the people, should afford so small a majority to the court, on a question which seemed rather moderate and healing, than subversive of any right, and which was supported in person by a powerful body of Princes, as well as by an over-grown Minister.

July 4.

The Parliament of Toulouse were not so moderate as that of Paris, but issued an arret, by which all persons under its jurisdiction are forbidden, under severe penalties, to conform to any judgement passed by the Great Council; and all solicitors and serjeants are forbid on pain of imprisonment to pay any regard to its acts. The affair seems at present to rest in this situation, and we do not hear of any thing farther being done on either side.

The badness of the late harvests had occasioned provisions of all sorts to bear an immoderate price; and corn in particular was not only very dear, but in general very bad, and the bread consequently disagreeable and unwholesome. The distresses of the people were excessive, and their complaints and murmurings became universal. In such situations, all the world fancy themselves ingenious in finding out the causes of public calamities; and if any novelties have been introduced, they always come in for a great share of

popular odium. It was ſo upon this occaſion; and, without any regard to the influence of ſeaſons, or to the will of heaven, the miſeries of rhe people were attributed to the edicts which the King had paſſed ſome time ago, for the free importation and exportation of corn in all the ports, and an unlimited circulation of it through all the interior parts of the kingdom. It was in vain to ſhew, that an unlimited circulation of the corn trade, both within the kingdom and without, was the only means to encourage agriculture, to promote commerce, and to remove all future apprehenſions of ſcarcity. The complaints were, notwithſtanding, vehement; and the popular opinion was adopted by moſt of the Parliaments in the kingdom.

The remonſtrance made upon this occaſion, by the Chamber of Vacations of the Parliament of Normandy, to the King, may deſerve notice; not only on account of the remarkable terms in which they are conveyed, and the expreſſive pictures they repreſent, but as a reproof to the exaggerated accounts that are frequently given here, of the flouriſhing ſtate of that country. Theſe gentlemen ſay, 'The courtier, who wallows in luxury, cannot figure to himſelf the horrors of indigence. Let him viſit the country; let him ſurvey in our towns the various ſpectacles of human miſery; his delicacy will ſhudder at the objects that will appear on all ſides: here a troop of hand craftſmen out of employment, or incapable of providing by their labour, for the urgent neceſſities of their families, who are periſhing with hunger, becauſe they cannot reach the exceſſive price of proviſions: On another ſide, whole villages deſolated by the epidemical diſeaſes, occaſioned by the bad quality of grain, which the poor inhabitants have been obliged to ſubſiſt on, for want of means to procure better.

The King, notwithſtanding the general out-cry, would not repeal the Laws that had been paſſed in favour of the corn trade; but the Parliament of Paris, tired of waiting the tedious iſſue of remonſtrances, boldly interdicted the exportation of corn, till it ſhould appear that there was more in the country than the whole inhabitants could conſume in twelve months. This the King for the preſent acquieſced in, and at the ſame time took every method to alleviate the diſtreſſes of the people.

The principal attention of the court of Spain, in reſpect to domeſtic matters, ſeems this year to have been directed to the following points; to the diſpoſing of the effects of the Jeſuits, and the entirely weeding that order out of every part of its dominions; the circumſcribing the power of the clergy in general, and of the inquiſition in particular; and to the reforming both the clergy and the univerſities.

To accompliſh theſe purpoſes, a commiſſion has been appointed by the King, at Madrid, to which five biſhops are admitted; who are not only to conſider of the manner in which the effects of the Jeſuits are to be diſpoſed of; but are alſo to take into conſideration the reformation of the clergy, and the proper methods of remedying the abuſes that are crept into the interior management of the monaſteries. They are alſo to conſider of the propereſt

pereſt means for regulating the univerſities of the kingdom, and putting them on a better footing.

Some critical points have been propoſed to the Biſhops in general for their opinion: particularly as to a reform of the Secular and Regular Clergy; of the Eccleſiaſtical Courts; of the Univerſities; as to infringements on the Royal authority; a prohibition of appealing to Rome, except in extraordinary caſes; of the Courts of Inquiſition, and Briefs for raiſing money; and a reſtriction of Eccleſiaſtical privileges.

Theſe, with many more of a ſimilar tendency, were propoſed to the Biſhops; and were ſufficiently expreſſive of the temper and diſpoſition of the Court. The King alſo iſſued an ordinance, to regulate and reſtrain the proceedings of the Inquiſition, in reſpect to the condemnation of books. By this ordinance, before the prohibition of any book written by a Roman Catholic of known erudition, the author, if a native of Spain, is to be heard in his own defence; but a foreigner is to have a ſubſtitute appointed to defend his cauſe. The circulation of a book or paper is not to be ſtopped, under pretence of the neceſſity of a long examination; but the page and ſentence, where any reprehenſible expreſſion occurs, is to be at once pointed out, and immediately corrected. Before any prohibition takes place, a minute of the proceedings is to be laid before the King, who is to return his opinion. And no brief or reſcript from the court of Rome, concerning the Inquiſition, although in relation only to exceptionable books, is to be put in execution till the King and Council give their leave. Thus reformation has commenced in Spain. The authority of the Crown ſeems truly ſovereign in eccleſiaſtical affairs; the clergy are brought into full ſubjection; and even the liberty of the preſs ſeems to have got the better of all church reſtraints; and to be limited only by the civil authority. No mean point obtained for the cauſe of ſcience and of literature.

With reſpect to the Jeſuits, ſuch numbers of them were brought from the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, that ſeveral ſhips ſeemed to have no other freight. Among theſe ſome hundreds were ſaid to be brought from Paraguay; and that the inhabitants who were ſo greatly attached to them made no oppoſition, though greatly concerned at their being carried away. If this account is to be depended on, and it has not yet been contradicted, there is an end of that boaſted commonwealth of the Jeſuits. Yet, if we conſider the oppoſition theſe people made upon other occaſions, when the Jeſuits had ſome terms to keep with the crowns both of Spain and Portugal; and if we recollect the blind ſubmiſſion they paid to theſe Fathers; it would ſeem as if this account were to be received with ſome reſtriction, at leaſt till ſome other particulars are given, that may ſerve to explain it.

The proceedings againſt the Jeſuits ſeem, however, not to be extremely popular; and an incident which happened this year, as it diſconcerted the King greatly at the time, ſo it ended in the total diſgrace of Cardinal de Cordove, the Archbiſhop of Toledo. The King celebrated, as uſual, the feſtival of St. Charles, it being his name-day, and, as is cuſtomary upon that occaſion,

appeared in the balcony at the front of the palace, to the people, who were aſſembled in prodigious crouds to ſee him. It is alſo cuſtomary upon this occaſion, for the King to grant any general requeſt or petition, that is made to him by the people; but at this time, to the great ſurprize of the court, and to the utter confuſion of his Majeſty, they unanimouſly with one voice demanded the return of the Jeſuits, and that they may have liberty to wear the habit of the Secular Clergy. It appears that the King has ſince had information, that the Cardinal Archbiſhop, and his Grand Vicar, were at the bottom of this affair; accordingly they have both been diſgraced, and baniſhed the court.

The King has made a grant to a company of French merchants, to authorize them to work the gold mines in the province of Andaluſia. This company has contracted to carry on the work at its own expence, to pay into the treaſury ſix per cent. of the profits for the firſt two years, afterwards ten per cent, and, after a certain term, twenty. An engineer is already arrived, from France, to carry on the work; where it is ſaid 1,400,000 livres have been ſubſcribed to ſupport it. Though that province was once deſervedly famous for its gold mines; yet the ſucceſs of ſuch an enterprize at preſent, is probably very doubtful.

The King has alſo iſſued an ordinance, to prohibit the importation of either printed or painted linens or cottons into any part of Spain. The deſign of this prohibition is for the encouragement of manufactures of printed cottons, that are to be eſtabliſhed in the provinces of Catalonia and Arragon. Whether it is a country that mannfactures are likely to ſucceed in, and whether they are ſuitable to the genius and diſpoſition of the people, may perhaps be thought as problematical, as the ſucceſs in working the gold mines. Every attempt of the former kind, is however very commendable in all governments, and may in that country particularly, without any extraordinary ſucceſs, be ſtill highly uſeful, by tending to wear off in ſome degree that habitual indolence, to which the people are ſo much diſpoſed.

CHAP. VIII.

Italy. Pragmatic Sanction publiſhed by the Duke of Parma. Pope's Brief iſſued againſt the Duke. Expulſion of the Jeſuits from Parma; and a declaration publiſhed in anſwer to the Brief. Debates in Rome about the Jeſuits. Benevento, and Corvo, taken by the King of Naples. Jeſuits expelled from the Iſland of Malta. Unſucceſsful applications made to the Pope by the allied Powers, for the revocation of the Brief againſt the Duke of Parma. King of Naples lays claim to Caſtro and Ronciglione. Duke of Modena lays claim to the Dutchy of Ferrara. Militia raiſed in the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate. Regulations made by the Republic of Venice. The baniſhed Jeſuits expelled from Corſica. Letter wrote by the Pontiff to the Empreſs Queen. Coercive meaſures purſued by the court of Naples, in regard to the clergy.

THE differences that have ariſen between the Infant Duke of Parma and the Pope have been ſo extenſive in their conſequences, and productive of ſuch extraordinary events,

vents, that they seem to have laid the foundation for a new æra in the political system of Italy. It appears that the Ecclesiastics of the Dutchy of Parma enjoyed the most exorbitant privileges: That not only their own possessions and effects were free from all taxes and imposts; but that even when sold or alienated, under whatever title, or whatever denomination they were, they had still the same exclusive exemption from contributing any thing to the exigences of the state. It is said that the consequences of this immunity became so general, that the public revenues were reduced to a mere trifle, and the state to the greatest distress.

In this situation, the government of the states of Parma have made several applications to the Pope within this year or two, to concur with them in some measures, for diminishing and reducing within proper bounds those extraordinary privileges. These applications being entirely fruitless, the Infant Duke determined to make use of his sovereign authority, and to remove an evil so detrimental to the state. He accordingly, in the beginning of the year, published the remarkable Pragmatic Sanction, which fully answered this purpose.

By this ordinance, no subject belonging to the Infant is to carry to Rome, or to any foreign Tribunal, any affair of contention that may arise in his dominions. All his subjects are forbidden to have recourse to foreign princes, governments, or tribunals, as well with respect to matters of interest, as for the procuring within his state any benefice, or other ecclesiastical favour. All benefices, as well for the cure of souls, as consistorial and in commendam; pensions, abbies, dignities, or posts, which have any jurisdiction within the Infant's territories, are only to be possessed by his own subjects, and with his permission. And all writings, letters, sentences, decrees, bulls, briefs, &c. which shall come from Rome, or any foreign country, are declared null and void.

This ordinance struck so directly at the foundations of the authority of the court of Rome, that it seemed reduced to the dilemma, either to oppose the one, or to give up the other. The Pope accordingly, a few days after, issued a brief against the Duke of Parma; in which he declares, on the authority of the bull *in cœna Domini*, and others of the same nature, that ecclesiastics are not subject to any temporal power, or laic jurisdiction; and that, seeing he had been guilty of an infringement of the immunities of the church, he had incurred thereby the excommunication denounced in the said bulls; that, unless he desisted from his rash enterprize, he now gave him warning, that he should be obliged to interdict his territories, excommunicate his person, his ministry, and all who should contribute to the execution of the ordinance in question. Jan. 30.

In this brief, the Pope claimed the sovereignty of the Dutchy of Parma, and declared the Infant to be only his Feudatory. This was the more extraordinary, as any claims the See of Rome had upon that dutchy were given up by former treaties of many years standing. If the title had been clear, it might also have been thought ill policy in the Pope to have revived it at this juncture, when he had neither force

to support the claim, nor to protect himself from the consequences of it. It is possible that it might have been done, to bring the Duke of Parma, as Feudatory to the See of Rome, the more fully and comprehensively within the penalties contained in those bulls, which we have already mentioned. Whatever the motive was, it seemed to sting the Princes of that family to the quick, and excited their indignation in the highest degree: nor did it seem well relished by any of the neighbouring Powers, who probably thought it too great an insult to Sovereignty. The same day that this brief was issued, the Pope ordered the Bull *in Cœna Domini* to be fixed up in all the public places in Rome.

The Pope's brief had so little effect upon the conduct of the court of Parma, that, in a few days after it was published, all the Feb. 7. Jesuits in that government were seized upon at the same hour in the night, and expelled from the Duke's territories, without the smallest disturbance. The different parties who seized these fathers had a general place of rendezvous appointed, where they all met with their prisoners, from whence they marched in a body, and conducted them to the confines of the Ecclesiastical State, where they were discharged. An edict was issued the next day, which declared the proscription of the order, and prohibited their ever returning again into the Duke's dominions, even though they should be absolved from their vows; nor are they allowed to travel or pass through any part of his territories, under any pretence of business or otherwise. The whole number expelled amounted to 160, of whom about 60 were the Duke's subjects; to such of them as were priests he allowed 70 Roman crowns a year for their lives, and 40 to the lay brothers; they had six zechins a piece given them, when the guard dismissed them on the road to Bologna. Directions were at the same time given for regulating the places of public education, and new professors appointed to fill up the departments that had been occupied in them by the Jesuits.

The following singular declaration was soon afterwards published at Parma, in consequence of the Pope's brief; 'A certain writing, in form of a bull from Rome, has come to our knowledge here; but as the expressions and maxims therein contained, could not proceed from a Pontiff so holy, so enlightened, and so sagacious, as is the present reigning Pope, the Infant Duke hath ordered all his subjects to believe, that in effect this piece doth not come from his Holiness; enjoining them, at the same time, not to fail in respect towards him; and forbidding them to molest, on that account, any of the subjects of the court of Rome.'

In the mean time disputes run high in Rome itself about the Jesuits; and at a Congregation held expressly to consider of their affairs, at which the Pope and nine Cardinals assisted, there were very warm debates upon the question, 'Whether it was proper, in the present circumstances, entirely to abolish the Society of Jesuits?' Cardinal Cavalchini, Dean of the Sacred College, is said to have asserted, that all the fresh troubles which had befallen the Holy See, were to be attributed to the excessive dissatisfaction which was expressed

preſſed towards the courts of Verſailles and Madrid, at the extinction of the ſociety in their dominions, and which he then foreſaw, and, though ineffectually, warned againſt. He then ſet forth the inconveniencies of ſupporting a body, which ſo many reſpectable powers in Europe had judged incapable of performing the duties of citizens; and concluded, that it was abſolutely neceſſary to proceed to the entire abolition of the ſociety. Cardinal Stoppani ſtrongly backed this opinion, which was alſo ſupported by two other Cardinals; but the other five, amongſt whom were the Cardinals Rezzonico and Torregiani, vigorouſly oppoſed it. The Pope, who ſeemed wavering, took at laſt the ſtronger ſide; and it was reſolved, by a majority of votes, to ſupport as much as poſſible the expiring ſociety. It was at the ſame time reſolved, to write to all the Roman Catholic powers, to intercede for thoſe perſecuted fathers, and to intreat their compaſſion towards them.

The brief againſt the Duke of Parma was no ſooner communicated to the courts that are peculiarly intereſted in the affairs of that Prince, than they ſhewed the higheſt reſentment at it. The King of Naples, however, being the neareſt, gave the firſt effectual proofs of it, by ſending a body of 1800 of his troops, March 15. to take poſſeſſion of Benevento and Ponte Corvo; both of which places, though lying in the kingdom of Naples, belonged to the Pope. In the mean time, the brief having been announced to the Parliament of Paris, that court, all the chambers being aſſembled, reſolved, That it was illegal, and derogatory to the honour of all ſovereign powers, and ought therefore to be ſuppreſſed.

As misfortunes ſeldom come ſingle, ſo it was now the fate of that court which had ſo long domineered over the Weſtern world, that almoſt every day produced ſome new mortificati i to it. The proſcription of the Jeſuits from the iſland of Malta, the expulſion of one religious order by another, was ſtill reſerved to crown the diſgrace of that ſociety, and to add new vexation to the protector of it. The reaſons given for this meaſure by the Grand Apr. 22. Maſter, in the edict publiſhed upon the occaſion, are, that Malta, which formerly belonged to the iſland of Sicily, was beſtowed upon their order by the Emperor Charles V; that, in imitation of their anceſtors, the order would not omit any opportunity of ſhewing their gratitude to the King of Sicily; and that his preſent Majeſty having ſignified that he had expelled the Jeſuits from his dominions for very great crimes of ſtate, and alſo required them to baniſh them from their iſlands, they were obliged in conformity to their conſtant practice and principles to comply therewith.

An application was jointly made, by the miniſters of France, Spain, and Vienna, for the revocation of the brief againſt the Duke of Parma. The Pope however refuſed to grant them a joint audience, on pretence of the different ceremonials to be obſerved; according to which, one of them

being a Cardinal, must have leave to sit down; another, not having made his entry, must stand; and the third, having no character, must be upon his knees. To obviate these difficulties, they agreed among themselves, that the Spanish Minister should represent all, and deliver to his Holiness the memorials of their respective courts. The Pope, without giving him time to expatiate on the subject of these memorials, asked if they contained any thing more than a representation to him, to induce him to revoke the brief he had issued relative to the Duke of Parma; the Ambassador replied, that was the only subject of them. The Pontiff then said, 'That he was determined not to betray his conscience, in retracting a sage and just measure, which he could not have any longer delayed without violating the canons and ecclesiastical rites, as well as the pastoral duty with which he was invested. The menace of invading our dominions with an armed force is unnecessary; for, even if we had troops sufficient to defend them, we would not make use of them. As the common father of the faithful, I would not go to war even with any Christian Princes, much less with the Catholicks. The Princes ought not on this account to fall upon my subjects, who are not concerned in the affair; but if their aim is against my person, and they will even drive me away from Rome, we declare, that, after the example of our predecessors, we will go into exile wherever they think proper, rather than betray the interest of religion and of the church.' To this his Holiness added, 'that it was not the custom of the Holy See to revoke its judgements, which were never passed till after the most mature deliberation, and always with the assistance of the Holy Ghost.' He had no sooner done speaking, than he gave the signal to open the door, and the Minister withdrew.

May 19.

Upon the ill success of this audience, the King of Naples laid claim to the dutchies of Castro and Ronciglione, and assembled his troops in great numbers upon the frontiers of the Ecclesiastical state. The court of Naples also issued an edict to proscribe the brief against the Duke of Parma, in which it is not only declared spurious, and the people are forbid to give any credit to it; but the bull *in cœna Domini* is also suppressed, and declared illegal. This edict declares, that the Pope is only the Premier among the Bishops; that he hath less authority than the Universal Council; and that he has no direct jurisdiction over the subjects of other Princes. When the King of Naples first took possession of Ponte Corvo, it was taken for granted, that, as it was only an act done in consequence of these differences, when they were terminated it would be delivered up again; but he now published an edict which overthrew that opinion, and in which he declared his resolution to annex that territory entirely to his dominions.

The King of Portugal now embarked openly in all the measures taken by the Princes of the house of Bourbon, and sent a Minister accordingly to Rome, with orders to make theirs a

common cauſe, and to conſort with their Miniſters upon every occaſion. The republic of Venice alſo ſent a memorial to the Pope, in which it was ſtrongly ſolicited to revoke the brief againſt the Duke of Parma. This ſolicitation from that quarter affected the Pontiff greatly; and he ſaid in anſwer, that the brief had been greatly miſinterpreted, and he ſaw with inexpreſſible grief, that, among the neutral powers, the republic of Venice was the firſt that took part in an affair that did not in the leaſt concern her

The rage againſt the Jeſuits did not ceaſe with their own exiſtence; it continued to perſecute even their works; and moſt of the powers engaged in the preſent diſputes, iſſued edicts to forbid the bookſellers from keeping or ſelling any book written by a Jeſuit, even though confined to the mathematics, or any other ſcientific ſubject. Almoſt all the powers in Italy were employed, either in reſtraining the eccleſiaſtical authority, or in making ſtrict and minute enquiries into the eſtates of the clergy, their titles, and the time and manner of coming by them. Many reſtrictions were alſo laid upon the different orders, in reſpect to the manner of admitting noviciates, and the number of them they were allowed to take in.

The Duke of Modena thought this a good opportunity, not only to leſſen the power of the clergy in his own dominions, but to lay claim to ſome of the papal territories to which he pretended a right. He firſt began by publiſhing an edict in ſome degree ſimilar to that iſſued by the Duke of Parma, by which the eſtates of the clergy in his dominions were made ſubject to the ſame impoſts with thoſe of his other ſubjects. The Duke ſoon after gave notice to the Auguſtines of Spilimberto, the Conventuals of Final, and the Friars of Nonantola, to quit his dominions in three days; and the inhabitants of ſixteen other convents were threatened with the ſame fate. The court of Rome having interfered upon the taking of theſe meaſures; the Duke revived an old claim upon the dutchy of Ferrara, which formerly belonged to the houſe of Eſte, of which he is a deſcendant; but which long poſſeſſion and ſeveral treaties had confirmed to the Popes. The Duke, to ſupport his pretenſions, began to levy forces and form magazines; and at the ſame time applied to the court of Vienna, that it may uſe its intereſt to procure him the quiet poſſeſſion of that dutchy, and thereby prevent the diſagreeable conſequences of a war with the Holy See.

July 11.

Though the reſolution of the Pontiff was proof againſt thoſe trying events, yet they affected him ſo ſenſibly, that his health ſunk daily in the conflict, and his phyſicians became of opinion that he could not long withſtand the ſhock. As all other means ſeemed now ineffectual, it was at length thought proper to put the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate in ſome poſture of defence; eſpecially on the ſide of Modena, where, as the conteſt would be more equal, it may not be entirely uſeleſs. To this purpoſe all the militia in the legation of Urbino, to the amount of 6000, were put under arms; and the garriſon of Fort Urbin, on the

frontiers of Modena, was reinforced by the militia of Ravenna. An odd accident happened upon this occasion at Faenza, from whence the men were obliged to march to join the militia: The women being enraged at the loss of their husbands, and attributing their own private calamities as well as those of the public to the Jesuits, they assembled in great crowds, and, being armed with torches, marched in a body to set fire to the convent belonging to that society, in which enterprize they were near succeeding, having already thrown several combustibles into the windows, when the Bishop of that city with great difficulty appeased their fury.

The French Ambassador delivered a memorial at Rome, wherein he required that Cardinal Torregiani and the Nuncio at Paris should desist from writing to each other, otherwise that their letters should be stopt at the post-office. The Minister from the King of Naples also declared to the Sacred College, That in two months the King his master would send commissaries, supported by troops, to retake possession of the dutchies of Castro and Ronciglione, which he considered as illegally dismembered from his dominions. As these dutchies extend almost to the gates of Rome, nothing could embarrass that court equal to an attempt of this nature; but, unless the King of Naples effected a total conquest of the whole papal territories, it seems difficult to conceive how he could support troops in those dutchies, which lie in the center of them.

Sept. 3.

The republic of Venice now began to take example by the neighbouring powers, and to make several new regulations in regard to the exercise of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction in their dominions. The Pontiff, notwithstanding the troubles that seemed ready to overwhelm him, opposed those innovations with all the vigour of a young warrior, and his remonstrances were delivered in the highest tone of church authority. Neither the vigour exerted, nor the authority assumed, had any effect upon the conduct of the Senate, who steadily pursued the system they had proposed. The Bishop of Brescia was however so disgusted with these regulations, that he not only refused to obey the mandates issued by the Senate, but also quitted the country, and retired to Ferrara. This conduct was the more extraordinary, as his bishoprick was computed to be worth twenty thousand pounds sterling a year. The Senate immediately issued an order to confiscate his effects; and decreed that, if he did not return within a limited time, and submit to their mandates, he should continue an exile for life, and his revenues be forfeited.

The second banishment of the Spanish Jesuits, who were now expelled by the French from the island of Corsica, added new affliction to the Pontiff, and increased those difficulties which already seemed insurmountable. In the beginning of October, above two thousand of those miserable fugitives were landed within ten days in the territories of Genoa. The smallness of the vessels in which they were conveyed, the great number of them crowded on board who were obliged to lie one upon the other on the decks, and the

the insufferable heat of the weather, which was then intolerable all over Italy; all these things, joined to their want of the most common necessaries, made them such living examples of human misery as are seldom to be met with. In this condition they were driven through Italy, towards the borders of the Ecclesiastical state. When they arrived on the frontiers of the territories of Parma and Modena, those Princes, from an extreme refinement of politics, affected to be afraid that a set of naked, unarmed, and exhausted wretches should travel in bodies through their dominions; and they were accordingly conducted in small parties, and with great appearance of caution. Notwithstanding this state farce, their miserable plight and appearance, having scarcely any cloaths, and being destitute of every thing, excited the compassion of these Princes, and they supplied them with carriages and lodging in their passage. Thus at length did these unwelcome and hated guests arrive in the Ecclesiastical state, in every part of which their banished brethren already swarmed, and where the people beheld them with horror, as the cause of all their calamities.

Negociations were carried on at Rome, between the ministers of the allied powers and the Cardinal Negroni the new Secretary of state, who succeeded Cardinal Torregiani, the great patron of the Jesuits, in that office. These negociations were without any effect, as those Powers insisted, that not only the revocation of the brief against the Duke of Parma, but also the total annihilation of the order of Jesuits, must be laid down as the preliminary articles of any accommodation. The Pope wrote a most pathetic and humiliating letter to the Queen of Hungary; in which he begged, in the most supplicating terms, that she would use her mediation in regard to the differences that were arisen between him and the House of Bourbon. Among other remarkable expressions in this letter, the Pope makes use of the following: 'We respect the hands of those Sovereigns, by whom God now corrects, visits, and humbles us; and, though it were in our power to repell force by force, we should nevertheless prefer humiliation to a triumph, being convinced that the piety of Monarchs is our strength, and that our best arms are tears and prayers. Our whole defence is in the hands of God, who softens and moves the hearts of Princes.' Such and so different is the language of a modern Bishop of Rome, from that held by the Popes his predecessors.

During these transactions, the most coercive measures were pursued in Naples, for entirely reducing the power and lessening the numbers of the clergy. An edict was issued, by which the powers that were usually exercised by the Pope's Nuncio were entirely taken away, and his authority transferred to the Secular judges and magistrates. The estates of the Jesuits were declared escheated to the Royal treasury, as being acquired at the expence of many private persons, and their plate was sent to the mint; the strictest search was made both in Naples and Sicily for their effects, and a commission appointed specially for that

purpose;

purpose. The court, being determined to lessen the number of monasteries, ordered a strict inquisition to be made into their estates and revenues; after which, all the lesser ones were suppressed, and it was forbid to make vows, or to take the habit, in any religious order whatsoever.

A printed petition which was delivered to the King, and afterwards published, may shew pretty clearly the views of the government. The design of this petition was to engage the King to re-unite to the crown the right of patronage over all the churches of the kingdom, which were possessed of royal fiefs or estates. Immediately after, an ample memorial was published, to justify the subject-matter of the petition, and to prove the King's absolute right to make this resumption. The matter of the petition is to be laid before the junto of abuses; and it is probable that the King will find an opportunity to seize on most of the abbey-lands in the kingdom.

CHAP. IX.

Corsica. Conduct of the French previous to the invasion. Engagements, between Bastia and Fiorenzo. The communication opened between these places. Furiani and several other places taken. French invade Casinca; are obliged to repass the Golo with loss. M. De Grand Maison sacks Oletta; is attacked by the Corsicans at Murato; obliged to desert his camp at night, and retire to Oletta. French besieged in Borgo; M. De Chauvelin marches to their relief, is defeated by the Corsicans. Garrison of Borgo surrender prisoners of war. Ineffectual attempts of the French, upon Pietra, and Isola Rossa.

SOME circumstances which attended the invasion of the island of Corsica by the French seemed to add to the cruelty, if not the injustice, of that act. France had made herself a mediator to bring about a peace between the republic of Genoa and the Corsicans. After a considerable time spent in negociation, the republic broke off, without agreeing to those conditions which it appeared the court of France at that time thought equitable. A new plan of accommodation was then proposed by that court; as the basis of which, the republic was to retain the title of King of Corsica; the Corsicans were to pay homage for their territories, in the same manner that the King of the Sicilies does to the See of Rome for the kingdom of Naples; and the Genoese were still to keep some of the maritime places in their possession. As the Corsicans paid great attention to the mediation of so powerful and dangerous a neighbour, a general meeting of the whole nation was held, to consider of these articles. At this meeting the two first articles were unanimously agreed to; the third was objected to, because those places could be of no possible advantage to the Genoese as friends, and, as the keeping of them would be attended with a great expence, it could proceed from no other motive than a design to make future attempts upon the liberties of the

the islanders. The article was accordingly qualified in such a manner, that the republic should support its dignity without prejudice to its interest, and at the same time the safety of the Corsicans be secured. The court of France acknowledged the article in this state to be equitable to both parties, and proper to bring about the wished-for reconciliation.

In this train was the negociation, when the Spanish Jesuits were received by the Genoese in Corsica, at which France seemed to take umbrage, and withdrew its troops from the ports into which they had been admitted. The Corsicans saw the advantage, and immediately prepared to make use of it. They had already taken the city of Ajaccio; the citadel was upon the point of falling into their hands, and the fortresses of Calvi and Algagliola would soon have followed; when, upon the application of the court of France, the Corsicans, in deference to that mediation, thought proper to forego their advantages. General Paoli received a letter from the French Minister, wrote by order of the King, in which it was desired that he would suspend all hostilities against those places, and to consider them in a state of neutrality, as if still garrisoned by the French troops, until the expiration of the four years treaty concluded with Genoa, when they were to be entirely withdrawn from the island. The General was also assured, that, if a peace was not at that time concluded, the Corsicans should be left at full liberty to assert their rights.

The act of negociating a treaty of peace between the republic and the Corsicans seems to be a tacit acknowledgement from France, that she then considered the latter as a distinct, and, in a great measure, an independent people. No observation, as it must strike every mind, need be made on the unfair and inequitable conduct, by which, under the sanction of friendship and mediation, she prevented the Corsicans from making a proper use of the opportunities that offered so much in their favour, and then insidiously converted their condescension to her own advantage, and armed the effects of it against themselves.

As soon as the treaty between France and Genoa was published, and the invasion of the island remained no longer doubtful, a general meeting of the Corsican nation was held at Corte, where, after a spirited speech made by the Chief Paoli, it was determined to defend their liberties to the utmost. At the same time it was concluded, not to act offensively against the French, but to wait their operations; and the inhabitants were forbid, on pain of death, to furnish any of the places they occupied with provisions.

In the mean time about twenty battalions of French troops, besides the Royal legion and some miquelets, were landed on the island; and on the 24th of June they hoisted their standard on the walls of Bastia, as a signal of their taking possession of it; after which *Te Deum* was sung, the cannon on the ramparts discharged, the arms of the republic taken down, and those of the French King put up in their place. Two encampments were formed in the month of July, one at Bastia, where the Count De Marbeuf commanded, which consisted

fisted of about 8000 foot, and a considerable body of horse; the other at San Fiorenzo, where Field Marshal De Grand Maison commanded, and consisted of 2500 French and Swiss foot. These two places lie on the opposite shores of the island; Bastia, which is the capital, being on the eastern, and S. Fiorenzo on the western side. They are situated at the entrance from the rest of the island into the peninsula, the greater part of which is known by the name of Cape Corse, and are distant from each other about three leagues, being the whole breadth of the peninsula. The country between these two places is rocky, mountainous, and full of difficult passes and defiles. Here the Corsicans had a number of small posts in very advantageous situations, so that there was no communication open by land between the two camps, except by their permission. There were also about 2500 French and German troops in Calvi, Ajaccio, and Algagliola; but, as they were a good deal out of the line of action, they had no great share in the succeeding events.

About a mile and a half from the camp at Fiorenzo, was an eminence which afforded great plenty of excellent water; this post was in possession of the Corsicans, who kept a small guard there; but, as no hostilities had as yet commenced, the French were allowed the use of the water, and conveyed it to their camp as they wanted. They however thought proper in the latter end of July to attack this post, and an officer and 300 men beat away, not without a considerable opposition, about 20 Corsicans who defended it. The French immediately fortified themselves, and were strengthened by a reinforcement from the camp; but were notwithstanding surprized the following night by the neighbouring Corsicans, who killed a considerable number, took almost all their arms, and recovered the post.

The next day the Corsican posts were attacked, as well on the side of Bastia as that of S. Fiorenzo; and a successive course of engagements began, which continued for three days among the hills and defiles. Every foot of the ground was disputed with great obstinacy, and the French and Swiss on the side of Fiorenzo were at first repulsed with a very considerable loss. At length the advantages of horse, artillery, and numbers, had their effect; and the third day all the Corsican posts were forced, and the communication between the two places established. Aug. 1.

In these different engagements the French took seven redoubts, and became masters of the villages of Patrimonio and Barbaggio, as well as of several other difficult and well-defended posts, which were only of importance upon this occasion. They lost a great number of men in these attacks; and the three regiments of Soissonois, Rovergue, and Languedoc, in particular, suffered a prodigious loss both in men and officers. The Corsicans also lost a great many men, among whom were some of their most gallant officers. They gave upon this occasion several instances of the most determined resolution, and of a valour that rose even to desperation. An entrenchment, after being a long time

time gallantly defended by only 42 men, was at length carried by assault, when the brave defendants disdained to ask for quarter, and were all killed fighting. It is said, the women stood by their husbands in several of the fastnesses, and charged their arms for them as they fired, and encouraged them to fight to the last in defence of their country.

Upon this success the French extended their posts considerably, and soon afterwards took Erbalonga and Nonza, both in the peninsula; they also, after some time and a considerable loss, took Furiani and Biguglia, in both of which the Corsicans made a brave defence, and, when they were no longer tenable, quitted them without loss. A number of skirmishes happened, in which, from the nature of the country and the hardiness of their enemies, the French frequently had the worst, and lost a great number of men. Sickness and desertion were also very fatal to them, both of which, especially the last, prevailed to an exceeding degree.

The garrison of Calvi, to the amount of about a thousand men, having taken the field with four pieces of cannon, were attacked with such vigour by the country people, that they were routed and drove back to the fortress in the greatest disorder, and would have lost their cannon if the retreat had not been by the sea side, by which means they were taken up by two small French vessels that happened to be in sight. The French were also repulsed with great loss in an attempt which they made upon Oletta, where two pieces of brass cannon were taken from them. Two French men of war, said to be of 60 guns each, attacked the forts of Fornali and Mortella, both situated on the gulph of Fiorenzo; but were so warmly received by the forts, that they were obliged to retire with great loss, one of them being so near sinking that a great part of the crew quitted her, who were pursued by the Corsicans till they got under the cannon of Fiorenzo, and the Ship was towed off by a xebeque.

In the mean time the Marquis De Chauvelin arrived in Corsica, as Commander in chief of the French forces. Upon his arrival, he published the French King's declaration, of which we have already taken notice, and some other papers of the same nature, containing great promises to the Corsicans in case of submission, and threats and menaces if they opposed his government. These papers, as well as a Paris Gazette which had given a ridiculous gasconading account of the late transactions in the island, having been laid before an assembly of the Chiefs, who were summoned by Paoli to meet at Oletta for that purpose, they tore the papers to pieces, and trampled them under foot with the greatest marks of rage and indignation; and as they came from the council cried out with great vehemence to the people, *War! War!*

The French had now made a considerable progress in subduing several of the neighbouring districts, and fresh troops arrived to fill up the places of those that were lost. Col. Buttafuoco, a Corsican in the French service, had engaged several of the inhabitants of the province of Casinca to submit to

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their dominion, in conſequence of which, about two thouſand of their troops were ſent acroſs the Golo, who made themſelves maſters of ſeveral places, and threatened to ſubdue the whole territory. Upon this intelligence, General Paoli, who was oppoſing the attempts of the French in the province of Nebbio, immediately marched to the relief of Caſinca. He found the enemy in poſſeſſion of the principal places in the diſtrict, and immediately attacked a party of them who were ſtationed at La Pente, which is looked upon as one of the ſtrongeſt poſts in the iſland. This the Corſicans carried ſword in hand, and made the greater part of the detachment priſoners. Several others of their poſts were attacked about the ſame time; and the French being at a conſiderable diſtance from Baſtia, and ſenſible of the vigour with which they were every where aſſaulted, called in their out-poſts, and retreated towards the Golo. In this retreat they were cloſely purſued by the Corſicans, who ſurprized and beat up their quarters almoſt every night; and at the paſſage of the Golo, they were attacked with great fury by Clement Paoli the General's brother, and a conſiderable ſlaughter was made on both ſides. They however made their retreat good acroſs the river, having loſt in this expedition four pieces of artillery.

Sept. 11.

While Paoli was engaged in Caſinca, M. De Grand Maiſon made a conſiderable progreſs in the Nebbio, where, with a body of about 2400 men, he took and ſacked Oletta, and ſome other places. He then fixed his head quarters at Murato, which he fortified with ſome pieces of cannon, and placed his hoſpital, part of his baggage, and the military cheſt, in a convent near the town. The Corſicans of the neighbouring diſtricts, being greatly enraged at the ſacking of Oletta, aſſembled in a conſiderable body, and attacked the French on the 15th with ſuch impetuoſity, that they beat them ſucceſſively from ſeveral of their beſt poſts, and were on the point of forcing their camp, and would probably have deſtroyed the whole body, if the falling of a very heavy rain had not put an end to the engagement. The French General, finding his ſituation not very eligible, withdrew with great ſilence in the night from his camp, and retired to Oletta, leaving many of his tents ſtanding, and three pieces of cannon behind. He was obliged upon this occaſion to abandon the ſick and wounded, as well as a party of 50 men and ſix officers who guarded them in the convent; beſides which, the Corſicans took there a great quantity of baggage, and a conſiderable ſum of money belonging to the military cheſt.

The French, who had repaſſed the Golo, not thinking the Corſicans would make any attempts on their ſide of the river, left about 600 men ſtationed at Borgo di Mariana, who threw up intrenchments, and fortified themſelves in the town. This poſt being thought of importance, the Marquis De Chauvelin ſent them, by the aſſiſtance of the cavalry, a conſiderable train of artillery, acroſs the mountains that ſeparate that place from Baſtia. By this aſſiſtance the detachment at Borgo thought themſelves in perfect ſecurity; eſpecially as the country all round was continually

ſcowered

ſcowered by the cavalry. The Corſi-
Oct. 6. cans, who were attentive to theſe motions, aſſembled and ſurrounded the town, a little after duſk, and at the firſt attack made themſelves maſters of all the houſes that were without the intrenchments; which they filled with their troops, and began inſtantly to form their lines of circumvallation. The French made a furious fire with their artillery, and took every meaſure to ſtop the progreſs of the aſſailants; but their ardour was not to be reſtrained: they not only finiſhed their lines, but took ſword in hand the ſpring which ſupplied the garriſon with water.

M. De Chauvelin, being greatly alarmed at the danger of this detachment, came in perſon, attended by a ſtrong party of horſe, to reconnoitre the ſituation of the enemy. He then aſſembled 3000 men, and ſent to M. De Grand Maiſon to march with ſuch forces as he could collect, which amounted to about 2000 more, and thereby put the Corſicans between two fires, and make their deſtruction inevitable. This deſign was well laid; but the ability of the Corſican General had ſufficiently provided againſt its effects. A body of men were already ſtationed to watch the motions of M. De Grand Maiſon, who no ſooner advanced among the hills than he found himſelf attacked on all ſides, and ſoon became ſenſible that it was more prudent to diſengage himſelf by a timely retreat, than to make any further attempts towards the proſecution of the deſign.

M. De Chauvelin and the Count De Marbeuf, having arrived at Borgo, ſpent a whole day and night in continual ſkirmiſhes with the Corſicans, being ſtill in eager expectation of the arrival of M. De Grand Maiſon. At length, grown impatient, and thinking the forces they had with them ſufficient to diſlodge the enemy, the Generals determined to engage them next morning without him. The French, accordingly, at the break of day attacked the Corſicans with ſuch fury, that in a little time they had entirely deſtroyed their line of circumvallation, and penetrated to the very edge of the town. Here, however, a ſtop was put to their progreſs, by a terrible and continual fire, which they received from the Corſicans, who were poſted in the houſes of the ſuburbs, and who being equally ſupported by the firmneſs and conſtancy of their fellows in the field, the French were at laſt repulſed, and obliged to retire.

They made another attack about noon, in which they had as little ſucceſs. The Generals, unwilling to put up with this diſgrace, again formed and encouraged their troops, and, about three hours before ſunſet, renewed the engagement with more fury than ever. The uncommon virtue and bravery of the iſlanders again prevailed. The French were at length obliged to retire in great diſorder from this well-fought field, having ſuffered a very conſiderable loſs, and being indebted for the ſafety of their retreat to the protection of the Royal regiment of cavalry, who could not from the nature of the ground engage in the action.

The garriſon of Borgo ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war the next morning, by which the Corſicans became maſters of their whole baggage and ammunition,

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as well as of twenty pieces of cannon, which had been ſent there from Baſtia. It was computed that the French loſt upon this occaſion, in killed, wounded, and priſoners, including the garriſon of Borgo, above 1800 men; and that their whole loſſes in the courſe of a month, excluſive of deſerters, conſiderably exceeded 4000. A great number of officers were killed and wounded, and among the latter ſome of high diſtinction, particularly the Count De Marbeuf, and the Colonels of the Rovergue and Saxon regiments. The conduct of the Corſican Chief upon this occaſion would have done honour to the moſt experienced General, as the behaviour and firmneſs of the men whom he commanded would to the beſt and moſt veteran troops.

General Paoli preſerved great temper and moderation upon theſe ſucceſſes, and behaved with great politeneſs and affability to the officers who were taken priſoners. This behaviour was the more praiſeworthy, as the paſt conduct of the French did not demand it; for they had iſſued proclamations, in which they declared, that they would treat all Corſicans whom they found in arms, after a certain time, in the country, as rebels; and that ſuch as they took at ſea without French paſſports, ſhould be hanged as pirates. It was alſo ſaid, that ſome of the officers whom they had taken in the firſt engagements had been thrown into irons, and treated like common felons.

The generoſity and diſintereſtedneſs ſhewn upon every occaſion by Paoli ſecured him the affection of the people, as much as his magnanimity. The booty taken at Borgo, and at Murato, was all diſtributed among the ſoldiers; and he had all his own plate melted down and coined for the public uſe. In a ſpeech which he made at an aſſembly of the Chiefs, he is ſaid to have uſed the following remarkable expreſſions, 'Every nation, which, like our own, has been zealous for its liberty, has experienced viciſſitudes which have immortalized its name. If, to maintain liberty, nothing was to be done but to deſire it, the whole world would certainly enjoy it. But this valuable jewel can only be acquired by a virtue and courage that is ſuperior to all obſtacles. The conditions and prerogatives of a free people, as they are ſo conſiderable that no juſt idea of them can be conveyed, are the aſtoniſhment and envy of the greateſt men. We are now at the moſt critical of epochas. If we do not withſtand the danger that threatens us, our reputation and liberty are at an end.' It is ſaid, that there was in the hall, or place of meeting, a kind of throne, the ſight of which diſpleaſed one of the Chiefs, who aſked eagerly who it was deſtined for; to which Paoli, with great preſence of mind, replied, *That it was intended to place thereon the Statue of Liberty.*

The loſſes of the French had been ſo conſiderable in this ſhort campaign, that, notwithſtanding the arrival of ſeveral freſh battalions from France, their attention ſeemed now principally directed to the preſervation of their two new acquiſitions of Furiani and Biguglia, which were both ſtrong, and in their neighbourhood, and to the keeping of the communication open

open between Baſtia and St. Fiorenzo. They however, in the month of November, embarked a conſiderable body of forces on board thirteen tranſports, which were ſupported by ſeveral men of war and armed veſſels, in order to reduce ſome fortified iſlands belonging to the Corſicans. Their firſt attempt was upon the little iſland of Pietra, where, though they made good their landing, they were notwithſtanding ſtrangely repulſed by a ſmall garriſon conſiſting of only two hundred and fifty men. From thence they ſailed to Iſola Roſſa, which ſeems to have been the principal object of this expedition, as the Corſicans, who depended on its ſecurity, made it a place of arms, and kept their magazines there. Here every thing ſeemed at firſt to promiſe ſucceſs. The French effected a landing, and drove the Corſicans from ſeveral of their poſts; but, when the firſt ſurprize was over, they returned bravely to the charge, and not only recovered the ground they had loſt, but drove the enemy with great ſlaughter to their ſhips. It is ſaid, the French loſt upon this occaſion nine hundred men, in killed, wounded, and priſoners; and this naval enterprize was attended with as little honour or ſucceſs, as thoſe which they had hitherto undertaken by land.

CHAP. X.

War in India. Hyder Aly and the Nizam defeated by Colonel Smith. Peace concluded with the Nizam. A ſquadron fitted out at Bombay; Mangalore taken, and Hyder Aly's ſhips ſeized. Great diſſatisfaction excited, by the new laws for impoſing duties in the Colonies. Boſton reſolutions. Circular letters ſent by the Aſſembly. Secretary of State appointed for the Colonies. A requiſition made to the new Aſſembly. Anſwers to the Secretary of State's letter, and to the meſſages from the Governor. The Aſſembly diſſolved. Diſturbances cauſed by the ſeizure of a ſloop. The Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms retire to Caſtle William. Proceedings of the Town-meeting; of the Committee of Convention. Troops and ſhips of war arrive from Halifax and Ireland.

SUCH is the condition of affairs upon the continent. The war in Poland, from diſtance of ſituation and remoteneſs of intereſt, can have little immediate effect upon this country. Our minds are more ſtrongly attracted by domeſtic concerns. The great and growing ſtate of our Colonies in North America; the unhappy contention which has ariſen between the mother country and the colonies; the vaſt extent of the empire acquired in India, and the various diſcuſſions which have ariſen upon that ſubject between the Oriental Powers and the Eaſt-India Company, and between that Company and the Engliſh Government, afford ſufficient matter to engage all our care and prudence, without looking for further employment in foreign politicks than evident neceſſity ſhall exact. With regard to India, the breaking out of a new war in that quarter has made

no change in the flouriſhing ſtate of the Eaſt-India Company. It ſeems now to have acquired ſuch a ſuperiority of power, as fully ſecures its eſtabliſhments in that part of the world; and the hoſtile attempts of the neighbouring Princes appear rather to confirm, than weaken it. The Company has not, however, met with a contemptible enemy, in the author of the preſent war of the Decan; in a leſs ſettled ſtate of their affairs, his abilities and enterprizing genius might have made him truly dangerous.

Hyder Aly, or Hyder Naig, is an adventurer, who, through one of the ſurprizing revolutions of fortune that ſo often take place in that country, has riſen from being a common ſeapoy, to become maſter of a conſiderable part of the Malabar coaſt, and to be one of the moſt conſiderable and formidable Princes in the now ſhattered Empire of India. The knowlege which he acquired by a long ſervice among the Europeans, he has applied to the forming and diſciplining his own army upon their model, and has procured a number of renegadoes to aſſiſt in making his artillery ſerviceable.

This bold adventurer, being ſenſible that the preſent power of the Company was an inſurmountable bar to his ambition, worked upon the weakneſs of the Nizam of the Decan, and, partly by threats, partly by promiſes, gained him to renounce the alliance which was between the Company and him, and to join in a war againſt it. The Council at Madraſs immediately ſent a body of forces under the command of Col. Smith, to oppoſe this formidable alliance. The Colonel found the allied Princes at the head of a very conſiderable army, and, after ſeveral manœuvres on both ſides, brought them to an engagement, at a place called Errour near Trinomallee. The enemy made a very warm cannonade on our left; and as their batteries were covered by a moraſs in front, the Colonel judiciouſly took the advantage of ſome riſing grounds, and turned their left, by which he brought them to a cloſe engagement. A very ſmart fire was ſupported for ſome time; but our troops advanced with ſuch impetuoſity, that, notwithſtanding the perſonal bravery of Hyder Aly, the effects of the boaſted diſcipline which he had introduced, and the vaſt ſuperiority of numbers, the allied armies were in a little time thrown into diſorder, and totally defeated. Our army purſued the enemy for two days; they took near ſeventy pieces of cannon. Our loſs, conſidering the greatneſs of the victory, and the formidable force they engaged, was very inconſiderable. Sept. 26, 1767.

The Nizam, as ſoon as he got out of Hyder Aly's power, of which he was very apprehenſive, concluded a peace with the Company, by which he ceded to it the Dewanny of the Balagat Carnatic, which includes the territories of Hyder Aly his late ally and ſome petty Princes. The war with Hyder Aly, which is productive of no advantage to the Company, ſtill continues, and, being carried on at a great diſtance from our ſettlements, has occaſioned a very conſiderable expence. That Chief having transferred it to a mountainous country, has prevented our troops from doing any thing deciſive;

decisive; and the great distance to which he has drawn the war gives his cavalry an opportunity to act sometimes with advantage in intercepting our supplies, and interrupting our communications.

In the course of these operations some ships were fitted out at Bombay, which conveyed 400 Europeans soldiers, and about 800 seapoys, to attack Mangalore, one of Hyder Aly's principal sea-ports, where all his ships lay. This enterprize succeeded; the forts were taken with very little loss, and they brought off nine vessels of considerable size, besides several smaller ones. Through some strange error, a small garrison was left in the forts, who were immediately after made prisoners by Hyder Aly. Feb. 25, 1768.

It is evident from the nature of this war in India that it cannot be speedily ended. The superiority of strength, wealth, courage, and skill, on the part of the English, can give Hyder Ali no prospect of considerable success; on the other hand, the country in which he has secured himself is such, as cannot be readily reduced by the English arms.

In America, the quiet which began to take place upon the repeal of the stamp act was again disturbed, and the affairs of that country again fell into confusion. The laws which had been passed last year, for the purpose of raising a revenue in the Colonies by the laying of duties on the importation of glass, paper, and some other commodities from England, and the consequent establishment of Custom-houses in their ports, have been productive of very alarming disturbances in the Colonies, and of consequences highly prejudical to the commercial interests of this country. It may appear unfortunate, that, after the recent example of the mischiefs that attended the stamp act, and the consequent repeal of it from a conviction of those evils, a measure of a similar tendency should be so suddenly adopted, before the ill humours that had arisen from the former had yet subsided. Much has been said pro and con on this subject, and most of the arguments already used on the repeal of the stamp act have been repeated; this discussion will properly appear in our next volume, when, from the consequences attending this measure, it becomes an object of national and parliamentary consideration.

The first public instance of disgust shewn upon this occasion was at Boston, where, at a meeting of the inhabitants, several resolutions were entered into, for the encouragement of manufactures, the promoting of œconomy, and the lessening and restraining the use of foreign superfluities. These resolutions, all of which were highly prejudicial to the commerce of this country, contained a long list of enumerated articles, which it was either determined not to use at all, or in the smallest possible quantities. A subscription was opened at the same time, and a committee appointed, for the encouragement of their own former manufactures, and the establishment of new ones. Among these, it was resolved to give particular encouragement to the making of paper, glass, and the other commodities that were liable to the Oct. 27, 1767.

payment of the new duties, upon importation. It was also resolved to restrain the expences of funerals, to reduce dress to a degree of primitive simplicity and plainness, and in general not to purchase any commodities from the mother country, that could be procured in any of the Colonies.

These resolutions were adopted, or similar ones entered into, by all the old Colonies on the continent.

Feb. 11, 1768. In some time after, a circular letter was sent by the Assembly of Massachuset's Bay, signed by the Speaker, to all the other Assemblies in North America. The design of this letter was to shew the evil tendency of the late Acts of Parliament, to represent them as unconstitutional, and to propose a common union between the Colonies, in the pursuit of all legal measures to prevent their effect, and a harmony in their applications to Government for a repeal of them. It also expatiated largely on their natural rights as men, and their constitutional ones as English subjects; all of which, it was pretended, were infringed by these laws.

It happened, unfortunately, that a continued course of altercation, and an almost total difference of opinion upon every subject, had prevailed for some years between the Assemblies of Massachuset's Bay and the Governor of that Colony. This altercation was carried on with much asperity; and both sides, on some occasions, seemed more attentive to the keenness of their observations, and the tartness of their replies, than to the utility or propriety of the measures they were pursuing. The severity of these altercations left a bitterness behind, that was far from being favourable to that happy temper and conciliating disposition, which were now so much to be wished.

A letter which the Governor had received from the Earl of Shelburne, one of the principal Secretaries of State, and which contained very severe animadversions on the conduct of the Assembly, was, in pursuance of the Governor's order, and the intention of writing it, read to that body by the Secretary. This letter caused great heats in the Assembly; and it is said, the strictest decency was not observed in the debates it occasioned, and the observations that were made upon it. In these debates it was said, that the charges made in it must have been founded upon a misrepresentation of facts by the Governor, in his dispatches to the Ministry; and a Committee was appointed to wait on him, to desire a copy of Lord Shelburne's letter, as well as of those which he had wrote himself relative to the Assembly, and to which the charges in that must refer. These copies being refused, the Assembly wrote a letter to the Secretary of State, in which they recite the circumstances of the transaction, and take great pains to vindicate their own conduct at the expence of the Governor, to whose misrepresentation they charge the Minister's ill opinion of it. They also wrote letters to the Lords of the Treasury, and most of the great Officers of State, in which, along with great professions of loyalty, they remonstrated strongly against the operations of the late Acts of Parliament; which they insinuated to be

be contrary to the Conſtitution, and totally ſubverſive of their rights and liberties.

The Governor, finding that there was no hopes to mollify the refractory ſpirit which was ſo predominant in the Aſſembly, adjourned it. In the Speech which he delivered upon this occaſion were many ſtrictures on their conduct, particularly in regard to Lord Shelburne's letter; and he complained greatly of ſome turbulent factious members, who, under falſe pretences of patriotiſm, had unhappily acquired too great an influence, as well in the Aſſembly, as among the people; who ſacrificed their country to the gratification of their paſſions, and to the ſupport of an importance which could have no exiſtence but in times of trouble and confuſion. March 4.

In the midſt of theſe diſtractions in America, a new eſtabliſhment was made at home, by which a Secretary of State was appointed to the department of the Colonies only. A great deal was hoped from this arrangement. Lord Hillſborough, who appeared firſt in that office, wrote a circular letter to the Governors of all the Colonies, who had before received the circular letters from the Aſſembly at Boſton. By this letter his Majeſty's diſlike to that meaſure was expreſſed in the ſtrongeſt terms. It was declared, that he conſidered it, as of the moſt dangerous and factious tendency; calculated to inflame the minds of the people; to promote an unwarrantable combination; to excite an open oppoſition to, and denial of, the authority of Parliament; and to ſubvert the true principles of the Conſtitution: And that his Majeſty expected from the known affection of the reſpective Aſſemblies, that they would defeat this flagitious attempt to diſturb the public peace, and treat it with the contempt it deſerved, by taking no notice of it.

Another letter, of the ſame date, was wrote to Governor Bernard, in which the ſame exceptions to the circular letter are repeated, which is ſaid to have been a meaſure carried through a thin houſe at the end of a ſeſſion, and in which the Aſſembly departed from that ſpirit of prudence, and reſpect to the Conſtitution, which ſeemed to have influenced a majority of its members, in a full houſe, and at the beginning of the ſeſſion; from whence his Majeſty could not but conſider it as a very unfair proceeding, and to have been carried by ſurprize through the Houſe of Repreſentatives. A requiſition was then made, in his Majeſty's name, That the new Aſſembly would reſcind the reſolution which gave birth to the circular letter, and declare their diſapprobation of, and diſſent to, ſo raſh and haſty a proceeding: That, as his Majeſty had the fulleſt reliance on the affections of his ſubjects in the Maſſachuſet's Bay, he had the better ground to hope, that the attempts made by a deſperate faction to diſturb the public tranquillity would be diſcountenanced, and that the execution of the meaſure recommended would not meet with any difficulty. April 22.

This part of the letter was laid before the new Aſſembly by the Governor, with a meſſage in which he earneſtly re- June 21.

queſted their compliance; but obſerved, that, in caſe of a contrary conduct, he had received his Majeſty's inſtructions in what manner to act, and muſt do his duty. This produced a meſſage from the Aſſembly, in which they deſired a copy of the inſtructions which the Governor alluded to, as well as of ſome letters and papers which he had laid before the Council. The Governor ſent a copy of the remainder of Lord Hillſborough's letter, in which the inſtructions were contained, to the Aſſembly, by which he was directed, in caſe of their refuſal to comply with his Majeſty's reaſonable expectation, to diſſolve them immediately, and to tranſmit a copy of their proceedings upon it, to be laid before the Parliament.

The Aſſembly not having given any anſwer to the requiſition for about a week, the Governor ſent a meſſage to urge them to it; in anſwer to which they applied for a receſs, that they might have an opportunity to conſult their conſtituents upon the occaſion. This being refuſed, the queſtion was put for reſcinding the reſolution of the laſt houſe, which paſſed in the negative by a diviſion of ninety-two to ſeventeen. A letter was then reſolved on to Lord Hillſborough, and an anſwer to the meſſages from the Governor. In both theſe pieces great pains are taken to juſtify the conduct of the laſt Aſſembly, as well as of the preſent; the charges of ſurprize, and of a thin houſe, are abſolutely denied; and, on the contrary, they ſay, that the reſolution for the circular letter was paſſed in a full ſeſſion, and by a great majority. The legality of that meaſure was defended, as it was the inherent right of the ſubjects to petition the King, either jointly or ſeverally, for a redreſs of grievances. In regard to reſcinding the reſolution it was obſerved, that, to ſpeak in the language of the common law, it was not now *executory*, but to all intents and purpoſes *executed*: That the circular letters had been ſent, and many of them anſwered; that both have appeared in the public papers; and that they could now as well reſcind the letters as the reſolves on which they were founded, and that both would be equally fruitleſs. In the letter to the Secretary of State, they made ſeveral comments, with great freedom, on the nature of the requiſition; and alledged that it was unconſtitutional, and without a precedent, to command a free Aſſembly, on pain of its exiſtence, to reſcind any reſolution, much leſs that of a former Houſe. They complained greatly of the baſe and wicked miſrepreſentations that muſt have been made to his Majeſty, to cauſe him to conſider a meaſure perfectly legal and conſtitutional, and which only tended to lay the grievances of his ſubjects before the Throne, as of an 'inflammatory nature, tending to create unwarrantable combinations, and to excite an oppoſition to the authority of Parliament,' which are the terms in which it is deſcribed in the letter. They conclude with profeſſions of the greateſt loyalty, and the ſtrongeſt remonſtrances againſt the late laws. They were in the mean time preparing a petition to the King for the removal of their Governor, in which they laid a number of charges againſt him, that were urged

urged with great acrimony; but, before the finishing hand could be put to it, the Assembly was dissolved.

The circular letters, which the Secretary of State had wrote to the other Colonies, were attended with as little efficacy as that which was sent to Boston. The different Assemblies wrote answers to that of Massachuset's Bay, which were received by the late Speaker, in which they expressed the highest approbation of their conduct, and a firm resolution to coincide in their measures. Some of them also returned addresses to the Secretary of State, in which they not only justified the measures taken by the Assembly at Boston; but animadverted, with great freedom, on several passages, as well as on the requisition, contained in his letter. In the mean time, most of them entered into resolutions, not to import or purchase any English goods, except what were already ordered for the ensuing fall and such articles of necessity as they could not do without, until the late laws were repealed.

June 10. Previous to the dissolution of the Assembly, a great tumult happened at Boston, in consequence of a seizure made by the Board of Customs, of a sloop belonging to one of the principal merchants of that town. It appears that this sloop was discharged of a cargo of wine, and in part reloaded with a quantity of oil, which was however done under pretence of converting her into a store, without any great attention having been paid to the new laws, or to the Custom-house regulations. Upon the seizure, the officers made a signal to the Romney man of war; and her boats were sent manned and armed, who cut away the sloop's fasts, and conveyed her under the protection of that ship. The populace having assembled in great crowds upon this occasion, they pelted the Commissioners of the Customs with stones, broke one of their swords, and treated them in every respect with the greatest outrage; after which, they attacked their houses, broke the windows, and hauled the Collector's boat to the common, where they burnt it to ashes.

The Officers of the Customs, upon these extraordinary acts of outrage, found it necessary, for the security of their lives, to retire aboard the man of war, from whence they removed to Castle William, a fortification on a small island in the harbour, where they resumed the functions of their office. In the mean time, Town-meetings were held, and a remonstrance presented to the Governor, in which the rights they claimed were supported in direct opposition to the Legislature, and an extraordinary requisition made, that he would issue an order for the departure of his Majesty's ship the Romney out of the harbour.

The temper and conduct of the people became every day more licentious. That republican spirit to which this Colony owed its foundation, and the levelling principles in which the inhabitants were nursed, being now operated upon by measures which they regarded as totally subversive of their rights, and inflamed by the arts of some factious and designing men, who had great influence among them, they seemed equally incapable to prescribe due limits to their pas-

sions, and to preserve a proper decency in the manner in which they expressed them. Their public writers, as well as speakers, were generally very intemperate; and a certain stile and manner was introduced, which seemed peculiar to themselves, and too ridiculous for serious composition. In some of these publications, while they seemed, on one hand, to forget their dependance as Colonies, and to assume the tone of distinct and original States; on the other, they eagerly claimed all the benefits of the English constitution and the highest rights of Englishmen, but did not recollect, that it was that dependance only, which could entitle them to any share of those rights and benefits. A light and irreverent language became the mode, in all matters which related to Government, or even to the Legislature; but when their Provincial Assemblies came to be mentioned, they were no longer known by that appellation, but were upon every occasion distinguished by the title of Parliaments.

A report that their Petition to the King had not been delivered by the Secretary of State, contributed greatly to excite the ferment and ill blood among the people. It was said that the Petition was refused to be received in London, upon an objection that was made, that the Colony Agent was not properly authorized to deliver it, as he had been appointed by the Assembly without the consent of the Governor. The dissolution of the General Assembly increased the disorder; and it may be supposed that a circumstance attending the sloop that was lately seized, which was the property of one of the Representatives of the town of Boston, did not contribute to lessen it.

While things were in this unhappy situation, two regiments were ordered from Ireland to support the Civil government, and several detachments from different parts of the continent rendezvouzed at Halifax for the same purpose. No account of a menace made by the most dangerous and cruel enemy could excite a greater alarm than this intelligence did at Boston, and it was treated in all the language of invasion and conquest. Upon the first rumour of it, a meeting of the inhabitants was immediately summoned at Faneuil-hall, Sept. 12. where they chose one of their late popular Representatives as Moderator. A Committee was then appointed to wait on the Governor, to know what grounds he had for some intimations he had lately given, that some regiments of his Majesty's forces were expected in that town; and at the same time to present a Petition, to desire he would issue precepts to convene a general Assembly with the greatest speed; to both which an immediate answer was required. The Governor answered, that his information about the arrival of the troops was of a private nature, and that he could do nothing as to the calling of another Assembly for this year, until he received his Majesty's instructions, under whose consideration it now was.

A Committee, which had been appointed to consider of the present state of their affairs, gave in their report a long declaration and

and recital of their rights, and the ſuppoſed infractions of them, which had been lately made; and paſſed ſeveral haſty reſolutions, particularly in regard to the legality of raiſing or keeping a ſtanding army among them, without their own conſent, which they founded on the Act of the firſt of King William, which declares it to be contrary to law, to keep an army in the kingdom in time of peace without the conſent of Parliament. This report and the reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed to by the Aſſembly, and a general reſolution paſſed, which was alſo founded on a clauſe in the ſame law, which recommends the frequent holding of Parliaments, by which a Convention was ſummoned to meet at Boſton. In purſuance of this reſolution, the four Members who had repreſented the town in the late Aſſembly were now appointed as a Committee to act for it in the Convention; and the Select-men were ordered to write to all the other towns in the Province, to propoſe their appointing Committees for the ſame purpoſe.

The moſt extraordinary act of this Town-meeting, was a requiſition to the inhabitants, that, as there was a prevailing apprehenſion in the minds of many of a war with France, they ſhould be accordingly provided with arms, ammunition, and the neceſſary accoutrements, ſo as to be properly prepared in caſe of ſudden danger. A day of public prayer and faſting was then appointed, and the meeting diſſolved.

The circular letter which the Select-men ſent to the other towns in the province, was wrote in the ſame ſpirit as the acts and reſolutions which it incloſed, and on which it was founded. In this time of general diſtemper, when ninety-ſix towns appointed committees to attend the convention, the town of Hatfield refuſed to concur in this meaſure; and the ſpirited and judicious anſwer which the inhabitants returned to the Select-men at Boſton, will be a laſting monument of the prudence and good ſenſe that influenced their conduct. This letter, as well as the other original papers relative to this tranſaction, our readers will ſee in the Appendix to the Chronicle.

The firſt act of the Convention, was a meſſage to the Governor, in which they diſclaimed all pretence to any authoritative or governmental acts; that they were choſen by the ſeveral towns, and came freely and voluntarily, at the earneſt deſire of the people, to conſult and adviſe ſuch meaſures as may promote peace and good order in the preſent alarming ſituation. They then reiterate the preſent grievances, complain that they are groſsly miſrepreſented in Great Britain, and preſs the Governor in the moſt urgent terms to convoke a General Aſſembly, as the only means to guard againſt thoſe alarming dangers that threatened the total deſtruction of the Colony. The Governor admoniſhed them, as a friend to the Province, and a well-wiſher to the individuals of it, to break up their aſſembly inſtantly, and to ſeparate before they did any buſineſs: That he was willing to believe that the gentlemen who iſſued the ſummons for this meeting were not aware of the Sept. 22,

the nature of the high offence they were committing; and that thoſe who have obeyed them have not conſidered the penalties they ſhall incur, if they perſiſt in continuing their ſeſſion: At preſent, ignorance of law may excuſe what is paſt; a ſtep farther will take away that plea: That a meeting of the Deputies of the towns is an aſſembly of the Repreſentatives of the people to all intents and purpoſes; and that the calling it a Committee of Convention will not alter the nature of the thing. He added, that if they did not regard this admonition, he muſt, as Governor, aſſert the prerogative of the Crown in a more public manner: That they may aſſure themſelves, for he ſpoke from inſtruction, the King was determined to maintain his entire Sovereignty over that Province; and whoever ſhould perſiſt in uſurping any of the rights of it, would repent of his raſhneſs.

This anſwer produced another meſſage, wherein they juſtified their meeting as being only an aſſemblage of private perſons, and deſired explanations as to the criminality with which their proceedings were charged. The Governor refuſed to receive that or any other meſſage from them, as it would be admiting them to be a legal Aſſembly, which he would not by any means allow. The Convention then appointed a Committee, who drew up a report in terms of great moderation, which was approved of by the Aſſembly. In this they aſſign the cauſes of their meeting, diſclaim all pretence to any authority whatſoever, and adviſe and recommend it to the people to pay the greateſt deference to Government, and to wait with patience for the reſult of his Majeſty's wiſdom and clemency, for a redreſs of their grievances. They at the ſame time declare for themſelves, that they will in their ſeveral ſtations yield every poſſible aſſiſtance to the Civil magiſtrate, for the preſervation of peace and order, and the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults. The Convention having then prepared a repreſentation of their conduct, and a detail of many of the late tranſactions, to be tranſmitted to their Agent in London, was broke up. Sept. 29.

The day the Convention broke up, the fleet from Halifax, conſiſting of ſeveral frigates and ſloops of war, and ſome tranſports, with two regiments and a detachment of artillery on board, arrived in the harbour. Some difficulties aroſe at firſt about quartering the troops, which the Council refuſed to agree to, as the barracks of Caſtle William were ſufficient to receive them; this was however got over by providing quarters, which were then to be conſidered as barracks, and the Council upon that footing allowed them barrack proviſions. General Gage arrived ſoon after, as did the two regiments from Ireland. A tolerable harmony has ſubſiſted between the people and the troops; and the town and province have been in general very quiet.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

State of the Miniſtry. The Parliament meets. The King in his Speech recommends a particular attention to the diſtreſſes of the people, occaſioned by the high price of proviſions. Petition from the City of London on that ſubject; proceedings and debates thereon. A new Bill for reſtraining Eaſt India dividends. Petition againſt it from the Company. Great debates on the ſubject; the Bill paſſes. Motion for bringing in the Nullum Tempus Bill. Tranſactions relative to that motion. Great debates thereon; the affair deferred to the next ſeſſion. A Bill paſſed for limiting the duration of the Iriſh Parliaments. An end put to the ſeſſion; Parliament diſſolved, and writs iſſued for a general Election. New Parliament meets; addreſs on the late diſturbances; Proviſion Bills renewed; the Parliament adjourns.

THE death of Mr. Townſhend, Chancellor of the Exchequer, which happened during the receſs of Parliament, it was ſuppoſed would have been a great ſhock to a Miniſtry which was known not to be ſtrong, and which it was believed was not firmly united. If Mr. T. had been in a very cloſe and amicable connexion with his colleagues, his loſs would to them have been irreparable; as his eloquence and his abilities were of the firſt magnitude. Although this was far from being the fact, it became neceſſary upon his death to look out for ſome addition to the miniſterial ſyſtem, which might promiſe it to continue with permanency and to act with power.

Sept. 4.

Some time before this event, the conſciouſneſs of their weakneſs had induced the court to make propoſitions to the Marquis of R. The public for ſome time entertained hopes of the return of the popular Adminiſtration of 1766. This negotiation however came to nothing. Other projects were to be tried; and the Miniſters, who perhaps ſecretly diſliked a return to their old connexion with the R——m party, though their neceſſity induced them for a while to counterfeit ſuch a deſign, opened a treaty with the Duke of Bedford and his friends. This union ſeemed the moſt improbable of any that could have taken place, as nothing could have been more oppoſite than the political principles of Lord Chatham, who was ſuppoſed to have been the founder of the preſent Adminiſtration, and thoſe of the principal members of the acceſſion. The ſame oppoſition in political principles had ſubſiſted in all the parts of the Miniſtry, and was in general the band of their union, both in and out of office. It now appeared that the Nobleman we have mentioned had totally loſt all weight and influence in Adminiſtration, and that political differences in opinion are not always irreconcileable.

Without any general diſarrangement, ſeveral changes took place in the great offices of State during the ſeſſion, in conſequence of this coalition. Lord North was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. T. Townſhend joint Pay-maſter

Pay-master of the Forces, Earl Gower Lord President of the Council, Earl of Hillsborough and Lord Weymouth Secretaries of State, the former being a new department for the Colonies, and Mr. Rigby a Vice-treasurer of Ireland, besides several others of less importance.

Nov. 24, 1767. At the opening of the session, notice was taken in the Speech from the Throne, that the cause of the Parliament's being assembled so early, was to give sufficient time for their deliberations, without interfering with that which would be most suitable for the ensuing general Election. The principal point recommended to their attention, was the distresses of the people, occasioned by the high price of Corn, and which neither the late salutary laws nor the produce of the harvest had sufficiently reduced. It was also recommended to them, to persevere in their utmost endeavours to diminish the National debt.

As the great object of this Speech was to recommend an attention to the relief of the people, from the distresses occasioned by the high price of provisions, it was accordingly expected that some plan for the effecting of that purpose had been prepared by the Ministry. This however was not the case; and on the contrary, the Ministers in general seemed to be of opinion, that though the obtaining such relief was an object much to be coveted, at present it was not attainable. Some debates arose on the propriety of a public recommendation of a subject of so nice and ticklish a nature, when at the same time the impossibility of a compliance with it was known and allowed. It was said that the people would naturally infer, that their relief was practicable, or that the recommendation would not have been given; and that, false hopes being thereby inspired, their despair and impatience would become the greater, when they found that they were still left to languish in misery and want: That in this situation all their rage must be directed against their Representatives, who, notwithstanding the earnest applications of the Crown, would take no measures for their relief; and that, in such a state of despair, it was no wonder if they should set all law and order at defiance, and renew those tumults which had already been productive of such melancholy consequences.

A Petition from the City of London was received, complaining of the high price of Provisions, and containing several proposals for the consideration of the House, as well to contribute to lessen the present evils, as to prevent a renewal of them. Nothing was done upon this Petition; and though the distresses stated in it were but too real, the plans proposed for relief and prevention were of a very problematical nature. However, all the Provision Bills of the last Session, both in regard to importation and exportation, were continued, and some of them amended. And a new Bill was brought in for the importation of Wheat and Flour from Africa.

The affairs of the East India Company were now become as much an object of annual consideration, as the raising of the supplies; and though the agreement they had entered into with the Government

vernment was to continue another year, yet as the Act which reſtrained their dividends to ten per Cent. was now expired, a Bill was brought in, to reſtrain them in the ſame manner for the enſuing year. The Company, greatly alarmed at the apparent perſeverance in a meaſure which they apprehended ſo totally ſubverſive of their rights, preſented a ſtrong Petition againſt it. In this they ſhewed the right they had by their Charter to declare their own Dividends; that the regulations already eſtabliſhed by the Legiſlature will at all times be ſufficient to prevent an improvident uſe being made of ſuch powers; and aſſure the Houſe, that they will make no increaſe of their Dividends, unleſs the ſituation of their affairs ſhall afford ample conviction, that in juſtice and prudence they will be warranted in ſo doing.

Jan. 15, 1768.

This meaſure occaſioned great debates in the Houſe. The advocates for the Bill made uſe of the ſame arguments which were uſed upon paſſing the former, and which we then took notice of; thoſe who oppoſed it took ſome new ground, from the experience they had in the effects of that meaſure. It was obſerved, that ſuch an exertion of ſupreme power was equally unneceſſary and dangerous, after having had the moſt mortifying experience of the operation of a like reſtriction laſt year, which increaſed the very miſchief it was intended to remedy: That, as the circumſtances of the Company are clear beyond a doubt, and their opulence verified beyond the moſt ſanguine expectation, and no ſuppoſed miſconduct of theirs calling for the interpoſition of Parliament; this Bill can only be conſidered as a mere act of power, without a colour of delinquency on the part of the Company, or of neceſſity on that of the public: That it appears altogether unaccountable, to paſs in one year an Act for regulating the modes and conditions of declaring Dividends by the Company; and the very next year, to prohibit the exerciſe of thoſe very powers ſo regulated: That this law, made on purpoſe to regulate the method of declaring Dividends, does of neceſſity imply the exerciſe of that right under the conditions therein preſcribed, which cannot be taken away from the Company, without the moſt ſignal diſgrace to the wiſdom and good-faith of the Legiſlature, and the ſubverſion of every principle of legal government.

It was alſo obſerved, that to reſtrain the ſubject in the diſpoſition of his own property, without any other pretence than the mere poſſibility of abuſe, is a principle unheard-of in any free country, and moſt alarming to all the monied and trading intereſts of this kingdom: That it goes to the ſubjecting to the ſame reſtraint, on the ſame looſe reaſons, every great Company, as well as every public or private ſtock, which may become of magnitude ſufficient to tempt in future times an impoveriſhed Treaſury and a rapacious Adminiſtration, ſince no degree of innocence can be a ſecurity againſt ſuch ſuſpicion of a poſſible fraud; and ſuch ſuſpicion may be made a ground for continuing an arbitrary reſtraint, until the ſubject ſhall conſent to ranſom his property on ſuch terms as ſhall be preſcribed to him.

Theſe

These and many other reasons were urged with great force, but to very little effect; and Jan. 22. the restraining Bill was carried a second time by a very great majority. It met, as well as the former, with a great opposition in the House of Peers, and a Protest signed by several Lords was entered against it.

After this, the most remarkable event in this session was a motion made, towards the close of it, for leave to bring in a Bill for quieting the possessions of the subject, and for amending and rendering more effectual an act of the 21st of James I. for the general quiet of the subject against all pretences of concealment whatsoever.

This proposition was so remarkable, not only for the importance of the interests that were to be affected by it, but by the events which preceded and probably gave rise to it, that it will not be amiss to take up the matter from the beginning. The Duke of Portland and his ancestors had been in possession about seventy years of a very considerable estate in the North of England, in consequence of a grant made by the late King William to the first Earl of the present family, of the Honour of Penrith in the county of Cumberland, and the appurtenances thereunto belonging. The forest of Inglewood, and the manor and castle of Carlisle, were considered as parts of this grant; and have been accordingly enjoyed by the family by the same tenure and in the same quiet possession as the rest. By what has lately appeared, it is probable that they are not particularly specified in this grant; but were supposed to be included as parts of the whole. It is also possible that the King, who had sufficiently experienced the extreme jealousy of the Parliament and people, on every mark of attention which he shewed to his countrymen, did not chuse to excite fresh clamours by an ample specification of terms in a grant to his favourite.

Sir James Lowther, who is possessed of a very great fortune in the same county, and who seems to have been well informed of all the circumstances relative to this grant, presented a memorial to the Lords of the July 9, Treasury, in which he set 1767. forth, That he was informed that the forest of Inglewood, and the soccage of the castle of Carlisle, had been long withheld from the Crown without its receiving any benefit from them; and therefore he prayed a lease of his Majesty's interest therein for three lives, upon such terms as should appear fitting to their Lordships.

This memorial was referred by the Board of Treasury to the Surveyor General of Crown Lands, for his opinion. The Surveyor, in his report in answer to Aug. 7. the Board, said, that the premises in question were not conveyed by the grant from King William to the Earl of Portland, but were still invested in the Crown; and recommended to their Lordships to grant the lease demanded, for three lives, at a certain small reserved rent which he specified, viz. 50l. per ann. for the soccage of Carlisle, and 15s. 4d. for the forest, and a third part of the rent of such lands, &c. as shall be recovered from the Duke of Portland.

This report of the Surveyor, who is himself no lawyer, was returned

turned to the Board on a dubious and intricate question in law, without his taking the opinion of the Attorney or Solicitor General, or hearing the Duke of Portland's lawyers in defence of his title. The proceeding seemed the more extraordinary, as the memorial was delivered, the report made, and the affair in agitation, near two months before the Duke received any authentic information of it; and even then it was the effect of an enquiry, first founded on vague report and hearsay, rather than of a designed or regular notice. The Board of Treasury having then also adjourned for above a month, it was out of the Duke's power during that time to make any representations on the subject; and as it was vacation time, when all the lawyers are out of town, it was an impediment to his preparing his title properly to lay before it.

Sept. 2.

As soon as the Board met, a memorial was presented by the Duke, praying to be heard by counsel in defence of his title, before it proceeded to any act in consequence of Sir James Lowther's application. In answer to this memorial he received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in which it was desired, by order of the Lords, that the Duke would lay before the Board a state of his claim and title to the forest of Inglewood, which they would refer to the Surveyor General, and would at the same time send him back the report which he had made on Sir James Lowther's memorial, for his farther consideration. It was also promised, that no step should be taken towards the decision of the matter in question, till the Duke's title had been stated, referred to, and reported on by the proper officer, and fully and maturely considered by the Board of Treasury.

Oct. 10.

The Duke, in consequence of this assurance, employed his agents in inspecting and taking copies of several records and evidences in the different public offices, which were necessary for the stating and preparing of his title by the lawyers. This was a tedious and important work, as the point upon which the question hung was, whether the forest and manor in debate were appurtenances belonging to the Honour of Penrith. To enter into this disquisition, it was necessary to consult a long train of precedents, grants, surveys, verdicts, and innumerable acts of ownership, for some hundreds of years back, from the time of Richard III. who, when Duke of Gloucester, was possessed of that Honour. In the course of this enquiry, the Duke's agents thought it proper to examine, whether the facts mentioned in the Surveyor's report were fairly and impartially stated. To this purpose, application was made at the Surveyor's office, for permission to inspect the surveys, court rolls, and monuments, on which he had founded his report. This application was however without effect; and the permission absolutely refused to be granted.

Dec. 2.

Upon the Duke's return to town, he presented a memorial to the Board, in which he prayed, That, as all public records ought, and by all courts of judicature are directed, to be inspected for the benefit of the parties interested, an order may be issued to the Surveyor's

Surveyor's office, for liberty to inſpect ſuch ſurveys, court rolls, &c. as related to the matter in queſtion. The Board anſwered, by their Secretary, That an order for that purpoſe ſhould be granted; not as a foundation of right, but as a matter of candour and civility.

However it was, though the Clerks received the fees for the drawing up of this order, it could never be procured. After various delays and evaſions, it was at laſt ſaid to have been ſent to the Surveyor's office; and upon enquiry there, the receipt of it was denied. It afterwards appeared, that an anſwer to it had been ſent by the Surveyor, to the Treaſury, two days before the time of denial, in which he remonſtrated againſt the inſpection of any papers by thoſe who litigate the Rights of the Crown.

In this manner were the Duke's agents trifled with till Chriſtmas; and while they were thus buſied in preparing his title under the inſtructions of the Board, the grants were made to Sir James Lowther of the poſſeſſions in queſtion, and had paſſed through all the ſeals except that of the Exchequer. This was done without any previous notice or citation to the Duke; and before he or his agents were even apprized, that the inſpection at the Surveyor's office would not be complied with. At length the Duke received a letter in the country, from the Secretary of the Treaſury, dated the 22d of December, in which he was informed that the grant was paſſed, and the leaſes already ſigned. Nothing now remained but to ſtop its progreſs in the Exchequer-office, where a caveat had before been entered for that purpoſe. But upon application to the Chancellor to with-hold the ſeal in conſequence of the caveat, his Lordſhip made anſwer, that he was preſſed to affix the ſeal inſtantaneouſly; and that, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he could not refuſe to comply with an order from the Board of Treaſury to that purpoſe.

As this meaſure was founded upon, and again bringing into uſe, the antiquated law, and prerogative maxim, of 'Nullum tempus occurrit Regi,' by which no length of time or poſſeſſion can be a bar againſt the claims of the Crown; and as all the lands in the kingdom have at different times been in its poſſeſſion, and many of them, from the loſs of authentic deeds and papers, may be liable to the revival of claims of a ſimilar nature; ſo nothing could be more alarming to the landed property of the nation. Reſumptions in moſt caſes are diſagreeable, and cautiouſly to be meddled with. In this, the particular circumſtances that attended it, and the mode obſerved in the whole conduct, ſeemed as diſagreeable as the act itſelf. It accordingly excited, not only a popular clamour, but a very general diſſatisfaction, and became a ſubject of great debate both in public and private.

On one ſide the arbitrary ſpirit and dangerous tendency of the Nullum Tempus maxim, on which this grant was founded, was expoſed with great ability. It was ſhewn that the exerciſe of any right ſuppoſed to be founded upon it was practiſed only by our worſt and moſt arbitrary Princes; and even by them with caution, as they were ſenſible of the general abhorrence which every act of the kind

kind excited: That it had long been the opprobrium of Prerogative, and the disgrace of the Law; and that the ablest Writers in that profession, and the best Judges, had always cast an odium on it, as being fundamentally contrary to natural Equity, and all the maxims of a free Government: That even in the arbitrary reign of James the First, a law was passed, in some degree, to prevent its evil effects: That as the Constitution became then better established, the powers of its different parts defined, and the rights of the people delineated; this Law was only made retrospective, as it could not be supposed that a maxim would be revived in more enlightened ages, which was always so odious in the darkest times: That the revival of it could be only to answer the most arbitrary purposes, to hang it up as a rod, to awe the subject, who was liable to be harrassed and ruined, by frivolous and vexatious suits, whenever he became obnoxious to a Ministry.

It was said, that, as the Duke's title was still under the protection of the laws, and there could be no doubt but he would defend it to the utmost, and the issue of such a suit must be very distant and very uncertain, therefore the present grant must be founded on the most unconstitutional motive, that of obtaining to a party a temporary and undue influence in the ensuing general Election: That the avowed opposition of interests in the same county between the parties, and the particular connexions of one of them, left no room to doubt that this was the sole object in view.

It was observed, that, when our Kings had little other revenue to support the Court and Civil List than what arose from their demesne lands, resumptions then, though cautiously practised, were necessary, when weak and prodigal Princes had too much impoverished the Crown by the making of profuse grants: That, in such cases, these resumptions were useful to the public, which must at any rate support the dignity of the Crown. However, resumption, if it should ever become necessary, was the proper act of the Legislature, and not of the Crown: That things were now entirely changed; the Crown had a great and permanent revenue settled on it by the public, fully sufficient to answer these purposes, and in a great measure designed to secure the quiet of the people in their possessions, and to prevent the litigations that arose from the claims of the Crown, and the continual disputes that occured about the disposition of its lands: That the colour which the defenders of the measure pretended to give it, of its being designed to lighten the burdens of the people, by finding a new source of revenue for the Crown, was so ridiculous as not to deserve a serious answer: That the Civil List establishment was fixed and permanent, and the paltry reserved rent too contemptible to be mentioned: That it was evidently a continuance of that ungracious system which had been pursued for some years, of taking every opportunity to affront and disgrace those families who had the principal share in the Revolution, and securing the accession of the House of Hanover to the Throne: That the particular circumstances attending it sufficiently shewed, that the same hidden and undue influence, which

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was so obnoxious to the nation, and had so long directed its public councils, still presided in them, in the full plentitude of its power: And that the privacy, hurry, evasion, and duplicity, which attended the whole transaction, were a disgrace to Government itself.

On the other side, the questions of law and right were chiefly insisted on. It was said, that the premises in question were no part of the Honour of Penrith, and that they were neither specified nor understood in the grant: That, the right being certain, it was no more a fault in the Crown, than it would in a private person, to assert it: That it would be happy if many such resumptions were made, to ease the burdens of the people: That the Earl of Portland and his family were sufficiently compensated for any services he had performed to the nation; and that, after 70 years possession of an estate to which they had no right, they may contentedly resign it to the true owner, when there was no demand made upon them for the past issues: That, supposing the charge of Favouritism, his present Majesty had as good a right to reward his favourites as King William had; and that the natural influence which the possession of the Crown-lands afford in elections was disposed of with more propriety in the hands of the friends to Administration, than in those who were in opposition to it.

The defenders of the measure did not enter much into the prudence and propriety of the grant, nor into a defence of the conduct by which it was carried into execution. It was only said, that the Treasury was bound to follow the Surveyor-General's report, and had given sufficient time to the Duke to prepare his title, and that the reason of his not doing it was because he had none to shew.

It is evident on the face of this defence, that it goes upon two principles, neither of which are tenable. First, that there is no equity in a prescriptive possession; contrary to the opinions of all writers of law in every country, and indeed to the common sense of mankind. The second is, that the Surveyor-General's report is conclusive, so far as to oblige the Treasury to make a grant to any informer to whom that report shall be favourable; a power in the Surveyor-General, which they did not attempt to support by any law-authority whatsoever. Upon the whole, without entering into a discussion of the questions of law or right, it may not be easy to defend the propriety of a measure, in general so alarming, and so extremely unpopular. Nor does it seem consistent with good policy, to disgust and irritate, upon trifling or needless occasions, the great families of any country; more especially under such a form and establishment of Government as ours. Nor did the manner in which this transaction was conducted carry that face of clearness and equity, which is so necessary, and so desirable, in the administration of a great nation. Accordingly, as no one act tended so much to the unpopularity of Administration, so the success that attended this measure was in proportion to the odium; the effects counteracted the design, and totally overthrew that interest in the North, which it was intended to establish and extend.

This motion was introduced entirely

tirely upon public grounds, and expreſsly guarded againſt the ſerving of any immediate or perſonal purpoſe, or the taking in any pendent or recent caſe. The purport of the law of James I. is, that a quiet and uninterrupted enjoyment, for 60 years before the paſſing of the Act, of any eſtate originally derived from the Crown, ſhall bar the Crown from any right of ſuit to recover ſuch eſtate, under pretence of any flaw in the grant, or other defect of title. The amendment propoſed by the motion was, To convert that *fixed* preſcription of the Act of K. James into a *moving* limitation; and to make 60 years poſſeſſion in all future times a bar againſt the claims of the Crown.

Notwithſtanding the equitable ground on which this motion was founded, it met with a ſtrong oppoſition from the Miniſtry, whoſe conduct fell under the heavieſt cenſure upon the occaſion; but the ſubject was of a nature ſo intereſting to all parties, and the arguments that muſt be uſed to oppoſe it ſo generally odious, that it was thought proper to change the mode of defence, and, under colour of the ſhortneſs of the ſeſſion, to put it off till the next meeting of Parliament. This manœuvre ſucceeded, but upon ſo cloſe a diviſion, that it afforded a majority of only twenty.

A very popular Bill, for limiting the duration of their Parliaments, paſſed this winter in Ireland, and received the Royal aſſent here. Before this Law, the Iriſh Parliament was only determined by the King's life; but now they are to be choſen once in eight years; and as they only ſit every ſecond winter, they are to tranſact buſineſs but four ſeſſions, ſo that in reality they are of a more limited duration than the Engliſh Parliaments. Nothing could have given greater joy, eſpecially to the lower ſort of voters of that kingdom, than the paſſing of this octennial Bill; and the Lord Lieutenant in conſequence of it became extremely popular. In this ſituation of things, it was thought a favourable opportunity, before the diſſolution of the old Parliament, and before the diſpoſition of the people ſhould change, to propoſe an augmentation of the army upon that eſtabliſhment. A meſſage to that purpoſe was accordingly ſent to the Houſe by the Lord Lieutenant, which occaſioned very warm debates, in the courſe of which great miſmanagements, in the preſent military eſtabliſhment of that country, were brought to light; and the queſtion being at laſt put upon the requiſition, it was carried in the negative.

The material buſineſs of the ſupplies being ſettled; and a number of public and private bills paſſed, an end was at once put to this ſhort ſeſſion, and to the Parliament. March 10. Great acknowledgments were made in the Speech from the Throne, for the whole conduct of the Parliament, for the many ſignal proofs they had given of their moſt affectionate attachment to his Majeſty's perſon, family, and government; their moſt faithful attention to the public ſervice; and their moſt earneſt zeal for the preſervation of the conſtitution.

The general election was carried on with much heat, and violent conteſts enſued in many parts of the kingdom. The diſorders which were

were begun upon this occaſion did not end with the elections. A general diſſatisfaction unhappily prevailed among ſeveral of the lower orders of the people. This ill temper, which was partly occaſioned by the high price of proviſions, and partly proceeded from other cauſes, too frequently manifeſted itſelf in acts of tumult and riot, which were productive of the moſt melancholy conſequences. Through ſome remiſſneſs, the civil power ſeemed to loſe its force and energy, and upon too many occaſions to make way for the dangerous interpoſition of a military force in its ſupport. The riots and tumultuous aſſemblies of the coal-heavers and ſailors were a diſgrace to the police, as well as alarming to the repoſe and ſecurity of the capital. The fatal conſequences of the unhappy affair in St. George's Fields are too well known.

May 10. On the meeting of the new Parliament, they were informed by the Lords Commiſſioners who were appointed to open the ſeſſion, that his Majeſty did not call them together at that uncuſtomary ſeaſon, to enter upon any matters of general buſineſs, but merely to diſpatch certain parliamentary proceedings, which were neceſſary for the welfare and ſecurity of his ſubjects. The particular matters alluded to in this ſpeech, were the renewal of ſeveral of the proviſion bills, particularly the act againſt the exportation of corn, which were now near expiring. The day after the meeting of the Parliament, a proclamation was iſſued by order of the Council, for ſuppreſſing of riots, tumults, and unlawful aſſemblies. Both Houſes, in their addreſs, returned his Majeſty thanks, for the gracious and paternal attention he had manifeſted for the proſperity of his people, which had induced him to interpoſe his own more immediate authority for putting an end to that dangerous diſturbance of the public peace, and thoſe outrageous acts of violence in defiance of the authority of the civil magiſtrates, which had of late prevailed to ſo alarming a degree, in and near the metropolis. It was hoped that the Royal proclamation would effectually prevent the continuance or repetition of ſuch diſorders for the future. But if the contrary ſhould happen, both Houſes declared that they would give their concurrence in every meaſure, that might enable his Majeſty, moſt effectually, to maintain the public authority, and to carry the laws into due execution.

The thanks of the Houſe of Commons were voted to the Lord Mayor of the City of London, for his vigilant and active conduct, in ſupport of the laws, and for the preſervation of the public peace, during the late diſturbances. And his Majeſty was addreſſed, to order a compenſation to be made to ſome magiſtrates, who had ſuffered loſſes by the populace, in conſequence of their conduct in the late riots in St. George's Fields, and ſome other places. The proviſion bills being renewed, and thereby the buſineſs for which it was aſſembled concluded, an end was put to this ſhort ſeſſion, May 21. which however, in regard to the temper of the times, was at firſt only by an adjournment.

CHRONICLE.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

5th. ON Sunday night great diſturbances happened in Spital-fields, in regard to the maſters having lowered the price of work four pence per yard; but at length a diſpute aroſe among the journeymen, dividing themſelves into two parties, when breaking of particular houſes windows became general, ſeveral of whom were taken into cuſtody, to be dealt with according to law, among whom was a publican charged as a ringleader in the fray.

Yeſterday about noon, a party of guards was ordered to march from the Tower into Spital-fields, to preſerve peace and good order in thoſe parts, which ſo irritated a body of the weavers, that they fooliſhly oppoſed them, with old ſwords, ſticks, and bludgeons, and even ſtruck ſome of the ſoldiery, who were obliged to return the ſame in their own defence, by which ſeveral were ſlightly hurt on each ſide, and ſome of the offenders obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion, and were delivered over to the civil power.

Yeſterday morning a watchman was found in St. George's-fields, almoſt frozen to death, when he was carried to a public houſe, and put before the fire, but ſoon expired. This is the third perſon, who, in all probability, hath loſt his life by the above imprudent method.—The conſtant cuſtom of the northern inhabitants of Europe is to rub the frozen and benumbed limbs for ſome time with ſnow, till a due circulation of the blood is effected.

Yeſterday the navigation between London and Graveſend was intirely ſtopped; ſo that great quantities of heavy goods were ſent down to Kent by land carriage.

Near 300 poor watermen, fiſhermen, &c. in the pariſh of Lambeth, were relieved with 5 s. 3 d. each, by his grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

On Monday the ſum of 200 l. was diſtributed among a great number of poor perſons at Almack's tavern, in Pall Mall, being the amount of a collection made among the nobility and gentry who frequent that houſe.

6th. The following are the particulars of the unhappy diſturbance which happened laſt Sunday evening among the journeymen-weavers about Spital-fields, and which appeared, upon the examination of the parties before the ſitting magiſtrates laſt Monday at the Rotation-office in Whitechapel.

A large body of journeymen weavers well armed, having aſſembled on the Sunday night in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, they proceeded to the houſes of many journeymen weavers, diſtinguiſhed by the names of ſingle-handed weavers, in reſentment, as they declared, for the latter

latter having been lately concerned in deſtroying the looms and works belonging to the engine-loom weavers. At theſe houſes ſeveral of the journeymen ſingle-hand weavers were ſeized by their antagoniſts, and kept in cuſtody moſt part of the night; but before morning they all made their eſcape, except three men, who were on Monday carried before Sir Robert Darling, knt. and George Garret, eſq; at the Angel and Crown in Whitechapel. In the courſe of a ſtrict examination of the ſeveral parties, it appeared that the engine-loom weavers, who were the complainants, had acted in a very blameable manner, as they had not only aſſembled and taken people into cuſtody without any legal warrant or authority, but that they had fired into ſeveral houſes, and committed divers other illegal acts, to the great terror of many perſons, and the diſturbance of the public peace. Therefore, upon the concluſion of this examination, which laſted near ſix hours (in which the magiſtrates, to their honour, acted with much diſcretion and impartiality) the above three men, who were charged with having been concerned with many others in deſtroying ſome of the engine-loom weavers works, upon giving ſufficient ſecurity for their appearance, were admitted to bail, to anſwer the ſaid charge at the enſuing ſeſſions of the peace for the county of Middleſex. The mob of journeymen weavers at both parties being the greateſt almoſt ever known, during this long examination, obliged the magiſtrates to ſend for a party of guards to keep the peace; and at the concluſion of the affair, the ſingle-handed weavers carried off the above three men in triumph. And we are alſo informed, that the magiſtrates were unanimous in opinion, that no adequate remedy can poſſibly be applied to put a ſtop to theſe outrageous diſturbances between the different branches of journeymen weavers, which threatens deſtruction to this valuable manufactory, until the legiſlature ſhall have eſtabliſhed by law the ſtandard prices of labour between the workmen in all the ſaid various branches of buſineſs.

The ſevere froſt, which ſet in on the 21ſt of laſt month, 9th. has continued with remarkable rigour, to the great calamity of the lower part of the people, who were already ſeverely diſtreſſed by the exorbitant price of proviſions.

This morning the river below bridge carried all the appearance of a general wreck; ſhips, boats, and ſmall craft, lying in a very confuſed manner, ſome on ſhore, and others ſunk or overſet by the ice.

A fiſhing boat was diſcovered near Deptford creek, cloſe choaked in with ice; the people were all frozen to death; the youngeſt of them, a youth about ſeventeen, was found ſitting as erect almoſt as if alive.

Extract of a letter from Bath, of the 4th inſtant.

"The weather was extremely cold here laſt week, particularly on Thurſday; the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer, even in the pump room, ſtood at 16 degrees below the freezing point, and in the open air ſunk down to 24 degrees below freezing; yet ſo ſhort was the duration of this intenſe degree of cold, that in leſs than 24 hours,

hours, the mercury roſe from 24 degrees below freezing, and ſtood at 6 degrees, i. e. it was 18 degrees leſs in that ſpace of time. Such an intenſe degree of cold, attended with ſo quick a tranſition, has not appeared in theſe parts for 14 years paſt. The mercury in the barometer, in this great cold, ſtood at 29.60. and during the above variation ſunk down to 29.30. only, attended with a great fall of ſnow."

Letters from Straſbourg, dated Dec. 20, ſay, "That an ordonnance of the magiſtrates of that city was lately publiſhed by ſound of trumpet in the moſt public parts, which forbids all perſons, without diſtinction of age or ſex, country or religion, to beg in that city, or within its juriſdiction, publicly or privately, on any pretence whatſoever, after the firſt of January. This ordonnance is the reſult of a general regulation of police, the object of which is to put a ſtop to all begging, root and branch; in order to effect which, proper funds are eſtabliſhed for the ſupport of ſuch unhappy objects, whoſe age and infirmities render them unable to get a livelihood; thoſe who are able are to be ſet to work, and to have a part of the profit of their labour by way of encouragement; and the children of beggars, and others unable to maintain them, are to be ſent to the Foundling Hoſpital, and brought up as orphans in that houſe, where they ſhall be inſtructed in ſome buſineſs, which their having learned there ſhall entitle them to carry on *gratis*.

They write from Northampton, that on the third inſtant, between twelve and one in the morning, an earthquake was felt at Crick, in that county, which ſhook the houſes very much, and laſted about a minute and three quarters. The ſame was alſo felt at Welford, Naſeby, and ſeveral other places.

They write from Paris, that on the 5th inſtant the cold by Reaumur's thermometer was $8\frac{1}{2}$ degrees below the freezing point. The cold has been more ſevere here than any that has happened ſince the year 1709, exceeding that of 1740 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, and being but one degree ſhort of that in 1709.

Letters from Vienna adviſe, that the count Corinini had the misfortune to loſe his life by the late terrible hurricane and inundation in the Tyroleze: this nobleman, one of the moſt illuſtrious families, was wounded on the head by the fall of a ſtone, and died the day following. Two officers met alſo with the like fate.

L. Chamberlain's office. 12th.

His majeſty hath been moſt graciouſly pleaſed to order, that the court mournings ſhall not, for the future, continue longer than one half of the time which hath been uſually obſerved.

HERTFORD.

An humble addreſs, ſigned by the lord mayor, two aldermen, and a great number of conſiderable manufacturers and traders of the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and another ſigned by the bailiffs, wardens, aſſiſtants, and commonalty of the art and myſtery of weavers, were preſented to his majeſty, on account of public mournings being ſhortened, and moſt graciouſly received.

A great number of Spital-fields weavers, maſters and journeymen, went in grand proceſſion from Spital-fields through the city to St.

James's, in order to return their thanks to his majeſty, for his declaration to ſhorten, for the future, court mournings.

Monday laſt three men were jammed in a boat between a large body of ice near the ſtarlings at London-bridge, from about eight o'clock in the morning till paſt four in the afternoon; when, at the return of the tide, the men all happily got on there. A bottle of brandy, and ſome tobacco, were conveyed to theſe poor men, by means of a rope from the top of the baluſtrade at London-bridge.

The coach given by Mr. Alder, of Abingdon, to Mr. Blewett, the Abingdon ſtage-coachman, is now making; the arms of the Coopers company are to be painted, and the ſupporters two bluecoat-boys; and the number 3379, the fortunate number of the 20.000 l. prize, is likewiſe to be put on the coach.

14th. The ſevere froſt broke up, and was ſucceeded by a gentle thaw, when the navigation of the river Thames opened below bridge, and the ſnow vaniſhed in the country as if by enchantment.

A few days ago, a poor woman in Paris, having only ten ſols to purchaſe a loaf of four pounds which came to thirteen, requeſted ſeveral bakers to give her credit for the remainder, but they all refuſed it; whereupon, finding no other reſource, ſhe came to the reſolution to pilfer a loaf; in which ſhe was detected, and carried before a commiſſary, to whom ſhe declared that ſhe had an infirm huſband who had been ſick a long time, and four infants who had not had a morſel of bread for two days. The commiſſary paid for the loaf, and told her he would enquire whether ſhe had not impoſed on him; ſhe conducted him to her garret, where they found the door faſt, and, on breaking it open, ſaw the unhappy huſband hanging to a beam, and the children almoſt periſhing for want.

Letters from Conſtantinople of the 1ſt ult. adviſe, that the grand vizir had diſcovered a few days before, a conſiderable treaſure, which the Aga Soliman (beheaded about twelve years ago) had locked up in ſeveral cheſts, and depoſited with a private man, who in gratitude aſſumed the name of Soliman. Upon this diſcovery, the grand vizir committed the man to priſon; and the grand ſignior, without any other form of proceſs, had the cheſts taken out of the priſoner's houſe, and carried to his treaſury.

Extract of a letter from Charles Town, South Carolina, Nov. 20.

"They write from Weſt Florida, of the 20th paſt, that the whole number of Choctaws that muſtered to go out againſt the Creeks were upwards of 800; but they all returned without ſeeing the enemy except the red captain, one of our faſteſt friends in that nation: he, with a party of 42 men, were ſet upon near the Cahaba river by the Creeks, who killed him, his ſon, and 24 others. The Choctaws blame a white man, a trader, for betraying them to the Creeks. Letters from the country of the Creeks ſay, that they were 100 in number, that they killed 30 out of 40 Choctaws, and brought one priſoner home, whom they burnt: they declare the Choctaws behaved with great bravery, for when they had fought till all their ammunition was expended, they ruſhed

ruſhed in among the thickeſt of their enemies, knocking them down with their tomahawks, and the butt ends of their muſkets. The Creeks own the loſs of 12 men, among whom were Molton, another good friend of ours, his ſon, and the Oakfuſkee king. The victors delivered the gorget, medal and commiſſion of the red captain, who was a great-medal chief, to Mr. Hewitt, a trader, in order to be tranſmitted to the commiſſary, or the ſuperintendant who appointed him."

18th. A young man, only ſon of a perſon of conſiderable property near Wimbledon in Surry, was tried at the quarter ſeſſions at St. Margaret's hill, for violently aſſaulting his own father, and firing at him twice, but providentially miſſed him. The trial between father and ſon was truly affecting; the father ſhewing all the tenderneſs imaginable towards the offender, who pleaded long himſelf from a brief he had, which in no wiſe tended to exculpate him; whereupon he was found guilty, and ſent to the New gaol till he receives ſentence; at which the father cried bitterly, and would not be comforted.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey; when ſeven priſoners received judgment of death, eighteen were ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years, two branded in the hand, eight ordered to be privately whipped, two to be publicly whipped, and eight were diſcharged by proclamation.

At this ſeſſions, capt. Smith was tried upon ſeven indictments, for publiſhing forged receipts in his account to his owners, and honourably acquitted.

This day Daniel Aſgood, a bargeman, who was capitally convicted on Saturday for the murder of William Ridley, a watchman in Water-lane, was executed at Tyburn, purſuant to his ſentence.

Extract of a letter from Paris, of the 2d inſt.

"It is cuſtomary for the major of this city to go daily to enquire concerning the health of the royal family, when any of thoſe valuable perſonages are in danger. The etiquette is, to enter into the apartment, and ſpeak to the auguſt ſick perſon for whom the city offer up their prayers. Since the queen has been in danger, the major has attended to his duty, but was not introduced to her majeſty's chamber; he only received a written certificate. The provoſt of the merchants hath made repreſentations thereupon at Verſailles, in the name of the corporation, to which regard has been paid; and for ſome days paſt the major has been admitted into the queen's chamber, and her majeſty charged him to thank the gentlemen of the city, in her name, and hath herſelf given him an account of the ſtate of her health."

They write from the ſame place, that the queen is afraid any longer to embrace her children. A few days ago, it ſeems, ſhe expreſſed her uneaſineſs to her phyſician about the danger of communicating her diſtemper to them by her careſſes, upon the general ſuppoſition that diſorders of the breaſt or lungs are catching: and perhaps her majeſty might alſo intend thereby to diſcover the true ſtate of her diſtemper, upon which ſhe had hitherto been greatly flattered. Her phyſician was embarraſſed, and

made reply, "Madam, to a tender and maternal mind like yours, the ſuſpicion alone may be enough in ſuch a caſe."

20th. The ball on Monday night at St. James's, in honour of her majeſty's birth-day, was very ſplendid and numerous; their majeſties came into the room a little before nine, when the ball was opened by his royal highneſs the duke of Glouceſter and the princeſs Louiſa Ann; minuets were danced alternately by the nobility till paſt eleven, when their majeſties withdrew; country dances afterwards commenced, which continued till near one o'clock, when the reſt of the royal family, nobility, &c. retired.

On Saturday the 16th inſtant Atcham bridge, built over the river within three miles of Shrewſbury, was broke down by the ſhoals of ice floating through, attended with a very remarkable circumſtance, viz. Two broad-wheel waggons, drawn each by four horſes, and loaded with coals, came up; when one of the waggons went ſafe over; but when the fore horſe of the hind waggon came to the bridge, he turned aſide, and notwithſtanding the driver made uſe of his whip, he could not make him go forward; and in leſs than three minutes the bridge fell in.

The following uncommon incident, which lately happened at Eccles in Norfolk, is given as an abſolute fact:—An old well at that place, which had not been uſed for a great number of years, on account of the badneſs of the water, was ſome time ago converted into a neceſſary, by building a ſmall houſe thereon; in which condition it has remained ever ſince: a man ſervant belonging to the family, ſtepping into the place a few nights ago, was ſurprized with a ſtrange rumbling noiſe, and being frightened, ran to inform his fellow-ſervants, who immediately concluding that a young greyhound, which had been miſſing a day or two, had by ſome accident fallen in, they went with a lanthorn and long pole, to be ſatisfied as to the truth of it: one of the men put the lanthorn down one hole, while his companion looked down the other; who, obſerving a blue flame that was hovering over the ſurface, diſturbed the ſurface with the pole, when inſtantly a ball of fire ſprung up, which inſtantly ſtruck him on the breaſt, and beat him againſt the wall; it then flew out at the door, and burſt in the air, with a noiſe reſembling that of a cannon, leaving a ſulphureous ſtench behind it. The man's throat was very much burnt, but he otherwiſe received little hurt; and a boy, who ſtood by the door, had his eye-brows ſinged.

We hear that one of the largeſt fire-engines hitherto in uſe on Wedneſday laſt began to work at Tynemouth-moor colliery, in the preſence of ſeveral gentlemen and artiſans: the engine, in the opinion of thoſe who are ſkilled in mechanic powers, will draw upwards of a thouſand hogſheads of water in an hour, at the depth of 70 feet, and is computed to drain and win at the ſame depth upwards of one million Newcaſtle chaldrons of coals, Long-benton ſeam, in the above colliery. The vaſt quantity of water expected in this new winning, induced the leſſees to erect ſo extraordinary an engine, beſides which there are two other fire-engines of a pretty large ſize, working

working on the rise-part of this colliery.

24th. On Saturday evening the judges met at lord Mansfield's chambers in Serjeants Inn, Chancery-lane, when the case of Mr. Gibson (convicted of forgery above two years ago), on a special verdict, was taken into further consideration; he was found guilty, and is to receive sentence at the Old Bailey next sessions.

His majesty having signified his pleasure to the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that the lappels and cuffs of the military uniform frocks, appointed to be worn by the lieutenants of his majesty's fleet, be for the future white instead of blue cloth; and that the waistcoats be plain white cloth, with gilt buttons of the pattern now worn, without any lace; the lieutenants of his majesty's fleet are directed to conform strictly thereto.

After an hearing of three days, a grand cause was determined before the right hon. the lord high chancellor, in the court of chancery in Westminster-hall, wherein sir Robert Barker, bart. and other officers, were plaintiffs, and admiral Cornish and others were defendants, relative to the Manilla ransom, and other prize money; when a decree was given for the former.

They write from Madrid, that the day of the conception of the virgin Mary, a magnificent sun of gold, ornamented with diamonds and other precious stones, to the value of 2,400,000 florins, was placed in the chapel of the palace, being a gift from his majesty.

At a late meeting of the society of agriculture established at Florence, one of the members produced several samples of beech oil, and read a memorial concerning the method of extracting it, and the utility it might be of to the duchy of Tuscany, by making it serve the purpose of olive oil. [A scheme of this nature, and with great probability of success, was some time ago proposed in England by the late ingenious Mr. Aaron Hill.

On the 30th of September was tried, in the supreme court of judicature at Montreal, an action, in which capt. Disney, late town-major of Montreal, was plaintiff, and Thomas Walker, esq; late a justice of the peace for the district of Montreal, was defendant. The action was brought for having maliciously, and without any probable cause, procured the plaintiff to be imprisoned and detained in prison 112 days, upon a charge of having been concerned in the felonious assault committed upon the defendant in December, 1764, and having maliciously, and without any probable cause, procured the plaintiff to be indicted and tried for the said felony, at the last sessions of the supreme court holden at Montreal, in February and March last, and giving evidence against the plaintiff in support of the said indictment: and the damages were laid at 2000 l. of lawful money of this province. The defendant stated, at a long special plea, the grounds upon which he had carried on the prosecution against the plaintiff, which amounted to a very strong probable cause. The trial lasted about five hours; and the jury, after withdrawing for about five minutes, gave a verdict for the defendant.

Extract of a letter from Manheim.

"On the 1st inſtant, the elector our ſovereign, being deſirous to celebrate and immortaliſe that day, as being the 25th anniverſary of his reign, inſtituted a new order of knighthood, entitled the order of the Palatine-lion. His electoral highneſs that day honoured 16 of the principal noblemen of his court with the enſigns of this order. The number of knights is never to exceed 25, and no perſon can be admitted till he has been in the ſervice of the electoral Palatine family 25 years. His electoral highneſs has likewiſe ordained that no perſon ſhall be admitted to the order of St. Hubert, till he has previouſly been honoured with that of the Palatine-lion."

28th. About ten at night the queen of Denmark was ſafely delivered of a prince, to the inexpreſſible happineſs of her royal conſort, and the whole court. Her majeſty and the new-born prince are both as well as can be expected. This very important and much deſired event happened but an hour or two before the anniverſary of the king of Denmark's own birth-day, which was celebrated at Copenhagen with double feſtivity. The birth of an heir male to the crown, has compleatly fulfilled the ardent wiſhes and prayers of the publick, and conſequently ſpread a real joy through all ranks of people. Immediately after it was made known, the foreign miniſters, and all the nobility, waited upon the king, who was pleaſed to receive their compliments of congratulation, and to expreſs the ſatisfaction received from their attention on this intereſting event. The king of Denmark beſtowed ſeveral marks of favour on this happy occaſion.

His majeſty went to the 29th. houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills:

The bill to continue and amend an act for allowing the free importation of ſalted beef, pork, bacon, and butter, from Ireland, for a limited time; and for allowing the free importation of ſalted beef, pork, butter, and bacon, from the Britiſh dominions in America, for a limited time.

The bill to enable his majeſty to licenſe a playhouſe in the city of Bath.

And to ſuch other private bills as were ready.

Yeſterday was held a general court of the Eaſt-India company, when many important affairs were communicated to them by the court of directors, particularly in relation to the bill for reſtraining the company from making any further dividends than 10 per cent. per ann. for a limited time; and the court came to a reſolution to petition the houſe of lords, that the ſaid bill may not paſs into a law. They likewiſe came to a reſolution to add five gentlemen in the direction to the chairman, or deputy-chairman, whenever public buſineſs might require ſuch aſſiſtance.

The republic of Venice has juſt iſſued a degree, forbidding all the religious orders of mendicants, and alſo the Jeſuits, from receiving any noviciate for twenty years to come. The ſaid republic has alſo reſolved to ſuppreſs the large penſion which they uſed to grant

to

to such of its citizens as obtained the cardinalship.

Mr. Montagu, his Polish majesty's agent, presented to the Royal Society a large gold medal, struck at Warsaw, and transmitted as a specimen of the progress of the arts in Poland. On one side is a very strong likeness of the king in alt relief: on the reverse, three different wreaths of oak, laurel, and myrtle, encircling the word MERENTIBVS.

A most horrid murder was committed at Wooton-Underidge, in Gloucestershire, by one Wallington, a shearman, who, about ten in the morning left his work, and in a cruel manner murdered his own father. It has since appeared that the murderer was out of his mind: for upon his examination he said he had seen a vision, and that the devil had commanded him to do the murder exactly at 10 o'clock; and it was observed that he went out several times to look at the clock, and that he kept his time precisely. He then went to a neighbour, and with seeming satisfaction told him "he had done it:" and being asked what, his answer was, "he had killed his father."

On the representations of the ambassador from Great Britain, a ship of that nation, which was detained in the arsenal at Constantinople, has been released. The dragoman of the French consul at Cairo, named Roboli, arrived lately in that capital; and is now in prison at Bagne. Some serious consequences are apprehended from this affair. Other advices from Caiao say, that Ali Beg had collected an army together, and had taken possession of the Nile above and below the town, so as to prevent any provisions passing; which had occasioned the greatest consternation. And from Alexandria of a later date, the 23d of October, that seven begs of the town had collected an army, and divided it; the one that attacked above the town was entirely routed, and the other in the greatest confusion; so that it is apprehended that Ali Beg will soon be master of both cities.

The cause so long depending between the late Mr. Barnes and the post-master of Bath, concerning the demand of halfpence for delivering letters at the houses of the persons to whom directed, was moved in the king's bench; when opinion was given, that the demand of any money over and above the usual rates of postage, for delivering letters at the houses to which they are directed, was illegal; and judgment was ordered to be entered accordingly.

They write from Berlin, that the lord marshal, brother to the late field marshal Keith, and governor of Neufchatel, a principality upon the confines of Switzerland, has desired and obtained the king's leave to resign, and his majesty likewise continues to him his appointments. He is succeeded by lieutenant general Lentulus. The sieur Michel, who was many years charged with the affairs of this court at London, and was since sub-governor of the above principality, has also obtained leave to resign, and the king has granted him a pension of 1000 crowns.

The following observations on the late severe cold, were made by a gentleman of Glasgow College, and communicated by a letter of the 5th instant:

"In

"In our climate the air is commonly reckoned warm, when the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer is at 64 degrees. Water freezes when it is at 32 degrees; and 0 is the beginning of the ſcale.

In the year 1731, the cold ſunk the thermometer in Pennſylvania to 5 degrees. In 1706 and 1709, at Paris, to 8 degrees. In 1729, in Leyden, to 5 degrees; and at Utrecht, to 4 degrees. In 1709 and 1731, in London, to 0; and at Copenhagen, it was the ſame. In 1732, at Upſal, it was at 1 degree below 0. At Torneo in Sweden, latitude 65 deg. 51 min. it was at 33 degrees below 0, which was a degree of cold as much below the cold of freezing water, as that is below the ordinary heat of the human body.

In the year 1740, at St. Andrew's, it was 11 degrees at ten o'clock before noon. In ſome other parts of Scotland at 9 degrees; and in a certain place in Airſhire, it is ſaid to have been at 6 degrees; which is the loweſt in that year of which we have any account.

Sunday laſt, at ten o'clock before noon, the thermometer, when hung upon a pole near the obſervatory, and in the ſhade, was 5 degrees: upon obſerving this degree of cold at this time of the day, a ſuſpicion aroſe, that it muſt have been much colder early in the morning; upon which the thermometer was placed about half an inch under the ſurface of the ſnow, and in the ſhade; and after a few minutes it ſunk to 2 degrees below 0. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when hung upon the pole, it was 11 degrees, though there was a ſerene ſky and fine ſunſhine. At 6 o'clock it fell to half a degree above 0. From 9 o'clock to 11, it was at 2 degrees below 0. After 11, it gradually roſe; ſo that before 5 on Monday morning it was at 12 degrees. When it was at 2 degrees below 0 at the obſervatory, it was at 4 degrees in the back yard of a college houſe, though near a low room, in which there was a conſtant and great fire; at 2 degrees, when hung upon the ſide of a window in the firſt ſtory; and at 1 degree, when hung at a diſtance from the houſe.

That no miſtakes might happen in the above experiments upon the cold at the obſervatory, there were made uſe of upon this occaſion three ſtandard thermometers, two of them mercurial, and the other a ſpirit one, all exactly graduated by Fahrenheit's ſcale."

A letter from Paris, dated Jan. 22, ſays, "the faculty of medicine having aſſembled laſt week, the part they ſhould take with reſpect to inoculation came under conſideration; there were 32 voices againſt 23 for tolerating it, and eight or ten doctors declined giving their opinion; from whence it is concluded, that a more numerous aſſembly will be convoked, to determine this important queſtion."

The ſtates general have appointed Wedneſday the 17th of this month, to be obſerved as a day of faſting, prayer, and thankſgiving, throughout the United Provinces.

A letter from Prague, dated Jan. 4, ſays, "ſeveral perſons ſkilled in commerce are arrived here and in Moravia, to inſpect the manufactures carrying on in this country, and to make a report thereof to the council by whom they are commiſſioned. A number of people have

have ſubſcribed at Vienna, for eſtabliſhing a fund and ſociety of commerce in linen cloth to trade to the ports of Spain, by the way of Genoa.

They write from Liſbon, that Don Emanuel de Suſa, governor of the iſle of St. Catharine, had ſent five jeſuits home, on board a Portugueſe frigate of war, in irons, accuſed of dangerous practices againſt the ſtate.

The empreſs of Ruſſia has aſſigned the ſum of 4000 roubles, and named thirty marine officers, to obſerve, in eight different places, the paſſage of Venus over the ſun's diſk, on the third of June, 1769.

The kings of Denmark and Sweden have aſſigned 9000 crowns each for the ſame purpoſe.

There is now living at a village, called Hayford, in Oxfordſhire, three men and two women, whoſe ages put together amount to 503 years, and ſome few months.

Died lately, in the iſle of Sky in Scotland, Mr. Donald M'Gregor, a farmer there, in the 117th year of his age.

In Italy, father Joſeph-Marie Valeſchi de Firizano, at the age of 108 years, in the convent of Auguſtines at Galeata, where he had been Prior 70 years. He was always extremely ſober; but ever ſince he was 28 years of age he had accuſtomed himſelf to breakfaſt every day upon a cruſt of bread ſteeped in a glaſs of ſtrong wine, which he took the morning of the day on which he died.

Bartholomew Galet, of St. Thernay, near Clement, died there on the 7th inſtant, aged 101. He had been thrice married, and has left a child of eleven months old.

At Trie in Gaſcony, Philip Laroque, butcher, aged 102 years; he cut four large teeth ſince his 92d year; he got drunk regularly twice a week; and worked at the moſt laborious part of his buſineſs till his 100th year.

At his houſe near Banſtead, Surrey, aged 102, Mr. Humphry Woolſton, a wealthy farmer and grazier, and formerly a contractor for ſerving the navy with oxen.

A few days ago, at Rathcoſſy, in the county of Kildare in Ireland, aged 102, Mrs. Alice Dunn, a widow gentlewoman, who retained her ſenſes to the laſt.

Laſt week died, at Burythorpe, near Malton, in Yorkſhire, Francis Conſit, aged 150 years. He was maintained by the pariſh above ſixty years, and retained his ſenſes to the very laſt.

FEBRUARY.

1ſt. Twenty-ſix priſoners, whoſe debts amounted from 40 s. to 6 l. each, were diſcharged from the Poultry Compter, by ſome generous benefactor; each priſoner, at his diſcharge, received the ſurplus money, amounting to about 30 s. each: and next day ſeveral priſoners were likewiſe diſcharged from Wood-ſtreet Compter, by the ſame benefactor.

The new-born ſon of his excellency the lord lieutenant of Ireland was chriſtened at the caſtle of Dublin, by the name of Frederick. His majeſty by proxy and the duke of Leinſter were god-fathers, and the counteſs of Moyra was god-mother. The ceremony was performed by the lord primate. The dutcheſs of Grafton, in 1723, was

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the laſt lieutenant's lady brought to bed in that kingdom.

A male elk was carried to Richmond, as a preſent to his majeſty. It is a very curious and uncommon beaſt, is of a mouſe colour, its head and ears like a mule, its neck ſo remarkably ſhort that it kneels to feed; its legs like a deer; is about twelve hands and a half high, and being but ten months old will probably be much higher. It is very quiet, and very much admired.

The wife of a ſoldier in the guards, having purchaſed a bed of a broker in Drury-lane, in carrying it home upon her head, thought ſhe felt ſomething hard in it. Upon opening the ſeam to ſee what it was, found 42 guineas and two queen Anne's crown pieces.

Friday laſt William Evans, a journeyman weaver, charged with cutting and deſtroying works out of the loom of another journeyman weaver, was re-examined at the Public office in Bow-ſtreet, before ſir John Fielding, knt. William Kelynge, Joſeph Girdler, Paul Vaillant, and Thomas Kynaſton, eſqrs. when the evidence appearing clear and poſitive, Evans was committed to Newgate, and the parties bound over to proſecute. This examination was attended by a great number of the moſt reſpectable manufacturers from Spital-fields, who expreſſed their readineſs to give to that uſeful body of men, their journeymen, the wages they themſelves had requeſted: indeed it did not appear, either from Evans the priſoner, or any other perſon, that there was the leaſt diſſatisfaction ſubſiſting at preſent amongſt the journeymen weavers, relative to their wages; and among other inſtances of candour expreſſed by the maſters that day, was the following remarkable one, namely, that, though they were now poſſeſſed of ſuch lights as might be the means of bringing many of theſe unhappy wretches to juſtice, ſome of whom have doubtleſs been miſled by the wickedneſs of a few, yet they would wiſh to proſecute ſuch only as may ſerve to ſtrike at the root of their moſt unwarrantable proceedings, and ſuch as the common juſtice due to the publick may neceſſarily require; and in theſe ſentiments the magiſtrates concurred.

The act for limiting the duration of parliaments in Ireland, which paſſed the commons in that kingdom, having received his majeſty's royal approbation, was returned by expreſs to Dublin. By this act the parliament in Ireland is limited to eight years; for as it ſits but every other year, a ſeptennial bill would have comprehended only three ſeſſions. 3d.

Whitehall, Feb. 2. The king has been pleaſed to iſſue his commiſſion under the great ſeal, authorizing and empowering Richard Sutton, William Blair, and William Frazer, eſqrs. or any two of them, to execute the office of keeper of his majeſty's privy ſeal, for and during the ſpace and term of ſix weeks; and alſo to grant, during his majeſty's pleaſure, determinable nevertheleſs at his majeſty's pleaſure, to the right hon. William earl of Chatham, the ſaid office of keeper of his majeſty's privy ſeal, from and after the ſaid term of ſix weeks, or other ſooner determination of the ſaid commiſſion.

A fire broke out at the houſe of Mr. Butler, leather-cutter, on Snow-hill.

hill, which entirely consumed the same, together with the house of Mr. Cooper, a hatter adjoining, and likewise that of Messrs. Jarvis, Sterry, and Newman, leather-cutters and curriers: the flames raged for a great while with incredible fury, and destroyed several work-shops and outhouses backwards, and had spread to a timber yard adjoining before they could be extinguished, which was in a great measure accomplished by the activity of the paviours of the New River company, who, by digging up the ground, and boring holes through the pipes, supplied the engines with water, which before could not be procured. Happily no lives were lost.

Friday morning a melancholy accident happened at Dover, in saluting the French ambassador on his landing at Dover: two men, who were re-loading a cannon at Moat-bulwark, were killed in a most shocking manner.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge.

"The late Dr. Smith, master of Trinity, was the last of sir Isaac Newton's philosophical set of friends. He has left 3000 l. to the university. The interest of one half to enlarge the Plumian professorship of astronomy, which he formerly enjoyed himself; the interest of the other to the two batchelors of arts, who shall appear to have made the greatest progress in the philosophical and mathematical studies. These prizes are to be determined after they have taken their degrees by a select body of our senior members."

The king of Sweden has lately issued an ordinance, forbidding the poor to beg publicly, either in this capital or its neighbourhood. Divers arrangements were taken at the same time, by which a subsistence is provided for the indigent, who are unable to procure themselves a livelihood.

His majesty's ship Fame, of 74 guns, which was driven on the rocks in Plymouth Sound, and bulged, was weighed and buoyed off at high water, by considerable quantities of casks, supplied from the victualling-office there, and some small vessels being lashed to her. She is now in the dock, to undergo a repair, and which will make her as good a ship as at first. Had she remained on the rocks till the late stormy weather, it is said, she must unavoidably have been beaten to pieces.

We hear that a master, mate, and seven seamen, remained on board the Fame during all the time of her distress, a good part of which time her hold and lower-gun deck were full of water; and that for their good behaviour they will be rewarded with promotion.

By a letter from Bruton, near Wells, in Somersetshire, we have an account, that upwards of thirty persons lost their lives in the late great snows: a gentleman on horseback was dug out of the snow on the road near Mendip hills, the man and horse being froze to death; upwards of fifty guineas, and some notes of value, were found in the gentleman's cloak-bag.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia.

"From Alexandria, in Virginia, we learn, that a number of negroes there had lately conspired to poison their overseers, and that several persons have lost their lives in consequence thereof; that some of the

the negroes have been taken up, four of whom were executed about three weeks ago, after which their heads were cut off, and fixed on the chimnies of the court-houſe; and it was expected that four more would ſoon meet with the ſame fate.

The grand ſignior has given his eldeſt daughter, a princeſs of ſeven years old, to the nizanji-baſhi; and yeſterday the grand vizir cloathed him with the pellice, and declared him ſon-in-law to the ſultan. This young princeſs is the widow of the late vizir, who was beheaded three years ago at Meteline.

8th. This day his excellency the count de Chatelet, ambaſſador from France, was at court for the firſt time, and made a very ſplendid appearance; his coach was very elegant, made in London, drawn by ſix black horſes, the harneſs was made of red leather, ſtitched with white, and his ſervants were dreſſed in rich liveries, green and gold.

The late ſir Robert Rich, bart. is ſaid to have died with large poſſeſſions, the bulk of which, amounting to more than 100,000l. comes to his ſon, general Rich, who ſucceeds him alſo in the title.—Sir Robert has, in particular, left 500l. a year to lady Lyttelton, and 500l. a year in reverſion to Sir Francis Blake Delaval, Knight of the Bath.

10th. Two of the nine convicts under ſentence of death in Newgate, were this day executed at Tyburn. The other ſeven are reprieved.

They write from New York, that on the 21ſt of December, the Society for promoting arts, &c. held a meeting, when a premium of 10l. was adjudged to Thomas Young, of Oyſter-Bay, for the largeſt nurſery of apple-trees, being 27,123.

The propoſal for ſetting up the buſineſs of ſilk-throwing was read, but judged improper, at leaſt at preſent, for this colony.

Certificate from Joſhua Clark, and Francis Furnier, of Suffolk county, that from the year 1762, to the 1ſt of April 1767, the firſt had ſet 3,200 vines, and the other 1551 vines, was referred to two of the members, to give their aſſiſtance in procuring them the premium from the London ſociety.

Philip P. Schuyler, Eſq; being preſent at the meeting, informed them, that he had erected a flax-mill at Saratoga in the year 1767, and delivered to the ſociety a calculation of the difference of the work done by the mill and by the hand in the ſame time; whereupon they adjudged a medal to Mr. Schuyler, and returned him their thanks for executing ſo uſeful a deſign in the province.

12th. Lord Baltimore voluntarily ſurrendered himſelf in the court of king's bench, upon the charge that had been exhibited againſt him before ſir John Fielding, by Sarah Woodcock, for a rape, and was admitted to bail. At the ſame time Mrs. Griffenburgh, who had voluntarily ſurrendered herſelf to Sir John Fielding, and was by him committed to priſon, for aiding and aſſiſting his lordſhip, was, in like manner brought before that honourable court and admitted to bail. As was alſo Mrs. Hervey, who about ſeven weeks ago had been committed to Newgate by the juſtice for

for the same offence. His lordship's bail, was himself in 4000 l. and four sureties of 1000 l. each: and the two women, themselves in 400 l. each, and four sureties in 100 l. each.

The great duchess of Tuscany was brought to bed this morning, between four and five o'clock, of a prince, and both are as well as can be expected. This happy event was announced at break of day to the publick by the discharge of an hundred cannon from the fortress that is the most distant from the palace. Her royal highness was at public ball in mask last night at the theatre, where she supped, and retired from thence as usual about twelve. The christening is to be performed this evening in the great hall of the palace: the emperor is godfather, and is to be represented by count Rosenberg. To-morrow the gerat duke will receive the compliments of the foreign ministers, and his subjects kiss his hand on this occasion; after which his royal highness will dine in publick, as is his custom on any great solemnity, and a great gala is to be continued for four days.

There having been a continued fall of snow and rain for four and twenty hours at Leeds, in Yorkshire, which began on the 9th in the morning, their river rose the day following, overflowed its banks, swept away all before it that was moveable, and laid the whole neighbourhood under water; but in the afternoon of that day, the flood abated, and many who had left their houses through fear returned; but, before they were well settled, a second swell of the river drove them out again the same night, and they were obliged to remove to the higher parts of the town to save their lives; but this rise, which happened suddenly, as suddenly subsided; and before daylight, on Thursday morning, the houses that had been abandoned over-night were again habitable. But in a few hours the rain began to fall more heavily than ever; and on the Friday morning the flood rose higher by several inches than at any time before, and continued at near an equal height almost the whole day; insomuch, that the consternation of the inhabitants became inexpressible. — Leeds, however, is not the only place in the north that was alarmed by this inundation; the river Calder rose still higher than the other, and was attended with more distressful circumstances.

Wednesday, after a trial of several hours before the lord chief justice Wilmot, the will of the late sir Thomas Clarke, master of the rolls, was confirmed; but his copyhold estate, being some inclosed grounds on Hampstead-heath, was adjudged to belong to the heir at law, who clearly made out his affinity.

The write from Arnheim, that the dikes in that country are in such danger of breaking every moment, by the inundations which have followed the last frost, that three thousand men have been perpetually employed ever since the 29th past, in strengthening the dike near Nimeguen, which is so weakened, that they are obliged to keep working on it night and day.

The French ambassador has given orders, to have enquiry made into the situation of the families of the two poor men, who were

killed in loading the guns to salute him on his landing in England: his excellency having very humanely declared, that he will provide for them in such a manner, as to more than amply recompence every pecuniary loss the families of these unfortunate men may sustain from their deaths.

17th. The North mail, which generally arrives on Monday morning, was not arrived yesterday morning at eleven o'clock.

Wednesday last there was the greatest flood ever known at Hereford: the water came into Wye-bridge-street as high as the Royal Oak; and on Thursday all the flat country near Ross was overflowed. The causeway between Ross and Wilton was so much under water, that several people in returning from Ross market missed the causeway, and must have been drowned if some boats had not fortunately come to their assistance.

Letters from Carmarthenshire mention, that all the vale was entirely overflowed, and that most of the bridges had been born down by the rapidity of the torrent.

On Tuesday the flood was so violent at Basseleg, that Tredegar-park was overflowed, and many deer carried down by the current, but most of them were taken up by boats.

There was a very heavy snow in Shropshire on Tuesday last.

They write from Oxford, that the right hon. the earl of Lichfield, chancellor of that university, has established two annual prizes of the value of 20 l. each; the one for a copy of English verses, the other for a Latin dissertation: and the following are the subjects proposed for the present year, viz.

For the English verses,
THE CONQUEST OF QUEBEC.

For the Latin dissertation,
ARTES PROSUNT REIPUBLICÆ.

The first prize is intended for such gentlemen of the university as have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; and the other for such as have not completed seven years.—The exercises are to be sent, under a sealed cover, to the register of the university, before next Ascension-day. The author is required to conceal his name, and to distinguish his composition by whatever motto he pleases; sending at the same time his name and motto sealed up under another cover.—The exercises to which the prizes are adjudged are to be repeated (after a previous rehearsal) in the theatre upon the commemoration day, immediately before the orator or poetry professor's Crewian oration.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Thorpe in Yorkshire, to his friend in London, dated Feb. 11.

"However incredible the following particulars may appear, you may be assured of the veracity of them: about a year since, an old man of this place, aged 94 years, was married to a woman of 83, by whom he had a child born on the 29th of last month, which is likely to live, as the mother went her full time."

Last night died in Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, the right hon. Arthur Onslow, esq; one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and speaker of the house of commons for upwards of 33 years: he was the third of his family who had been nominated to that high office.

23d. This day his majesty gave the royal assent to the following bills:

The bill for further regulating the proceedings of the united company of merchants trading to the East-Indies, with respect to making of dividends.

The bill for the better regulation of his majesty's marine forces while on shore.

The bill for the more speedy and effectual transportation of felons.

The bill for granting an aid to his majesty for disbanding the army, and other necessary occasions, as relate to the number of troops kept upon the Irish establishment.

The bill for providing proper accommodation for his majesty's justices of the great sessions in Wales, during the time of holding such sessions.

The bill for rebuilding and enlarging the common gaol of the city and county of Coventry; and for appointing a place for the custody of prisoners in the mean time.

The bill for more effectually supplying the town of Halifax with water, &c.

The bill for making and building a convenient exchange in the city of Glasgow, for enlarging St. Andrew's church-yard, and for building a bridge over the river Clyde, &c.

The bill for enlightening, paving, cleansing the streets, and for better regulating the nightly watch and beadles, and for regulating the poor, of the parish of St. Mary le Bone in the county of Middlesex.

The bill for making and maintaining a navigable cut or canal from Birmingham to Bilston, and for making collateral cuts and waggon ways from several coal-mines, and for continuing the said canal to Autherly, there to communicate with the canal now making between the rivers Trent and Severn.

And to such road and inclosure bills as were then ready.

Four causes were tried at Guildhall, London, by special juries, before the right hon. sir Eardley Wilmot, knt. chief justice of the court of common pleas, wherein several merchants were plaintiffs, and the hon. James Murray, esq; late governor of Quebec, was defendant, for recovering divers sums of money levied by way of duties upon spirits imported: when, after a full hearing which lasted several hours, verdicts were given for the several plaintiffs for all such duties as had been imposed by the defendant over and above the French duties, together with damages and costs of suit.

They write from Newcastle, that on the 10th instant, the river Tees overflowed so much, that the miller of Wycliffe-mill in Yorkshire, near Barnard-castle, was obliged to stand three hours upon the coal-heap adjoining to the dwelling-house; his servant-man coming home with a horse, rode to him, and carried him into the mill-close, where they remained two hours, when the water abated. A sow got into a horse-trough which stood before the mill-door, to save herself; and a cock and three hens sat upon her back all the time of the flood.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"The new year commences with an account of a very tragical

affair, that has juſt happened to our ambaſſador at the court of Naples; the fact is this: The viſcount de Choiſeul, our ſaid ambaſſador, unhappily caſting his tender regard towards a young lady of that place, of a good family, before engaged to the count de Conitz, the emperor's ambaſſador, and taking advantage of the count's abſence, preſſed this fair Italian lady with the moſt ardent profeſſions of love, and, to forward his ſuit, overwhelmed her with preſents—but all in vain, ſhe ſtill proving inexorable. One day, in a fit of rage and deſpair, he drew his ſword, and plunged it three times in her body; ſome ſay ſhe died on the ſpot; others, that ſhe is not yet dead, but mortally wounded: however, the king of Naples, informed of this ſhocking ſcene, diſpatched a courier hither, and our king immediately ordered his ſaid ambaſſador home, and he is ſince ſent to the Baſtile. This melancholy tranſaction has ſo affected the duke de Pladin (the viſcount's father), that he has been at the point of death with grief on this ſad occaſion, and is ſtill unable to attend to any buſineſs; nor has been at court ſince the beginning of the new year.

They write from Rome, that the king of the Two Sicilies, as heir of the houſe of Farneſe, has laid claim to the church and convent of Jeſus, occupied by the jeſuits in that city. The palace, with the church belonging to it, is one of the moſt ſuperb buildings in Rome, and is always the reſidence of the general of the order.

A very curious experiment was exhibited at Berlin on the 30th paſt, by M. Formey, ſecretary to the royal academy of ſciences there, relative to the artificial production of dates, by the application of the duſt of the male palm-tree to the flowers of the female. The duſt had been ſent that gentleman ſo long ago as the laſt year, from Carelfruhe; and it is the third time the experiment has ſucceeded under the hands of that able botaniſt.

Some letters from Cadiz mention advice having been received there from the Havannah, that the town of Puerto Peblo, in South America, was lately reduced to aſhes, having been ſet fire to by a body of Muſketo Indians, who alſo maſſacred a great number of the inhabitants, in revenge for ſome of their countrymen being made ſlaves of by the Spaniards.

We learn from Aenhouys in Jutland, that old Drachenberg, ſo famous on account of his great age, is ſtill living in that country. On the 6th of November laſt, he celebrated the 142d anniverſary-day of his birth, and was at that time in good health, being ſenſible of no other infirmity than a little weakneſs of ſight. He had walked that day two Daniſh miles, and when theſe advices came away he was on his journey on foot to Copenhagen. 25th.

Was tried before the right hon. lord chief juſtice Wilmot, at Guildhall, an action brought by one of the deputy land coal-meters for the city of London, againſt two coal merchants of the ſame city, for ſelling five chaldron of coals, for pool-meaſure, without delivering the full quantity. It appeared in evidence, that thirteen ſacks each had been ſent in five carts to the buyer's, and 26th.

and yet, for want of properly filling the ſacks, five buſhel of coals were left behind. After a full hearing, the jury, without going out of court, gave the plaintiff a verdict for 100 l. by which he is intitled to double coſts of ſuit.

An earthquake was felt at Vienna, which threw the city into great conſternation. It was more violent in the neighbourhood.

In the night between the 7th and 8th inſtant, all the jeſuits in the territories of Parma were expelled at the ſame hour, without any diſturbance. The old hoſpital of St. Lazarus, near that city, was the place where they were brought together, except one party which took another road, but fell in with the reſt in their way to Bologna, which was appointed for their general rendezvous. A magiſtrate was deputed to go to each of the houſes belonging to the jeſuits, to ſignify the infant's commands; and the next morning a pragmatic ſanction was iſſued, declaring the proſcription of the order. At the ſame time an ordonnance was iſſued concerning the public places of learning, wherein new profeſſors are appointed to ſucceed in ſuch departments as were occupied by the jeſuits.

Extract of a letter from N. York.

"His excellency ſir Henry Moore, our governor, has publiſhed a proclamation, offering a reward of 50 l. to any perſon, and a pardon to any accomplice, who ſhall diſcover the author of the following ſeditious paper, ſundry of which have lately been ſecretly diſperſed in this city; viz.

"Whereas a glorious ſtand for liberty did appear in the reſentment ſhewn to a ſet of miſcreants under the name of ſtamp-maſters in the year 1765; and it is now feared that a ſet of gentry, called commiſſioners (I do not mean thoſe lately arrived at Boſton), whoſe odious buſineſs is of a ſimilar nature, may ſoon make their appearance amongſt us, in order to execute their deteſtable office: it is therefore hoped every votary of that celeſtial goddeſs liberty will hold themſelves in readineſs to give them a proper welcome: rouſe, my countrymen, rouſe!

Pro patria."

About four in the afternoon, a fellow went into the London aſſurance office in Birchin lane, where there was only one clerk telling up his caſh; the man aſked him if the office hours were over; the clerk ſaid, No, not till five; upon which the villain pulled out a piſtol, knocked the clerk down with the butt end of it, and carried off near 250 guineas. 29th.

A letter from Bologna, dated Jan. 5, ſays, "The whole number of jeſuits expelled from Naples is 1500. The departure of thoſe from Sicily was ſuſpended a ſhort time, on account of the ſenate having ſupplicated the king to permit ſuch among them as were natives of that iſland to paſs the remainder of their days there; but his majeſty did not think proper to grant their requeſt."

Letters from Rome, dated Jan. 2, ſay, "we are informed that the king of Sardinia hath expreſſed to the Portugueſe miniſter the eſteem and reſpect which he entertains for his moſt faithful majeſty; but that he cannot, however, conſent to the diſtributing in his ſtates the new work againſt the jeſuits, printed lately at Liſbon."

The expelled jeſuits from Naples, who had embarked at San Stefano, have had orders to retire immediately into the eccleſiaſtical ſtate. Thoſe from the Pouille, it is ſaid, have been ſhipwrecked on the iſlands of Tremiti.

They write from Paris, that the king has conſented to let the exiled members of the parliament of Britany return home, and reſume their functions, as well as Meſſ. de la Chalotais, and the other diſgraced magiſtrates.

The king of Pruſſia, a few days ago, generouſly made a gift of 300.000 crowns to the inhabitants of Sileſia. This money is to be divided among thoſe perſons who by any unfortunate event have been under the neceſſity of contracting debts and mortgaging their eſtates.

There is now living in lady Dacre's alms-houſes, Weſtminſter, one Mrs. Windimore, whoſe maiden name was Hyde; ſhe was grand-daughter of Dr. Hyde, biſhop of Saliſbury, brother of the great lord chancellor Hyde, earl of Clarendon, and loſt her fortune in the South-ſea year, 1720: ſhe is alſo a diſtant couſin of their late majeſties queen Mary and queen Anne, whoſe mother was lady Anne Hyde, dutcheſs of York, whoſe royal conſort was afterwards king James II. A lively inſtance of the mutability of all worldly things, that a perſon related to two crowned heads ſhould, by a ſtrange caprice of fortune, be reduced to live in an alms-houſe! She retains her ſenſes in a tolerable degree; and her principal complaint is, that ſhe has outlived all her friends, being now upwards of an hundred years of age.

Letters from Laubach, dated Jan. 20, ſay, "the ſociety of agriculture and oeconomy, eſtabliſhed by order of the empreſs queen in the duchy of Carniola, have propoſed, with her majeſty's conſent, the following queſtions for the prize of the year 1768, as tending to the general good and to the advantage of every individual:

"Whether the commons of this country are hurtful or advantageous? in what manner can they, if the former, be moſt eaſily and ſpeedily aboliſhed? if the latter, how can they be rendered more advantageous, as well for the country in general, as for the inhabitants who have a right thereto?"

Letters from Vienna of the 19th ult. mention, that count Bathiani hath cauſed public notice to be given, that all beggars or other perſons in want of buſineſs, who are willing to work, ſhall, on application to him, be employed in the manufactures which he hath eſtabliſhed in Hungary.

The very great ſcarcity that has prevailed for theſe three years paſt in the dominions of the infant duke of Parma, has induced the government to cauſe a treatiſe written in French by the ſieur Muſtel, upon the cultivation and uſe of potatoes, and the method of mixing them with wheat flour to make bread, to be tranſlated into Italian. The firſt bread of this kind, made by way of trial, was preſented to the infant, and greatly approved of.

They write from Worceſter, that a few days ſince one William Bullock, a blackſmith, of the pariſh of Martley, 90 years of age, was married to Elizabeth Murrell, aged about 15.

Died on Thurſday the 11th inſtant,

ſtant, at Mr. Swift's, her ſon-in-law's houſe at Worceſter, Mrs. Martha Whiteway, in the 78th year of her age: ſhe was a lady of great natural, as well as improved abilities: her converſation, which abounded with eloquence, was unaffected and polite: ſhe was a warm, firm, ſincere friend, and at the ſame time not an implacable enemy: was a great deſpiſer of money, and always liberal to the diſtreſſed. Mrs. Whiteway was the couſin-german, as well as the intimate friend, of the great doctor Swift.

At Dingley, near Market Harborough, Northamptonſhire, major Ball, aged 84, who commanded marſhal Wade's regiment of horſe at the taking the Highland deſerters in Lady Wood, near Oundle, Northamptonſhire, in May, 1743, and was the officer who went into the wood to them, and perſuaded them to ſurrender: he was ſixty years in the ſervice, and was in Spain under lord Peterborough.

On the 16th, aged near 80, Giſlingham Cooper, eſq. banker in the Strand. He is ſaid to have died worth upwards of 200.000 l. It is ſomewhat remarkable of this gentleman, that he became poſſeſſed of a conſiderable ſum of money by the death of Mr. Blandy, who was poiſoned by his daughter, at Henly, and by the death of Mr. Jefferies, who was murdered by his niece, Miſs Jefferies, and Swan, at Walthamſtow; being lord of the manor at both places.

Laſt week, near Elleſmere in Shropſhire, Jane Holt, in the 108th year of her age; ſhe ſurvived her huſband near ten years, who died in the 99th year of his age.

A woman, commonly called La Pilligrina, but whoſe real name was Elizabeth Maſi, has lately died at Florence, aged ninety years. The remarkable circumſtance attending her was, that ſhe had been married to ſeven huſbands, the laſt of whom eſpouſed her at ſeventy years of age. She ordered by her will, that ſhe ſhould be buried next her fifth huſband.

A few days days ſince, within a day of each other, at Tooting in Surry, Dr. Thomas Pearſon, and Mr. John Jackſon, aged 97 each, the two oldeſt inhabitants of that pariſh.

At Cockermouth, the rev. Mr. Jefferſon, aged 93, who had been rector of that place near 70 years.

In Tothill-fields, Mr. Winter, aged 97, formerly a haberdaſher in the Strand.

At Tunbridge, in Kent, Sarah Pinſon, widow, in the 106th year of her age.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, Mr. Robert Anderſon, malſter, of that place, upwards of 100 years of age.

MARCH.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when one hundred priſoners were tried, of whom fifty-two were ſentenced to be tranſported, ſix received ſentence of death, among whom was Mr. Gibſon, attorney, convicted for forgery in January 1766, when the verdict was found ſpecial. 1ſt.

Being St. David's day, the ſtewards of the ſociety of Ancient Britons went in proceſſion to St. James's, where they were admitted to ſee his royal highneſs the prince

of Wales, to whom they preſented an addreſs: and his royal highneſs was pleaſed to preſent the charity with a purſe of 100 guineas.

They write from Peterſburgh, that "the empreſs having been informed that many perſons of her court had complained that their ſwords embarraſſed them, her imperial majeſty hath declared that ſhe ſhall not be offended if perſons attached to her ſervice appear at court without ſwords, and all others who deſire it. In conſequence of which, the chamberlains, gentlemen of the chamber, and other perſons of diſtinction, have availed themſelves of the empreſs's permiſſion, as well as the miniſters of Pruſſia and Denmark."

Extract of a letter from Madrid.

"The marquis Lucini, the pope's nuncio, was attacked with a violent pain in the arm on the 19th inſtant; the diſorder having fallen, in half an hour after, on his breaſt, rendered reſpiration extremely difficult. Of three phyſicians who were called in, two adviſed copious bleeding, which was performed, though the third was of opinion that phlebotomy would be dangerous; in ſhort, the patient died immediately after being bled.

2d. Between five and ſix in the morning, a fire was diſcovered in the library of the right honourable Henry Seymour Conway, in Warwick-ſtreet, which conſumed a great number of books and writings, and greatly damaged the apartment. On examining the drawers in the writing table, bank notes to the value of 925 l. were miſſing, one of which for 500 l, was the ſame morning received at the bank; this circumſtance left no room to doubt but that the library was wilfully ſet on fire; the general himſelf went therefore to the bank to ſee, if from the hand writing on the note received, any diſcovery could be made; and by a peculiar character in the aſſumed name (for the real name he did not write) the general was led to ſuſpect a young fellow, who had married a ſervant of his lady's, on whom he had lately conferred a very genteel place. This young fellow had been at firſt recommended to the general by the duke of Richmond. He therefore waited upon his grace, and deſired that the clerks of the bank who were concerned in paying the money would attend him there. They did ſo; and the young man, being ſent for, came, and on his firſt appearance, was known and poſitively charged with being the perſon who changed the note; on which he confeſſed the fact, with all its circumſtances.

A girl of the town, about 18, was brought before the lord mayor, and committed to priſon; his lordſhip had taken a great deal of pains about this unhappy creature, having wrote to her father in Northamptonſhire, and received a very tender letter, that he ſhould be glad to receive her; but ſhe abſolutely refuſed the offer, and choſe rather to be ſent to Bridewell.

At a formal ſeſſion of the Poliſh dyet, held this day by adjournment, every thing that the commiſſioners had agreed upon among themſelves, and in conjunction with the Ruſſian ambaſſador, was confirmed, and an end put to the dyet in perfect tranquillity; in conſequence of which, the Ruſſian troops are to evacuate Poland, and 5th.

to

to return to their own country with all expedition.

We learn from Moſcow, that when M. Pſarſky, reſident of the king of Pruſſia, preſented to her imperial majeſty lately a memorial ſoliciting the enlargement of the four priſoners of ſtate, the empreſs replied, That as ſhe had not cauſed them to be arreſted but upon ſolid repreſentations, and only for the welfare of the republic, the very ſame reaſons obliged her to detain them; whereby there will be more ſafety for the dyet, and greater hope of re-eſtabliſhing the peace of the nation; inſtead of which, if ſhe ſhould conſent to ſet them at liberty, it would rather be abandoning the ſtate to them, than reſtoring them to it.

This day the king of Poland put an end to the deliberations of the dyet, with the uſual ceremony; when the confederacies of the ſtates of the diſſidents were diſſolved, by mutual conſent. At the ſame time the treaty, which the grand commiſſion had concluded with the ambaſſador from Ruſſia, was regiſtered, and declared to have the force of a law; and to remain as a fundamental and perpetual conſtitution. But, notwithſtanding theſe conciliating meaſures at Warſaw, freſh animoſities have ſince been diſcovered in Podolia, where the grandees have been endeavouring to ſpirit up the people to an inſurrection, by ſetting up ſtandards on which are painted a wounded eagle, with this inſcription; *Conquer* or *Die*. It is, however, wiſhed for the peace of Europe, that this inſurrection may ſoon be ſuppreſſed.

Diſpatches from the French court for the pope have been lately forwarded to Rome, importing that, if his holineſs's bull againſt the court of Parma is not forthwith withdrawn, and his highneſs's ſecretary releaſed, the ambaſſador of France will have orders to leave Rome immediately.

This day, by virtue of a commiſſion from his majeſty, the following bills received the royal aſſent, viz. 8th.

The bill for granting to his majeſty a certain ſum out of the ſinking fund, and for applying certain ſums remaining therein for the ſervice of the preſent year.

The bill to raiſe a certain ſum by loans on exchequer bills for the ſervice of the preſent year.

The bill to raiſe 1,900,000 l. by annuities and lottery, for the ſervice of the preſent year.

The bill for redeeming the remainder of the joint ſtock of annuities, eſtabliſhed in the third year of his majeſty's reign.

The bill to apply the ſum granted for the pay and cloathing of the militia for the ſervice of the preſent year.

The bill for the better paving, cleanſing, and enlightening the city of London, and the liberties thereof.

The bill for converting Greſham college, and the grounds thereunto belonging, into an exciſe office.

The bill for licencing a play-houſe in the city of Norwich.

The bill to amend an act for better regulating journeymen taylors within the weekly bills of mortality.

The bill to amend, and render more effectual, in his majeſty's dominions in America, an act of this ſeſſion, for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion.

The bill to continue ſeveral acts for better encouraging the whale fiſhery.

The bill for more eaſy and effectual recovery of the penalties and forfeitures inflicted by acts relating to the trade and revenue of the Britiſh colonies in America.

The bill to explain and amend the laws, touching the elections of knights of the ſhires in England, ſo far as relates to clerks appointed to take the polls.

The bill for making a navigable cut or canal from the river Firth, at or near the mouth of the river Carron, in the county of Stirling, to the river Clyde, to a place called Dalmair Burnfoot, in the county of Dunbarton, and a collateral cut to Glaſgow.

The bill for better ſupplying the town of Dunbar with freſh water.

The bill to permit the exportation of certain quantities of malt, now lying in his majeſty's warehouſes.

And alſo to ſeveral road, incloſure, and private bills.

10th. This day his majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following bills:

The bill for naturalizing Lawrence Laforeſt.

The bill for diſſolving the marriage of Charles Daly, eſq; with Ann Statia Daly, his now wife; and to ſeveral bills relating to eſtates, &c.

After which his majeſty was pleaſed to make a moſt gracious ſpeech; and the lord chancellor, by his majeſty's command, prorogued the parliament to the 31ſt inſtant. In the courſe of this ſeſſions, 112 public and private bills received the royal aſſent. What an accumulation of the ſtatute laws of this kingdom!

Yeſterday the report was made to his majeſty of the convicts under ſentence of death in Newgate; when James Gibſon for forgery; Benj. Payne, caſt upon two indictments for highway-robberies; and Ann Robinſon, concerned with Sophia Reavell in ſtealing 26l. the property of Dorothy Faulks, were ordered for execution on Wedneſday next. John Tapping and Sophia Reavell were reſpited during his majeſty's pleaſure.

Friday laſt came on, before the bench of juſtices at Hicks's-hall, the trial of George Daphney and Thomas Hobbs, two fiſhermen of Chiſwick, for violently aſſaulting the water-bailiff's deputies on the river Thames, near Mill-bank, Weſtminſter; when they were found guilty, and ſentenced to pay a fine of three ſhillings and eight pence each, to be confined in the gaol of Newgate for the ſpace of two years, and to find ſecurity for their good behaviour, in the penalty of one hundred pounds each, for the term of ſeven years.

By a letter from Lancaſter, the violences committed on account of the enſuing election at that town and at Preſton exceed belief; murdering, maiming, pulling down of houſes, deſtroying places of public worſhip, and breaking the furniture and burning the effects of each other, are among the acts of the inflamed mob.

Thurſday laſt two pots of young oaks were preſented to the royal ſociety from Mr. William Aiton, botanic gardener to her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales at Kew. They were raiſed from acorns of the year 1766, which had been

been preſerved in wax from the 22d of February, 1767, to the beginning of December, 1767, when they were committed to his care, by deſire of the royal ſociety, to try if they would vegetate, and there are already 25 young oaks come up out of the 34 acrons which were ſown. At the ſame time, the manner of preſerving them was communicated to the earl of Morton, preſident of the royal ſociety, in a letter from J. Ellis, eſq. of Gray's-inn, F. R. S. wherein Mr. Ellis has ſhewn how to avoid the ſcalding heat of the wax, which is apt to deſtroy the germ of moſt ſeeds incloſed in it. By this method the moſt valuable ſeeds may be brought from the remoteſt part of the earth in a growing ſtate, which may in time be of conſiderable uſe to the trade of our American colonies.

They write from Cambridge, that the two gold medals, given annually by his grace the duke of Newcaſtle, chancellor of the univerſity, for the encouragement of claſſical learning, were judged to Mr. Hey, of Magdalen, and Mr. Ferror, of Queen's college, bachelors of arts.

12th. The parliament was this day diſſolved by his majeſty's proclamation, and writs for electing a new parliament were ſent to the returning officers. The writs bear teſte this day, returnable the 10th of May. The election of peers of Scotland is ordered the 26th of April. The writs for electing the new members for the convocations of Canterbury and York bear teſte the 14th inſt. returnable the 13th of May.

The great and leſs councils of Geneva preſented a plan of reconciliation to the general council, which was accepted, 1204 voices to 23; ſo that the troubles which have almoſt ruined that ancient republic are now in a fair way of being terminated.

Six ſtudents of Edmund-hall, Oxford, were expelled the univerſity, for holding methodiſtical tenets, and taking upon them to pray, read, and expound the ſcriptures, and ſing hymns in a private houſe.

Extract of a letter from Turin.

"His Britannic majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to appoint the earl of Carliſle, now at this court in the progreſs of his travels, to be one of the knights of the moſt ancient and moſt noble order of the thiſtle; and having deſired the king of Sardinia to repreſent his majeſty in creating his lordſhip a knight, and inveſting him with the enſigns of that order; his Sardinian majeſty very readily agreed thereto, and accompanied his conſent with many expreſſions of affection and good-will towards the king of Great Britain. And accordingly the ceremony was performed this day, when, after many previous formalities, the gentleman uſher preſented to his majeſty the ribbon, with the inſignia of the order, which the king put over the knight's left ſhoulder, delivering to him alſo the original patent of creation: and then his lordſhip aroſe and withdrew.

Being returned into the great drawing-room, his lordſhip ſubſcribed the oath preſcribed by the ſtatutes, in the preſence of Mr. Potter, M. de Montfort, and the marquis of Kildare, who alſo ſigned their names as witneſſes."

Paris,

Paris, March 10. On account of the inconveniency that would arise from foreigners coming into France and not going to Paris, being detained for want of a proper passport from hence, explanatory orders have been sent to the frontiers; in consequence of which, such foreigners as do not come to Paris will have no occasion for a passport from hence, but from the principal officers of the place where they shall happen to be.

[London Gazette.

16th. Came on at Guild-hall, the election for four representatives of this city in parliament, when the right honourable Mr. Harley, lord mayor, sir Robert Ladbroke, William Beckford, esq. John Wilkes, esq. Sir Richard Glynn, Barlow Trecothick, esq. and John Paterson, esq. offered themselves as candidates, and the four first were declared to have the greatest shew of hands; but a poll was demanded.

19th. Yesterday, at four o'clock in the afternoon, died the reverend Mr. Stern, author of Tristram Shandy, some volumes of sermons, and the Sentimental journey.

Alas, poor Yorick! I knew him well, a fellow of infinite jest, most excellent fancy, &c.

21st. The lord chancellor delivered the privy seal to earl Chatham, the temporary commission being expired.

The populace, on Mr. Wilkes's return from Guildhall, to shew their zeal, took the horses from his carriage, and drew it themselves; other extravagances of the like kind have been practised, but this will suffice to shew the spirit of the multitude.

We are informed from Abbey Landercost in Cumberland, that a woman, called Jane Forester, who lives in that parish, is now in the 138th year of her age. When Cromwell besieged the city of Carlisle, in the year 1646, she can remember that a horse's head sold for 2 s. 6 d. before the garrison surrendered. At the martyrdom of king Charles I, she was 19 years of age. At Brampton, about six years ago, she made oath before the commissioners in a chancery suit, to have known the estate, the right of which was then disputed, to have been enjoyed by the ancestors of the present heir 101 years. She hath an only daughter living, aged 103. And we are further informed, that there are six women now living in the same parish where she resides, the youngest of whom is 99 years of age.

Sunday the following printed paper was stuck up on the doors and walls of several churches of this city, viz. "The prayers of this congregation are earnestly desired for the restoration of liberty, depending on the election of Mr. Wilkes."

23d. At the close of the poll, at Guildhall, the numbers stood, as follow:

The lord mayor,	3729
Sir Robert Ladbroke,	3678
William Beckford, esq.	3402
Barlow Trecothick, esq.	2957
Sir Richard Glyn,	2823
John Paterson, esq.	1269
John Wilkes, esq.	1247

Mr. Wilkes made the following speech to the livery:

"Gentlemen and fellow-citizens,

"The poll being now finished, I return my sincerest thanks to those

thoſe diſintereſted and independent friends, who have ſo generouſly and ſteadily ſtood forth in my favour. The want of ſucceſs, out of your power to command, has not in the leaſt abated my zeal for your ſervice. You cannot be unacquainted with the various circumſtances which have contributed to it. My friends were of opinion that I ſhould wait a diſſolution of the laſt parliament, while the other candidates had been for many months ſoliciting your intereſt. Miniſterial influence, aſſiſted by private malice, has been exerted in the moſt arbitrary and unconſtitutional manner, and by means of the baſeſt chicanery and oppreſſion.

"But, though diſappointed, I am not in the leaſt diſpirited: on the contrary, I reflect with pride and gratitude on the many inſtances of regard and affection I have received from the livery of London.

"I beg leave to make my beſt acknowledgments to the ſheriffs, who have ſhewn the utmoſt candour and impartiality during the election, accompanied with a dignity of character becoming their ſtation in this great metropolis.

"And now, gentlemen, permit me to addreſs you as friends to liberty, and freeholders of the county of Middleſex; declaring my intention of appearing as a candidate to repreſent you in parliament, and ſtill hoping, by your means, to have the honour of being uſeful to you in the Britiſh ſenate.

"Gentlemen of the livery, I recommend it to you in the ſtrongeſt manner, to exert yourſelves to preſerve the peace and quiet of this great city."

The conteſt, during this election, was very warm; and papers and addreſſes to the public were every day publiſhed, as uſual, for and againſt the ſeveral candidates. Mr. Wilkes ſeemed to be the darling of the mob, and ſome indecencies were committed by thoſe gentry in and about the hall. A ſubſcription was ſet on foot, ſucceſsfully, for paying that gentleman's debts; and there appeared the following copy of a letter from him, to Meſſrs. Nuthall and Francis, ſolicitor and deputy ſolicitor of the treaſury.

"London, March 22, 1768.

SIR,

I take the liberty of acquainting you, that in the beginning of the enſuing term I ſhall preſent myſelf to the court of king's bench. I pledge my honour as a gentleman, that on the very firſt day I will there make my perſonal appearance. I am, ſir,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

JOHN WILKES."

James Gibſon, attorney at law for forgery, and Benjamin Payne, a footpad, were executed at Tyburn. Gibſon was carried to execution in a mourning coach, and deſired his fellow ſufferer might be permitted to accompany him, but his requeſt was not granted.

At ſix this evening the ballot was declared at the India-houſe on the queſtion for declaring the next dividend, when it was carried for 5 per cent. 247 to 4. The queſtion for dropping all proſecutions, and for dropping all offences committed by commanders and officers of ſhips in the company's ſervice, paſſed likewiſe in the affirmative 217 to 80. 25th.

The

The following is handed about as the letter from Mr. WILKES to a great perſonage.

"SIRE,

"I beg thus to throw myſelf at your m——'s feet, and ſupplicate the mercy and clemency which ſhine with ſuch luſtre among your princely virtues.

"Some former miniſters, whom your m——, in condeſcenſion to the wiſhes of your people, thought proper to remove, employed every wicked and deceitful art to oppreſs your ſubject, and to avenge their own perſonal cauſe on him, whom they imagined to be the principal author of bringing to public view, their ignorance, inſufficiency, and treachery to your m—— and the n——.

"I have been the innocent and unhappy victim of revenge. I was forced by their injuſtice and violence into exile, which I have never ceaſed to conſider, for many years, as the moſt cruel oppreſſion; becauſe I could not longer be under the benign influence of your m——, in this land of liberty.

"With a heart full of zeal for the ſervice of your m—— and my country, I implore, Sire, your clemency. My only hopes of pardon are founded in the great goodneſs and benevolence of your m—; and every day of freedom you may be graciouſly pleaſed to permit me the enjoyment of, in my dear native land, ſhall give proofs of my zeal and attachment to your ſervice.

J. WILKES."

A letter from St. Peterſburgh, ſays, "on Saturday laſt count Czernichew, her majeſty's ambaſſador to the Britiſh court, invited the whole Britiſh factory eſtabliſhed in this place, to a maſked ball, and a moſt ſplendid ſupper, at his own palace, at which were preſent many of the Ruſſian nobility, and all the foreign miniſters. Nothing could exceed the magnificence and elegance of the entertainment, except the politeneſs with which it was conducted, and the attention which the count and counteſs were pleaſed to ſhew to every perſon of the Britiſh nation. His excellency will probably ſet out in May, as ſoon as the counteſs's health will permit after her lying-in, which is ſhortly expected.

They write from Thorn, that in the night between the 8th and 9th, the ice of the Viſtula broke up with a terrible noiſe; at the ſame time it blew a ſtorm, which drove ſeveral ſhips from their anchors. The waters roſe ſo high, that the bridge over the river, called the German bridge, had 11 arches deſtroyed.

Letters from Florence ſay, "his royal highneſs, whoſe utmoſt endeavours are directed to the protecting and encouraging of the manufactories eſtabliſhed in this capital, has juſt granted a conſiderable ſum of money to ſieur Francis Vacaro, a Genoeſe, in conſideration of the expences he hath been at in eſtabliſhing a new fabrick of woollen cloths and camblets; and to animate him ſtill more, his highneſs hath granted him a houſe large enough for extending his manufacture, by employing more workmen."

Laſt Saturday the right honourable the lord Baltimore was tried at the aſſizes holden for the county of Surry, before the honourable Mr. baron Smythe, for a rape upon Sarah Woodcock, and honourably acquitted.

acquitted. The trial began about ſeven o'clock in the morning, and continued till near three o'clock the next morning.

Extract of a letter from Dublin.

"His majeſty hath been pleaſed to give directions, that three more packet-boats ſhall be added to the three now in uſe between Holyhead and Dublin; by which means we ſhall have ſix mails every week from England, and the ſame number will be ſent from hence to Wales."

They write from Dreſden, that on the 27th ult. a ſlight ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Biſchoffswerder, on the confines of Luſatia, and in the neighbourhood of Freyberg; likewiſe on the day above-mentioned ſeveral new openings and large rents were diſcovered towards the declivities and about the feet of thoſe mountains, without however any previous ſenſible motion of the earth.

And from Vienna they give the following account; the earthquake which we had here on the 27th of laſt month, was not ſo ſenſibly felt at Preſburgh as in this city; but as it was much ſtronger at Newſtadt, about three poſts from hence, in the road to Italy, it is imagined it came to us from that part of the world. There is ſcarce a houſe at Newſtadt that has not ſuffered more or leſs; and the royal military academy there has been ſo much damaged, that it is computed the repairs will amount to 30.000 florins at leaſt. There is no account of any lives having been loſt.

Extract of a letter from the Hague.

"The inhabitants of the village of Petten upon this coaſt, not far from Texel, having been guilty of great exceſſes with regard to the crew and lading of the ſhip Elizabeth Dorothea, belonging to the Dutch Eaſt India company, and which was caſt away off that place in the end of November laſt, a great number of them were apprehended; and this morning twenty-three of them were put upon the ſcaffold here, nine of whom were whipped, and the whole band are to be baniſhed by ſentence of the court of Holland.

His ſerene highneſs the prince of Weilbourg and his children are perfectly recovered of the ſmall-pox, under the care of the Engliſh inoculators, who have been called to Rotterdam by ſeveral of the principal inhabitants.

This morning Sir William Beauchamp Proctor and Mr. Wilkes, two of the candidates for the county of Middleſex, ſet out for Brentford, where the election came on that morning for knights of the ſhire for the ſaid county. Mr. Cooke, the other candidate, was confined with the gout. Mr. Wilkes went in a coach drawn by ſix long-tailed horſes, and was attended by an amazing number of people to the place of election, which was held in the middle of Brentford Butts, a temporary booth being erected there for that purpoſe. The majority of hands appeared in favour of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor and Mr. Wilkes, who were accordingly returned; but a poll being demanded in behalf of Mr. Cooke, the ſame came on immediately; and at five in the afternoon, Mr. Wilkes had polled ſix to one more than that gentleman. At nine o'clock the poll finally cloſed, when the numbers ſtood thus: 28th.

For

For John Wilkes, esq. 1292
Sir W. B. Proctor, 807
George Cooke, esq. 827

Accordingly George Cooke, esq. and Mr. Wilkes were declared duly elected.

The mob behaved in a very outrageous manner at Hyde-park-corner, where they pelted Mr. Cooke, son of the city marshal, and knocked him from his horse, took off the wheels of one of the carriages, cut the harness, and broke the glasses to pieces; several other carriages were greatly damaged. The reason assigned for these proceedings is, that a flag was carried before the procession of Mr. Wilkes's antagonists, on which was painted, "No Blasphemer." There has not been so great a defection of inhabitants from London and Westminster to ten miles distance, in one day, since the lifeguard-man's prophecy of the earthquake, which was to destroy both those cities in the year 1750.

In going there, several irregularities were committed. Besides the assault made upon Mr. Cooke, son to the city marshal, some other gentlemen, and more particularly the two old members, were affronted by the populace.

At night likewise the rabble were very tumultuous; some persons, who had voted in favour of Mr. Wilkes, having put out lights, the mob paraded the whole town from east to west, obliging every body to illuminate, and breaking the windows of such as did not do it immediately. The windows of the mansion-house, in particular, were demolished all to pieces, together with a large chandelier and some pier glasses, to the amount of many hundred pounds. They demolished also the windows of lord Bute, lord Egmont, sir Sampson Gideon, sir William Mayne, and many other gentlemen and tradesmen in most of the public streets of both cities, London and Westminster. At one of the above-mentioned gentlemens houses, the mob were in a great measure irritated to it, by the imprudence of a servant, who fired a pistol among them. At Charing-cross, at the duke of Northumberland's, the mob also broke a few panes; but his grace had the address to get rid of them, by ordering up lights immediately into his windows, and opening the Ship ale-house, which soon drew them off to that side.

The following is the copy of a hand-bill distributed by Mr. Wilkes's friends.

"It is the humble request of Mr. Wilkes to his friends of all denominations, that they would not, by any means, disturb the peace, or molest any person, or prevent the voters coming to the place of polling, to give their free votes for whatever candidate they think proper, that no exception may be taken to his conduct, or that of his friends, for the transaction of the day."

29th. Orders were given to the guards on duty at St. James's, to be in readiness at the beat of drum, to march to suppress any riot that might happen.

30th. At a court of common-council called on purpose to consider of the most proper and effectual means to prevent for the future, as well as to punish, all such as shall be found to have been guilty of the late riots and disturbances in this city; that court came to a resolution to prosecute

with the utmoſt vigour all and every perſon who ſhall be convicted of having been active in the riots, and to offer by advertiſement a reward of fifty pounds for the diſcovery of every offender, to be paid on their conviction; and ordered the ſame to be inſerted in every daily and evening paper, and a large number of the ſaid reſolution to be printed and poſted up in the moſt public places of this city, and the liberties thereof. They alſo directed, that ſuch proſecutions as ſhould ariſe from their reſolution ſhould be referred to the committee appointed to direct their law proceedings. It was referred to the manſion-houſe committee to order the immediate reparation of all ſuch damages as the ſaid houſe may have ſuſtained by the late riots and tumults.

His ſerene highneſs the prince of Monaco, at whoſe palace his royal highneſs the duke of York died, was introduced to his majeſty, and graciouſly received. He is ſaid to have come to England, in conſequence of an invitation from a great perſonage, to ſpend the ſummer.

A new code of laws compoſed by the empreſs of Ruſſia, having been ſent to the king of Pruſſia for his reviſal, his majeſty concludes his letter in return to this effect: "I have read with admiration your work. The ancient Greeks, who were admirers of all merit, but aſſigned the firſt ſeat of glory to legiſlators, would have placed your imperial majeſty between Lycurgus and Solon."

The jeſuits eſtabliſhed in the iſland of Malta have all been arreſted in one night by order of the grand maſter, and ordered to depart the iſland.

In the duke of Parma's edict for baniſhing the jeſuits, there is a prohibition never to return, nor even paſs through his dominions, though abſolved from their vow. They were conducted to Reggio in carriages appointed for that purpoſe, and diſmiſſed to Bologna belonging to the pope.

The treaty between the courts of Denmark and Ruſſia, by which all differences about the country of Holſtein are amicably adjuſted, hath lately been ratified to mutual ſatisfaction.

The Germans in general are introducing the uſe of toaſted rye inſtead of coffee; and their phyſicians tell them, the latter is moſt wholeſome.

A premium of fifty guineas has lately been ordered by the ſociety for the encouragements of arts in London, to Mr. Evers, of Swillington, for his invention of a machine for threſhing and grinding of corn, both at the ſame time, or each ſeparately.

A braſs cheſt has lately been diſcovered under an high hill in the dutchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, in which was incloſed thirty golden idols, with urns and inſtruments for ſacrifice. On the back of one of the idols the words RADEGRAST RAETRA were very legible. They weighed about half a pound each.

The pope has excommunicated the regency of Parma; but the infant duke has treated his bull with all imaginable contempt. "It could not, ſays his highneſs, proceed from a pontiff ſo holy, ſo inſpired, and ſo full of wiſdom, as the preſent reigning pope;" and therefore commands his ſubjects to treat it as ſpurious: but at the ſame time

time enjoins them not to fail in their reverence towards their holy father, or in reſpect to his ſubjects.

At Alexandria, in Virginia, a number of negroes lately conſpired to poiſon their overſeers, and ſeveral have loſt their lives in conſequence. Some, however, of the negroes have been taken up, four of whom have ſince been executed, their heads cut off, and fixed on the chimnies of the court houſe.

Was held a general court of the Eaſt-India company, when many affairs relating to the company were diſcuſſed, and a motion was made for making an addition to the ſalary of the chairmain, ſo that it might be five hundred pounds per ann. that of the deputy-chairman four hundred pounds per ann. and thoſe of the directors three hundred pounds per ann. each; but it was not agreed to.

We are ſorry that the following letters from Philadelphia and South Carolina add a new proof to what we had too many fatal inſtances of before, the little order or government that is ſupported in ſome of our back ſettlements in America, and the diabolical ſpirit which ſeems to have taken an entire poſſeſſion of the minds of many of the ſettlers. If any thing can add to the indignation we feel, at ſuch horrid, wanton, and barbarous murders, which are equally diſgraceful to human nature and to chriſtianity, it muſt be, to ſee the monſters who commit them able to fly in the face of juſtice, to defy the laws, and to evade that puniſhment, which, however ſevere, would ſtill be mild when compared with their crimes. The moderation which was ſhewn by the Indian chief upon this occaſion, is a tacit reproach to our boaſted civilization, and to the religion which ſuch miſcreants diſhonour by a profeſſion of it.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1. On the 10th of laſt month, four Indian men and two women went to the houſe of Frederick Stump, near the mouth of Middle-creek, where Stump, after making them drunk, moſt inhumahely murdered them, and hid their bodies under the ice in the creek. The next day, he went with a ſervant lad to an Indian cabbin, about fourteen miles up the creek, and there barbarouſly put to death an Indian woman, two girls, and a young child, then ſet fire to the cabbin, and burnt the bodies to aſhes. After committing theſe horrid murders, he confeſſed the whole to Mr. William Blyth, whoſe depoſition, we hear, has been taken before the chief juſtice. The only reaſons aſſigned by him for theſe attrocious violences were, that he was afraid the ſix Indians intended to do him a miſchief, and that he murdered the other four leſt they ſhould inform the other Indians of the death of the ſix. Upon the whole, he ſeemed to be under no apprehenſions of puniſhment, and behaved as if he had done a meritorious action; but captain Paterſon, lately in the provincial ſervice, made priſoners Stump and the ſervant who aſſiſted him, and after a deſperate reſiſtance committed them to Carliſle goal, from whence a number of armed men, about 80, it is ſaid, reſcued them, notwithſtanding

ſtanding the oppoſition and perſuaſions of the magiſtrates and others to the contrary.

Previous to this outrage, however, captain Paterſon had ſent a talk to the great iſland, to diſclaim the murders, and to pacify the Indians. His meſſage was conceived in theſe terms:

Juniata, Jan. 22, 1768.

"Brothers of the ſix nations, Delawares, and other inhabitants of the Weſt Branch of Suſquehanna, hear what I have to ſay to you. With a heart ſwelled with grief hear what I have to inform you, that Frederick Stump and John Ironcutter have unadviſedly murdered ten of our friendly Indians near Fort Auguſta. The inhabitants of the province of Pennſylvania do diſapprove of the ſaid Stump and Ironcutter's conduct; and, as proof thereof, I have taken them priſoners, and will deliver them into the cuſtody of officers that will keep them ironed in priſon for trial; and I make no doubt as many of them as are guilty will be condemned and die for the offence.

"Brothers, I being truly ſenſible of the injury done you, I only add theſe few words, with my heart's wiſh, that you may not raſhly let go the faſt hold of our chain of friendſhip, for the ill conduct of one of our bad men. Believe me, brothers, we Engliſhmen continue the ſame love for you that hath uſually ſubſiſted between our grandfathers; and I deſire you to call at Fort Auguſta, to trade with our people there, for the neceſſaries you ſtand in need of. I pledge you my word, that no white man there ſhall moleſt any of you, while you behave as friends. I ſhall not reſt, by night or day, till I receive your anſwer. Your friend and brother,

W PATERSON."

To this talk captain Paterſon received the following anſwer, from an Indian chief.

"Loving brother,

"I am glad to hear from you. I underſtood that you are very much grieved, and that the tears run from your eyes. With both my hands I now wipe away thoſe tears; and, as I do not doubt but your heart is diſturbed, I remove all ſorrow from it, and make it eaſy as it was before. I will now ſit down and ſmoke my pipe. I have taken faſt hold of the chain of friendſhip; and when I give it a pull, if I find my brothers, the Engliſh, have let it go, it will then be time for me to let it go too, and take care of my family. There are four of my relations murdered by Stump; and all I deſire is, that he may ſuffer for his wicked action; I ſhall then think that your people have the ſame goodneſs in their hearts as formerly, and intend to keep it there. As it was the evil ſpirit who cauſed Stump to commit this bad action, I blame none of my brothers, the Engliſh, but him.

"I deſire that the people of Juniata may ſit ſtill on their places, and not put themſelves to any hardſhips, by leaving their habitations; whenever danger is coming, they ſhall know it before it comes on them.

I am your loving brother,

SHAWANA BEN."

This anſwer being returned before the reſcue of the murderers was known, it is much doubted whether a reconciliation will take

place. Indeed this horrid barbarity, being added to other aggravations which the Indians complain of, gives room to ſuſpect that theſe ſavages will ſuddenly riſe and take their revenge, when ſuch a ſtroke is leaſt expected.

Charles-town, South Carolina, March 4.

The legiſlature of Pennſylvania hath, on the repreſentations of the hon. John Stuart, eſq. ſuperintendant of the ſouthern diſtrict, reſolved to provide a ſum of money to be offered to the relations of the ten Cherokee Indians, who were aſſaſſinated in that province, and the aſſaſſins afterwards reſcued from juſtice. This compenſation, which it is hoped will be accepted, is at the rate of 500 lb. wt. of Indian leather for each perſon killed, to be ſent in goods (rated agreeable to the tariff eſtabliſhed by the ſuperintendant) to Mr. commiſſary Cameron, with proper talks from the governor of Pennſylvania, aſſuring the Cherokees that it was impoſſible to bring the murderers to juſtice.

Wedneſday ſevennight the wife of Mr. John Carruthers, innkeeper in Walton near Brampton, Cumberland, was delivered of four female children, all alive. Three of them were baptized, but died ſoon after. The woman is in a hopeful way of recovery. It is only four years ſince this couple married, and they have had ſeven children.

From Aldford in Cheſhire we learn, that one Edward Parker and his wife are now living in a cottage near that place, whoſe ages make 218 years, the man being 112, and the woman 106 years old.

Died near Lumley caſtle, Mr. Thomas Holme, aged 107 years.

At her houſe in Greek-ſtreet, Soho, aged 84, Mrs. Jane Lipſcomb, a lady poſſeſſed of a plentiful fortune. Her ſiſter, Mrs. Elizabeth Lipſcomb, died a few days ſince, aged 90. They were both maiden ladies.

Thomas Yorke, eſq. aged 80, at his houſe in Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

At his houſe in Piccadilly, aged 83, Mr. Joſhua Marks, a great dealer in horſes, and a contractor in the late war for furniſhing horſes to draw the royal artillery.

In Upper Brook-ſtreet, Henry Winfield, eſq. in the 83d year of his age.

At Corff Caſtle, in the iſland of Purbeck, Mrs. Mary Symonds, in the 107th year of her age.

APRIL.

They write from Bruſſels, that a number of idle riotous people aſſembled themſelves together, and by force carried away every thing that was brought into the public markets, declaring that they would rather be hanged than ſtarved; but, upon the guards being called, and a gallows immediately erected upon the great place, they ſoon diſperſed: every thing is now in perfect quietneſs, and the government is taking every precaution to prevent the like diſturbances for the future.

A letter from Antwerp, dated March 28, ſays, "the dearneſs of proviſions, which prevails throughout the greateſt part of Europe, has occaſioned much murmuring amongſt the people, and complaints of the multitude of taxes. At length,

length, on Friday last the tumult broke out here: the populace assembled in great numbers in the market, and carried off or destroyed every thing they found there. The same thing, we find, has happened at Brussels. But, by the prudent measures taken by the government, tranquillity is at present re-established. To make the more impression, gibbets have been erected in the market place."

4th. Report of the state of the city hospitals was read before the governors.

St. Bartholomew's.

Cured and discharged from this hospital	3804
Out patients relieved with advice and medicines	3211
Trusses given by the hospital to	8
Buried this year	362
Remaining under cure	415
Out-patients	194
In all, including out-patients	7994

St. Thomas's hospital.

Cured and discharged from this hospital	6896
Buried this year	277
Remaining under cure	467
Out-patients	219
Total, including out patients	7859

Christ's hospital.

Children put forth apprentices, and discharged out of this hospital last year, twelve whereof were instructed in the mathematics	144
Buried the last year	3
Remaining in this hospital	903

Bridewell hospital.

Vagrants, &c. relieved and discharged	560
Maintained in several trades, &c.	60

Bethlem hospital.

Admitted into this hospital	208
Cured	172
Buried	56
Remaining under cure	253

8th. Cambridge, his serene highness the prince of Monaco arrived incog. at the Rose inn in this town, from Newmarket, accompanied only by a gentleman and two servants. His highness viewed the senate-house, and most of the public buildings in the university, and the next morning set off for the same place.

The subjects for the prizes given annually by the representatives of this university in parliament, are, this year,

For the senior batchelors:

"Quid causæ fuit quare gentes septentrionales homicidia olim compensaverint pecunia; apud hodiernas autem leviora crimina morte et suppliciis crudelissimis puniuntur?"

For the middle batchelors:

"Utrum societates nuper institutæ ad promovendas artes et commercia magnos artifices et commercia effecerint?"

The exercises are to be delivered in by the 10th of June next, in the usual manner.

"The destruction of Nineveh for its immorality — from the prophecies" — is appointed for the subject of the poem for Mr. Seaton's prize, this present year.

11th. At the quarter sessions held at Gloucester, the lords of the manor of Terbury, as trustees of the tolls of that manor, were convicted upon an indictment

for not using in the public market a brass Winchester bushel, and paid the penalty of the act in that case provided.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, April 8.

"Last Saturday a body of sailors, to the number of 400 or 500, assembled at North Shields, near this place, and proceeded from thence to Sunderland, with colours flying before them, and at the cross there read a paper, setting forth their grievances, and a demand of immediate redress. After this they went on board the several ships in that harbour, and struck (lowered down) their yards, in order to prevent them from proceeding to sea. On their return to shore, they were joined by the sailors of that place, with loud huzzas, who, together, paraded the streets, with drums beating, colours flying, &c. &c. In the afternoon they separated, and the former returned again to Shields, where they committed great outrages, particularly on the butchers and bakers, who suffered the loss of all that lay in their way. The ships in Shields likewise underwent the same fate of those in Sunderland. —On Sunday all was quiet; but on Monday about 1500 assembled again in Sunderland, broke a great number of windows, destroyed the lights and inner works of the assembly room, and broke to pieces the two figures over the gate-way at the entrance thereof (representing a mendicant sailor and charity), which were supposed by the tars to be erected in contempt of the sons of the waves and their ladies.—A number of them also that day advanced very near this town, where they halted, and a detachment was sent from the body to reconnoitre the town; but having daringly advanced too far, they were surrounded by the soldiers quartered here, who were then under arms to prevent any outrages in the place, when four or five of them were taken into custody, and the others suffered to make a quiet retreat. An unlucky accident however happened, by one of the soldiers musket's going off at the time of priming, which shot his companion in the rank through the groin, of which he died almost immediately.

"The owners and masters of ships, 'tis said, have since agreed to their demands; but the tumult has not yet totally subsided.

"The beginning of this week the keelmen at Sunderland made a stick, refusing to work any longer without their masters augmenting their wages; and they have carried their cause to such a height that every one there is obliged to comply with their demands as soon as asked. And there is not one of them who asserts their having ever been injured in the place (no matter how many years ago) but the injurer is visited, and obliged to restore to the injured whatever he alledges is his right."

Was a remarkable low tide in the river Thames. The sand banks, on both sides the bridge, were dry; and an oar might be grounded in the bed of the river. 13th.

At the anniversary meeting of the London hospital, held at Merchant Taylors hall, his royal highness the duke of Glocester attended as president, accompanied by the marquis of Granby, and many other persons of 14th.

of distinction; when the collection amounted to 2062 l. 9 s. and one penny.

Sutton and Bond, inoculators, having opened a house near Peterborough, the mob rose, to prevent, as they said, the spreading the infection, by introducing a distemper that was not then in that neighbourhood, and threatened to pull down the house, which they effected next day, after an obstinate resistance, in which several were wounded, and the undertakers obliged to decamp.

15th. The sessions ended at the Old Bailey. At this session four prisoners received sentence of death; forty seven sentenced to be transported for seven years; one branded in the hand; four were ordered to be privately whipped; and seventeen were discharged upon proclamation.

The sentence of death upon Margaret Watts was respited; a jury of matrons having on their inquisition found her to be quick with child.

A desperate fray happened at Wapping among several gangs of coalheavers; many persons were wounded, and three or four houses almost destroyed.

18th. An elegant entertainment was given at the mansion house to the prince of Monaco; at which were present the dukes of Northumberland and Grafton, the earls Sandwich and Harcourt, the marquis of Granby, and others of the nobility, most of the aldermen, and many persons of distinction. And in the evening their royal highnesses the dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland honoured the lord mayor with their presence, the latter opened the ball with the lady mayoress.

Extract of a letter from C. Mawhood, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the 19th regiment, to Sir John Fielding.

"Gibraltar, March 6, 1768.

A private soldier of the 19th regiment, under my command here, has confessed himself a murderer; inclosed I have taken the liberty to transmit to you a copy of his confession, viz.

"I Nathaniel Jones, soldier in the 19th regiment, in Chapel Norton's company, do confess, that about the month of August, 1765, I murdered a woman dressed in a stampt cotton jacket, and a check apron (the colour of the petticoat I forgot), near Yeovil, in Somersetshire, in the cross country road leading from Beaminster to Yeovil; and then, having taken what money I could find upon her, threw her into a marl pit near thereto.

Signed, NATHANIEL JONES."

Witnesses signed,

J. Mackgill, lieutenant.

R. Arnold, serjeant.

J. Richards, corporal.

20th. Mr. Wilkes appeared before the court of king's bench, and declared his surrender in the following speech:

"MY LORDS,

"According to the voluntary promise I made to the public, I now appear before this sovereign court of justice, to submit myself in every thing to the laws of my country.

"Two verdicts have been found against me. One is for the republication of the North Briton, N° 45, the other for the publication of a ludicrous poem.

"As to the re-publication of the number of the North Briton, I cannot yet see that there is the smallest degree of guilt. I have often read and examined that famous paper. I know that it is in every part founded on the strongest evidence of facts. I find it full of duty and respect to the person of the king, although it arraigns, in the severest manner, the conduct of his majesty's then ministers, and brings very heavy charges home to them. I am persuaded that they were well grounded, because every one of those ministers has since been removed. No one instance of falshood has yet been pointed out in that pretended libel, nor was the word "false" in the information before this court. I am therefore perfectly easy under every imputation respecting a paper, in which truth has guided the pen of the writer, whoever he was, in every single line; and it is this circumstance which has drawn on me, as the supposed author, all the cruelties of ministerial vengeance.

"As to the other charge against me, for the publication of a poem which has given just offence, I will assert that such an idea never entered my mind. I blush again at the recollection that it has been at any time, and in any way, brought to the public eye, and drawn from the obscurity in which it remained under my roof. Twelve copies of a small part of it had been printed in my house, at my own private press. I had carefully locked them up, and I never gave one to the most intimate friend. Go———t, after the affair of the North Briton, bribed one of my servants to rob me of the copy, which was produced in the house of peers, and afterwards before this honourable court. The nation was justly offended, but not with me, for it was evident that I had not been guilty of the least offence to the public. I pray God to forgive, as I do, the jury, who have found me guilty of publishing a poem I concealed with care, and which is not even yet published, if any precise meaning can be affixed to any word in our language.

"But, my lords, neither of the two verdicts could have been found against me, if the records had not been materially altered without my consent, and, as I am informed, contrary to l—. On the evening only before the two trials, ——— ——— caused the records to be altered at his own house, against the consent of my solicitor, and without my knowledge; for a dangerous illness, arising from an affair of honour, detained me at that time abroad. The alterations were of the utmost importance; and I was in consequence tried the very next day on two new charges, of which I could know nothing: I will venture to declare this proceeding un———nal. I am advised that it is i—l, and that it renders both the verdicts absolutely void.

"I have stood forth, my lords, in support of the laws against the arbitrary act of ministers. This court of justice, in a solemn appeal respecting general warrants, shewed their sense of my conduct. I shall continue to reverence the wise and mild system of English laws, and this excellent constitution. I have been much misrepresented; but, under every species of persecution, I will remain firm and friendly to the monarchy, dutiful and affectionate to the illustrious prince who wears the crown, and to the whole Brunswick line.

"As

"As to all nice, intricate points of law, I am ſenſible how narrow and circumſcribed my ideas are; but I have experienced the deep knowledge and great abilities of my council. With them I reſt the legal part of my defence, ſubmitting every point to the judgment of this honourable court, and to the laws of England."

When Mr. Wilkes had finiſhed this ſpeech, Mr. attorney general moved for his immediate commitment, on the outlawry. He was anſwered by Mr. Serjeant Glyn, Mr. Recorder of London, Mr. Mansfield, and Mr. Davenport, ſucceſſively; who all moved the court for a writ of error, which Mr. attorney general, on being applied to on Saturday ſe'nnight, had refuſed to grant. They ſpecified ſeveral particulars in which the proceſs of the outlawry was erroneous, as ſufficient ground for the motion, and offered to give any bail for Mr. Wilkes's appearance. The court then proceeded to give their opinions *ſeriatim*. Lord M. ſpoke long and forcibly on the impropriety of the procedure on both ſides; obſerving, that the attorney general could not, with the leaſt appearance of reaſon or of law, move for the commitment of a perſon who was not legally in court; nor had the council for the defendant any better plea for their motion in favour of a man who appeared *gratis* before them: he added, that had Mr. Wilkes been brought thither by a writ of *capias utlagatum*, the motion might then have been made with propriety, and the court might have exerted, had they pleaſed, their diſcretionary power in accepting or refuſing his bail. His lordſhip further expreſſed himſelf as very happy in having an opportunity of explaining his ſentiments publicly, before ſo large an audience, with regard to the charge brought againſt him by Mr. Wilkes, of granting an order for the amendment in the information againſt him, in ſubſtituting the word *tenor* inſtead of *purport*; declaring, repeatedly, that he thought himſelf bound in duty to grant it; that he conceived it to be the uniform practice of all the judges to grant ſuch amendments; that he had himſelf frequently repeated the ſame practice in other cauſes, without the leaſt objection being ever offered againſt it. The reſt of the judges agreed with the chief juſtice in opinion, that, as Mr. Wilkes was not legally before the court, no proceedings could be had upon his caſe: Mr. juſtice W. particularly remarking, "That the officers of the crown had no right to throw upon that court the buſineſs of committing Mr. Wilkes upon his *gratis* appearance, out of the common courſe of law, when they might have brought him before it legally by a writ of *capias utlagatum*, which it would have been very eaſy to have executed, ſince he had notoriouſly appeared in publick for ſeveral weeks paſt; and in that caſe the attorney general might have made his motion with propriety."

About two o'clock Mr. Wilkes left the court, and though there was a very great crowd, not the leaſt diſturbance happened. Information indeed had been given to the lord mayor, that ſome perſons at a public houſe in Duke's place were preparing to raiſe a mob; and his lordſhip ordered the

proper officers to enquire into the truth of that information, who found a blue flag with No. 45. upon it, a hanger and hatchet lying by it, and two men as a guard to defend it, whom the officers apprehended, and his lordſhip committed them to the Compter.

Weſtminſter-hall was very full on the occaſion, as well as both the Palace-yards; but not the leaſt diſturbance happened, every thing being very quiet, except huzzaing Mr. Wilkes when he came to the window of Waghorn's coffee-houſe, where he retired after he quitted the court.

The magiſtrates of Weſtminſter divided themſelves in the ſeveral liberties, and the conſtables attended at call in every part; two battalions of the guards lay on their arms in St. James's-park, others were in St. George's-fields, alſo thoſe at St. James's, the Savoy, and the Tower, were all kept in readineſs to march at a minute's warning; as were alſo ſeveral troops of horſe, in caſe of any diſturbance. Proper precautions were likewiſe taken in the city, by the conſtables being ordered to be in readineſs; all of whom, both in Weſtminſter and the city, together with the military, were ordered to be in waiting till two o'clock this morning.

There was another great diſturbance in Wapping amongſt the coalheavers and others in that branch, when great numbers beſet the houſe of Mr. Green, a publican, who defended the ſame all night; and a great many ſhot were fired on both ſides, wherein three of the aſſailants were killed, and ſeveral dangerouſly wounded. The guards were ſent for, and Mr. Green and one Giblathorp, being charged before juſtice Hodgſon with killing William Week and two others, were by the ſaid guard conducted to Newgate.

They write from Galathiels, that on Wedneſday laſt a quey, the property of a gentleman in that neighbourhood, was purchaſed by a butcher at twenty guineas, and when killed was in a few hours ſold off at ſix-pence per pound, to univerſal ſatisfaction, ſhe being exceeding fine meat. What was very remarkable in this quey is, ſhe was a twin calf with a bull; ſhe was ſeven years old, and never had a calf, yet gave milk for four years, ſummer and winter, and at the ſame time grew ſo very fat and large, that people from all quarters came to ſee her. She fed in common with the other cows. When opened, it was obſerved, that ſhe had no calf-bed.

Yeſterday a half-penny loaf, adorned with mourning crape, was hung up at ſeveral parts of the Royal Exchange, with an inſcription thereon, containing ſome reflexions, touching the high price of bread and other proviſions; which, having been ſhifted to ſeveral different ſtations, was at length nailed up at the north ſide of the aforeſaid building, and there left for the inſpection of the public.

Lent Circuit.

At Ayleſbury aſſizes, three were capitally convicted. John Inns, for bigamy, was burnt in the hand.

At Bedford aſſizes, none were capitally covicted.

At Chelmsford aſſizes, nine were capitally convicted.

At

At Hertford aſſizes, nine were capitally convicted; of whom ſix were reprieved.

At Reading aſſizes, ſix were capitally convicted. There was ſo much buſineſs that the judge could not leave the town, and Mr. ſerjeant Eyres went to Oxford to open the commiſſion there. A ſoldier was tried for an attempt to abuſe two girls, one about eight years old, the other five; and was ſentenced to ſuffer three months impriſonment, and to ſtand twice in the pillory at Windſor. One Taylor was tried for a robbery, and ſentenced to be tranſported. This man had for ſeveral years practiſed informing againſt carriers who had more horſes in their waggons than allowed by act of parliament.

At Oxford, the aſſizes proved a maiden one; and the judges, council, &c. were preſented with white gloves, as cuſtomary on ſuch an occaſion.

At Saliſbury, ſeven convicts received ſentence of death, among whom was Curtis, for murdering the Jew. He was executed on a gibbet erected on purpoſe on Herman hills, and afterwards hung in chains. He denied the fact to the laſt, though carried round the pit where the dead body was found.

At Worceſter aſſizes, three were capitally convicted. At theſe aſſizes, a remarkable cauſe was tried, wherein a young woman of Elmley-lovett was plaintiff, and a gentleman of the ſame place defendant: the action was brought by the plaintiff for a promiſe of marriage made to her by the defendant when ſhe was but at the age of ſeventeen years, and it being accompanied with ſome aggravating circumſtances; the jury, after a trial of thirteen hours, withdrew, and ſtaying out about a quarter of an hour, returned into court, and found a verdict for 400 l. damages, beſides coſts of ſuit.

At the aſſizes at Taunton, four perſons received ſentence of death: amongſt them E. Philpot, for the murder of his father, who was ordered for execution on Saturday laſt.

At Glouceſter aſſizes, eight were capitally convicted; but only two were ordered for execution. Samuel Wallington, for the murder of his father, was acquitted, as inſane.

At Monmouth aſſizes, four were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved.

At York aſſizes, ſix were capitally convicted; of whom five were reprieved.

At Lincoln aſſizes, eight were capitally convicted.

At Lancaſter aſſizes, one was capitally convicted for forgery, but reprieved.

At Stafford aſſizes, eleven were capitally convicted; of whom ſeven were reprieved.

At Shrewſbury aſſizes, five were capitally convicted.

At Derby aſſizes, the remarkable Charles Pleaſants, for a forgery, was capitally convicted.

At Warwick aſſizes, four were capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes at Bury St. Edmond's, ſeven were capitally convicted.

At Maidſtone aſſizes, five were capitally convicted.

At Kingſton aſſizes, ſix were capitally convicted; of whom three were reprieved.

At Winchester assizes, four were capitally convicted.

At the assizes at Launceston, five were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved.

The following shocking affair happened at Bow, near Mile-end. Mr. Sayer, an eminent malt distiller at Bow, went early in the morning into his garden, and looking into the necessary house saw a man there, whom he questioned, asking what business he had there, and who he was? The man, who proved afterwards to be a lunatic, not making a satisfactory reply, Mr. Sayer thought proper to secure him, which, with the assistance of his servants, he effected, and carried him before a magistrate, who committed him for the present to the parish workhouse, till he could be more safely taken care of. In this place he continued all day, and behaving to appearance in a reasonable manner, about ten at night he prevailed on the beadle, and another person who were ordered to sit up with him, to take off his handcuffs, which, being made for a woman, hurt his wrists and caused them to swell. He then asked what it was o'clock, and on being told near eleven, replied, "'Tis very well: at that time I shall begin my work." Accordingly, when the clock struck eleven, he took up a chair, with which he endeavoured to knock down the two persons who were appointed to take care of him: one of whom however (the beadle) luckily got out, on which the madman immediately bolted the door, and with a cleaver, which happened unfortunately to be left in the room, he severed the man's head from his body. He then opened the door, and went up to the ward where the poor lay, and cut and mangled in a dreadful manner the helpless wretches as they lay in bed; and with the cleaver had split the door of the room where the master of the workhouse lay, when luckily assistance came, and by means of fire-arms subdued him; but his arm was first shattered to pieces with a bullet, one of his hands almost cut off, and his skull fractured; so that it was thought he could not live.

Extract of a letter from Cockermouth.

"This day the high sheriff of Cumberland made his return of members for the county. In the course of the poll 273 of the freeholders, who tendered their votes for Mr. Curwen and Mr. Fletcher, and 57 of the friends of Sir James Lowther and Mr. Senhouse, were rejected by the returning officer. After two or three days taken for deliberation, the sheriff proceeded this morning to further rejections, and struck out of the poll-book upwards of 50 of the votes for Mr. Curwen and Mr. Fletcher, and about one fourth part of that number from Sir James Lowther's and Mr. Senhouse's list. On the result of the whole, the high sheriff found that the numbers were, for 23d.

Henry Curwen, esq.	2139
Sir James Lowther	1977
Henry Fletcher, esq.	1975
Major Senhouse	1891

and he thereupon returned Mr. Curwen and Sir James Lowther. The greatest part of those who were rejected in prejudice of Mr. Curwen and Mr. Fletcher were neighbours to the former of these gentlemen, and lived within his manors.

manors. The objection taken to them was, that the land-tax aſſeſſments were not duly ſigned and ſealed by the commiſſioners, though the voters were rated in the duplicate, and actually paid, and had for years paid, the land-tax; and it is very obſervable, that the eſtate Mr. Curwen gave in as his qualification for knight of the ſhire, was not ſufficient, in the judgment of the ſheriff, to intitle him to vote as a forty ſhillings a year freeholder, on account of the informality of the aſſeſſment.

25th. A large body of coalheavers aſſembled in a riotous manner in Wapping, went on board the colliers, and obliged the men who were at work to leave off; ſo that the buſineſs of delivering ſhips, in the river, is wholly at a ſtand. Theſe men complain of their maſters, the undertakers; that they oppreſs them in various ſhapes, that they curtail their wages; pay them not in money, but in liquor and goods of a bad quality; and that theſe undertakers get fortunes, while the poor mens families who do the work are ſtarving. This riot was attended with much bloodſhed; the riotres, having met with oppoſition, fought deſperately, and ſeveral lives were loſt.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh.

"A number of apprentice boys, amounting to ſeveral hundreds, aſſembled here, and carried on their ſhoulders a figure which they called Mr. Wilkes. After parading the ſtreets, and ſhouting *Wilkes and Liberty*, they carried him to the Graſs-market, where they chaired the mock hero on the ſtone where the common gallows is uſually fixed at executions: after making a fire, they committed the effigy to the flames, and ſcattered the aſhes in the air, and then quickly diſperſed to their reſpective homes."

A letter from Dublin, dated April 16, ſays, "Yeſterday, at a quarter aſſembly of the lord-mayor, aldermen, &c. it was agreed that his excellency lord viſcount Townſhend be applied to, to honour the city of Dublin to ſit for his picture, to be painted by a native of this kingdom, at the city expence, in honour of his excellency's great ſervices to this kingdom, and particularly for obtaining the octennial bill."

Letters from Stockholm adviſe, that the lady of the reſident from the empreſs of Ruſſia was lately inſulted in her coach by three carmen of that city, who broke the glaſſes of the coach, and beat the coachman, &c. by which fright ſhe miſcarried, and the carmen were all arreſted, and condemned to death; but the reſident interceding for them, they were only whipped.

This morning Mr. Wilkes's attorney acquainted the attorney general, that Mr. Wilkes was in cuſtody by a writ of *capias utlagatum*, and prayed that the writ of error might be granted; but the attorney general not thinking that information ſufficient (though he doubted not that gentleman's veracity) for him to grant it, the under-ſheriff waited on him in conſequence, and acquainted him, that Mr. Wilkes was in cuſtody, and would appear in court by his *Habeas*; whereupon the attorney general admitted the writ of error; and, about three o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Wilkes was introduced 27th.

troduced in a legal manner into the court of king's bench: when his council moved, as the writ of error was granted, that Mr. Wilkes might be admitted to bail; but the court were of opinion that neither he nor any perſon could be admitted to bail after conviction, and accordingly ordered Mr. Wilkes into cuſtody, and to be committed to the king's bench priſon for the preſent; and thereupon he was taken into cuſtody by the proper officers of the court; but, as he was going thither, in a hackney coach, attended by Meſſ. Stichall and Holloway, tipſtaffs to lord Mansfield, the mob ſtopped the coach on Weſtminſter-bridge, took out the horſes, and drew it along the Strand, Fleet-ſtreet, &c. to Spital-fields. When they came to Spital-ſquare, they obliged the two tipſtaffs to get out, and let them go very quietly away; they then drew Mr. Wilkes to the Three Tuns tavern in Spital-fields, where, from a one pair of ſtairs window, he earneſtly entreated them to retire, which they did accordingly. After which he went in a private manner, and ſurrendered himſelf to the marſhal of the king's bench priſon. Many juſtices of the peace, and a prodigious number of conſtables, attended in and near Weſtminſter-hall, but not the leaſt noiſe or riot was made there.

The next day he was viſited by many of his friends, and the priſon was ſurrounded by a numerous concourſe of people, who it was expected would have offered ſome outrage, but all remained quiet till night; when they pulled up the rails, which encloſed the foot-way, with which they made a bonfire, and obliged the inhabitants of the Borough to illuminate their houſes, but a captain's guard of 100 men arriving, about twelve, they all quietly diſperſed.

Came on in the court of king's bench, Weſtminſter, before the right honourable lord chief juſtice Mansfield, the grand cauſe between the college of phyſicians and the licentiates, when, after a long hearing which laſted till near three o'clock, a verdict was given in favour of the former.

They write from Tobago, that a human ſkeleton was lately dug up on Somerville's plantation, with gold bracelets on the arms, ſuppoſed to have been depoſited there before the iſland was known to Europeans.

Extract of a letter from Hereford,

April 17

"Velters Cornwall, eſq. was brought to this place to be interred, by his own ſon, in our cathedral. There has not been ſuch a burial in Hereford in the memory of any one. The proceſſion was as follows; firſt, four mutes on horſeback; then the hearſe with the eſcutcheons, a mourning coach, &c. next the mayor and twenty-four aldermen, with hatbands, ſcarfs, gloves, and rings; twenty-four chief conſtables, hatbands and gloves; eight gentlemen, hatbands, ſcarfs, gloves, and rings; eight tradeſmen and gentlemens ſervants, with hatbands and gloves; two phyſicians and clergymen, hatbands, ſcarfs, gloves, and rings. He was met at the weſt door of the church by the twelve vicars, with hatbands, ſcarfs, gloves, and rings, all the choriſters who ſung him into the choir; then a funeral ſermon was preached

preached by Mr. Felton. This was all his own desire; all the choristers are to have guineas or half guineas each. One part of the procession I had like to have forgot was, the two women, that used to carry the apple boughs before him, followed the corpse with the apples covered with crape; the most moving scene I ever saw, it drew tears from the eyes of most of the spectators. All the mayor's officers had hatbands and gloves. He was 72 years of age."

Extract of a letter from Fort St. George, in the East Indies, dated October 8, 1767.

"We have received from our camp the following account of the defeat of the joint forces of Nizam Ally and Hyder Ally, near Trinomallee, on the 26th of September last, by the company's forces, under the command of colonel Smith:

From the field of battle at Errour near Trinomallee, Sept. 27, 1767.

"Yesterday evening, after several manoeuvres on both sides, we brought the enemy to an action, and have effectually routed them. They endeavoured at first to turn a warm cannonade upon our left: and as we could not well come at their guns, on account of a morass in front, we were ordered to endeavour to turn their left round some hills which lay in our front. We did so, and presently brought them to an action, which after a very smart fire ended in their defeat. Our loss is small; the rapidity with which our troops advanced upon them allowing them to do us little harm, every thing considered. We lay on the field all last night, and, as soon as we could distinguish objects, we marched this morning in pursuit of them: they made a faint shew of resistance; but are gone entirely off, as it is thought, through the Changama Pass into the Baharah-Haul country.

We followed them till the strength and spirits of our army was quite exhausted, and obliged us to halt on the spot we are now encamped, which is about eight miles on the road to Changama from Trinomallee. Last night we seized nine of their guns, and are now in possession of about fifty pieces of their cannon, which they could not carry off in their precipitate retreat. Both our officers and men behaved with the greatest resolution. The enemy's loss must be great, but cannot be ascertained, as the moment a man is killed or wounded, his companions carry him off. The prisoners inform us, that our cannon made great havock among them.

We learn since, that fourteen more pieces of the enemy's cannon have been found among the bushes."

They write from Constantinople, of the 16th past, that they have not had, within the memory of man, so severe a winter as the present. It continues still to hail and snow very much, which is very extraordinary in this advanced season.

29th. A great number of the foremen of the coalheavers attended alderman Beckford, and other justices of the peace, and heard the act of parliament for their regulation read and explained, and had the price of their labour settled; when they all agreed to

to regiſter their gangs, and go to work.

Yeſterday, being the anniverſary meeting of the governors of the ſmall-pox hoſpital, a ſermon was preached at St. Bride's Fleet-ſtreet, by the reverend Dr. Halifax, rector of Chadlington, Bucks, and vicar of Ewell in Surry. After which, an elegant entertainment was provided for them at Drapers-hall, Throgmorton-ſtreet. The collection at the church and hall amounted to 722 l. and upwards.

Extract of a letter from Florence, March 26th.

"The great duke having been indiſpoſed for ſome days laſt week, the celebration of the emperor's name-day, and the ceremonies appointed to be performed on that occaſion, were poſtponed till the 21ſt, when his royal highneſs, aſſiſted by count Roſenburg, and baron Neny, ſecretary of the order of the golden fleece, inveſted the young prince his ſon with the enſigns of that order. The great duke was ſeated on a throne; and both he and count Roſenberg wore the collar of that order, but not the habit; though, in every thing elſe, the ceremony was the ſame as is performed at Vienna on the like occaſion. After this, the great duke preceded the great ducheſs to the chapel of the court, to which her royal highneſs, with the young prince on her lap, was carried in a rich ſedan, and was attended by the grande maitreſſe and the ladies of honour. On her return from thence, ſhe and the great duke received the compliments of the foreign miniſters, and permitted their ſubjects to kiſs their hands, which is a ceremony that is repeated on all public occaſions. They afterwards dined in publick, and in the evening there was a great drawing-room."

The government of Naples has iſſued an order, that no book, written by a jeſuit, ſhall be ſold or kept in any bookſellers ſhops. No books are excepted, not even thoſe which relate to the mathematics.

Extract of a letter from Vienna.

"At length we have a good proſpect of the general introduction of inoculation into this country, where it has not been practiſed hitherto, except near three years ago, on the daughter of the Engliſh ambaſſador, lord Stormont. Your countryman, Dr. Houlſton, with a practitioner of this city, Dr. Collins, have already ſucceſſfully inoculated ſeveral, both in the hoſpital of the latter, and elſewhere. I believe the practice will ſoon become general, as theſe gentlemen meet with the greateſt encouragement here: if it ſucceeds, we ſhall have conſiderable obligations to England, from whence it has been brought to us, and conſequently to the phyſicians who have introduced it in this city."

A commiſſion this day paſſed the great ſeal, authorizing his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland, Thomas lord archbiſhop of Canterbury, and other lords, to open and hold the new parliament on the 10th day of May, being the day of the return of the writs of ſummons. 30th.

A fire broke out at a baker's in Whitechapel-road, occaſioned by laying wet ſaw-duſt on the oven to dry, which taking fire, ſoon ſet the neighbourhood on fire, and a coachmaker's adjoining ſpread the flames ſo rapidly that ſix houſes were

were presently consumed, without giving time to the inhabitants to save any of their effects.

The village of Bracly, near Amiens, in France, was destroyed by fire, two houses only excepted.

A fine whole length picture of his majesty, painted by Ramsay, was presented by his excellency the lord lieutenant of Ireland to the university of Dublin.

They write from Paris, that a very curious fowling piece of a new invention, and weighing only seven pounds, had been presented, on the 24th past, to the king at Choisy. This piece discharges itself twenty-four times in two minutes, only by laying hold of the barrel, after the first shot, and then permitting it to make of itself a semi-circle from left to right, and afterwards from right to left. By this simple operation, it re-loads and is ready again.

An aloe, of the kind entitled by botanists "Aloe Americana Sobolifera," and sprung from a seed brought by M. De la Condamine from the banks of the river Amazons, we are told, is now in bloom in the royal garden of the Schonbrun at Vienna. It is seven feet high, and is ornamented with upwards of forty-five flower-stalks. But the most remarkable circumstance attending this plant is, that it was raised from a seed brought from so very great a distance; a circumstance which cannot but facilitate the furnishing our gardens and hot-houses with exoticks, though it were to be wished, perhaps for this end, that M. De la Condamine, or some other ingenious person, had pointed out the best method of bringing over plants in grain.

In the same garden, we are told, likewise is, at present, a "Palma Japonica," with the fruit. These fruits, which are more than five hundred in number, are of a beautiful red colour, and about the bigness of a date.

They write from Bar sur Seine, in Champagne, that on the 26th last, a fire broke out at the village of Virey near that town, which reduced to ashes twenty-two houses and eighteen barns, the latter all full of corn. A child and some cattle likewise perished in the flames.

Extract of a letter from Koningsberg, March 31.

"On the 18th, at five in the evening, a violent storm began at this place, and lasted till the next morning. The wind rose from the south and south-west, and was accompanied with thunder, lightning, and a very deep snow. Most of the houses were untiled, and the chimnies were blown down. At the village of Brandenberg, three miles from this place, a steeple, which was set on fire by the lightning, burnt for hours; and the flames were at last extinguished by snow, which was an ell and a half deep."

Letters from Rome, dated the 27th ult. inform, that his holiness, having been informed that the margrave of Baden Dourlach hath permitted the exercise of the catholic religion in his capital, and the construction of a church for that purpose, hath returned the margrave his thanks for such permission, and hath sent some superb ornaments and other necessary things for the church.

The king of Portugal has granted a patent for fifteen years, to a person

perſon who is ſettled at the bay of All Saints, for an excluſive privilege of manufacturing ſail-cloth, and cloth for package, together with cordage for ſhips; the materials of which are to be furniſhed from two ſpecies of plants, which grow wild and in great abundance in the foreſts about that part of Brazil.

They write from Madrid, that the count de Fuentes, formerly ambaſſador extraordinary from his catholic majeſty to the court of Great Britain, is made preſident of the council of orders, with a penſion of two thouſand piſtoles.

They write from Sweden of the 18th ult. that a copper mine at Fahlum had taken fire, and had been burning for three weeks. The mine being very deep, no perſon could venture to go down, ſo that the working of it was entirely ſtopped.

They write from Copenhagen, that a very terrible eruption of fire had lately happened at mount Hecla, in Iceland, that the ſhips decks, ſeveral miles diſtant in the road, had been covered with aſhes, and that the effects of the volcano fell all over the iſland.

There is now living at Newcaſtle, one James Palmer, who is now in the 105th year of his age, by profeſſion a fiſherman, in which employment he regularly attends, and never remembers to have had an hour's illneſs.

Died at Ayr, James Donald, late merchant in Mauchline, ageed 100 years.

At her houſe at Stanwell, Mrs. Whitcomb, a widow lady, aged 92.

At his houſe at Hampton, aged 85, Robert Hyatt, eſq. who had been an officer of the houſhold to king George the ſecond.

At Baghurſt, in the county of Hants, Mr. Buller, a wealthy mealman, and one of the people called Quakers. He was reckoned the ſtrongeſt man in this kingdom.

At Hampton, aged near 90, Frederick Hermis, eſq. who had been an equetry of horſe to their late majeſties king George the firſt and king George the ſecond.

Edward Pawlet, of Cecil-ſtreet, in the Strand, eſq. fellow of the royal ſociety, aged 85.

At his houſe at Eaſt Greenwich, aged 89, Joſeph Jubb, eſq. many years a commander in the royal navy.

Lately at Dublin, aged 107, Mr. Connolly.

Near Ennis, Joan M'Donough, aged 138 years.

MAY.

A large French ſhip, having met with bad weather, put into Portſmouth harbour to refit; and an officer in the dock-yard, two maſter rope-makers, and ſeveral other perſons, having gone on board to offer their aſſiſtance, were all obliged to continue on board to perform quarantine, the ſhip having been found to come from an infected place. She has ſince been diſcharged, and the people releaſed. 1ſt.

They write from Paris, that a French nobleman, in the neighbourhood of that city, having met a poor beggar-woman on the road, took her home, locked her up in a private room, bound her, and with his penknife made ſeveral inciſions in her body, into which he poured a balſam, which, he ſaid, would

would inſtantly cure her wounds. In this ſituation he left the poor creature, and walked out, till, as he ſaid, the experiment ſhould take effect. But in the mean time the woman found means to diſengage herſelf, and made her eſcape from the houſe by a window. On which the populace took the alarm, and the experiment would have proved fatal to the life of the count, had not his friends timely interpoſed, and declared he was mad with chemiſtry, and by that declaration appeaſed their rage. The count has ſince been ordered to be confined for life.

Came on to be heard before his honour the maſter of the rolls, a cauſe wherein the proprietors of the celebrated opera of Love in a Village were plaintiffs, and a printer, who had printed and publiſhed a pirated edition of the ſaid opera, was defendant; when his honour was pleaſed to make a decree in favour of the plaintiffs, by granting a perpetual injunction, and obliging the defendant to account with the plaintiffs for the profits of the whole number printed, publiſhed, and ſold by the defendant, although the opera was not, till after the printing of the pirated edition, entered at Stationer's Hall.

3d. At the rehearſal of the muſic for the feaſt of the ſons of the clergy at St. Paul's, the collection amounted to 175 l. only, which is 37 l. leſs than laſt year.

The ſnow Rodney, with the laſt cargo of convicts for Maryland, having met with ſtormy weather on the American coaſt, was forced to bear away for Antigua. When the poor wretches arrived at that iſland, they were in the moſt deplorable condition, full of ſores, almoſt ſtarved, and covered with vermine, eleven had periſhed for want, and thoſe that remained had eaten their ſhoes, &c. to ſuſtain life; add to this, that the ſhip being leaky, they had actually lain in water a part of the voyage.

A travelling tinker, a boy about ſix, and a girl about ſeven years old, were all poiſoned, by eating bread ſopped in a dripping pan, into which the liquor from a toad, thrown into the fire and burnt, had iſſued as the meat was roaſting at a public-houſe at Hough, near Rotherham in Yorkſhire. The children died about ſix the ſame evening, and the tinker about nine.

A very numerous body of ſailors have for three days paſt detained all outward-bound ſhips now lying in the river Thames; and yeſterday morning aſſembled, to the amount of many thouſands, in Stepney-fields, where certain articles relating to an encreaſe of wages, and a petition intended to be preſented to parliament, were read: after which, a numerous party of them paraded to the Royal Exchange, and joined in repeated huzzas, &c. but on remonſtrances from a gentleman there to one of their chieftains, they were immediately drawn off, and a deputation appointed to attend ſome merchants, aſſembled at the King's-arms tavern in Cornhill, in order that their complaints might be taken into conſideration.

It was computed that upwards of two thouſand ſailors went yeſterday to Wimbledon-common,

in order to preſent a petition to his majeſty, who was then reviewing the light horſe.

Yeſterday morning ſome ſailors began to unrig the ſhips that were got down as far as Blackwall ſince Saturday, and dragged all the men into their boats, whom they carried off with them: They have ſtuck up bills all along the water ſide, to inform every body that they ſhall not work till their wages are raiſed.

5th. Was held the anniverſary meeting of the ſons of the clergy, at which were preſent the lord mayor, the archbiſhop of York, twelve biſhops, and many perſons of diſtinction. The collection at St. Paul's amounted to 1861. 14s. 4d. and at the hall to 544l. 17s. 3d. which, with the collection at the rehearſal, made up the ſum of 905l. 19s. 1d. A benefaction of ten guineas was afterwards paid to the treaſurer, to be added to the above ſum; but it is remarkable, that ever ſince the death of Mr. Gideon, who always gave 100l. to that charity, the collection has been declining.

A maid ſervant at Paddington was accidentally ſhot by a watch-gun, which was uſually ſet by the family, as a defence againſt rogues; but the girl being but lately come to her place was not ſufficiently apprized of the danger, and treading upon the wire that was faſtened to the trigger, the gun went off, and killed her on the ſpot.

The prince of Monaco viſited Portſmouth, and very attentively viewed the dock-yard, and went on board all the king's ſhips in the harbour. He was attended by the commiſſioners and military in their uniforms, and had all the honours that could be paid a prince who had ſhewn ſo much kindneſs to our late lamented duke of York.

Two Indian chiefs juſt arrived at Edinburgh have been ſeized with the ſmall-pox, one of whom died this day.

A great body of ſailors aſſembled at Deptford, forcibly went on board ſeveral ſhips, unreefed their top-ſails, and vowed no ſhips ſhould ſail out of the Thames till the merchants had conſented to raiſe their wages.

The report of the malefactors under ſentence of death was made to his majeſty, when James Sampſon, for robbing and ſetting fire to the library of the right hon. Henry Seymour Conway, eſq. was ordered for execution; the reſt were reſpited.

7th. Came on at Weſtminſter-hall, before all the judges of the court of king's-bench, a hearing reſpecting the errors of Mr. Wilkes's outlawry. The caſe was opened by Mr. ſerjeant Glyn, in favour of Mr. Wilkes, who was anſwered by Mr. Thurloe, and a reply made by Mr. Glyn; on which the judges were pleaſed to obſerve, that both the gentlemen had made uſe of very learned arguments, and quoted many precedents and caſes which had at various times altered their opinions; and as they were deſirous of maturely conſidering the ſeveral arguments made uſe of by the two learned counſel, their lordſhips thought proper to appoint a further hearing the beginning of next term.

This day the ſailors aſſembled in a body in St. George's fields, and went to St. James's, with colours flying, drums beating, and fifes playing,

playing, and presented a petition to his majesty, setting forth their grievances, and praying relief.

Mr Wilkes's address to the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Middlesex.

Gentlemen,

In support of the liberties of this country against the arbitrary rule of ministers, I was before committed to the Tower, and am now sentenced to this Prison. Steadiness, with, I hope, strength of mind, do not however leave me; for the same consolation follows me here, the consciousness of innocence, of having done my duty, and exerted all my poor abilities, not unsuccessfully, for this nation. I can submit even to far greater sufferings with chearfulness, because I see that my countrymen reap the happy fruits of my labours and persecutions, by the repeated decisions of our sovereign courts of justice in favour of liberty. I therefore bear up with fortitude, and even glory that I am called to suffer in this cause, because I continue to find the noblest reward, the applause of my native country, of this great, free, and spirited people.

I chiefly regret, gentlemen, that this confinement deprives me of the honour of thanking you in person, according to my promise; and at present takes from me, in a great degree, the power of being useful to you. The will, however, to do every service to my constituents remains in its full force; and when my sufferings have a period, the first day I regain my liberty shall restore a life of zeal in the cause and interests of the county of Middlesex.

In this prison, in any other, in every place, my ruling passion will be the love of England and our free constitution. To those objects I will make every sacrifice Under all the oppressions which ministerial rage and revenge can invent, my steady purpose is, to concert with you, and other true friends of this country, the most probable means of rooting out the remains of arbitrary power and star-chamber inquisition, and of improving as well as securing the generous plans of freedom, which were the boast of our ancestors, and I trust will remain the noblest inheritance of our posterity, the only genuine characteristic of Englishmen.

I have the honour to be, with affection and regard, gentlemen,

Your obliged and faithful humble servant,

King's-bench prison,
Thursday, May 5, 1768. J. WILKES.

9th. A numerous body of watermen assembled before the mansion-house, and laid their complaint before the lord-mayor, who advised them to appoint proper persons to draw up a petition to parliament, which his lordship promised them he would present; upon which they gave him three huzzas, and went quietly home.

The same night a large mob of another kind assembled before the mansion-house, carrying a gallows with a boot hanging to it, and a red cap; but on some of the ring-leaders being secured by the peace-officers, the rest dispersed.

This day the hatters *struck*, and refused to work till their wages are raised.

This day died at his houſe in Orchard-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Bonnell Thornton, eſq.—All who have conceived a love and eſteem for the two celebrated authors of the Connoiſſeur, will be ſenſibly affected by the loſs of one in whoſe company they have ſpent ſo many agreeable hours. Thoſe who have converſed with him as a ſcholar, who have admired his fine taſte and ſound judgement, whom his wit and humour have delighted, who have been happy with him in the ſocial hours, muſt feel a bitter pang; but what muſt they feel whoſe more intimate connexion ſhewed them a noble benevolence of mind, a generous warmth of heart, an exquiſite ſenſibility, and how much he uſed to feel when he had loſt a friend!

Letters from Copenhagen, dated the 9th ult. ſay, "A few days was expoſed to public view the mauſoleum of the late king Chriſtian VI. This monument, executed in the antique taſte by the ſieur Wicdewelt, is made of white Italian marble, and ornamented with ſeveral figures in relievo, alſo with two ſtatues as large as life, one of which repreſents Denmark in tears, and the other Fame publiſhing the glory of the monarch. The inſcription of the mauſoleum is: CHRISTIANVS VI. REX DAN. NORW. &c. PIETATE IN DEVM, BENEFACTIS IN POPVLVM, CONSTANTIA IN FOEDERIBVS, SEVERITATE IN SOLVM SEIPSVM, SEMPER ET VBIQVE SAECVLI DECVS."

10th. This day the new parliament met; and his majeſty's commiſſion, impowering Thomas archbiſhop of Canterbury, Charles lord Camden, chancellor of Great Britain, Charles earl of Gower, preſident of his majeſty's council, and ſeveral lords therein named, to open and hold the ſaid parliament, was read in the preſence of both houſes. And the commons were directed to chuſe their ſpeaker, and to preſent him to-morrow at twelve o'clock at noon, to the lords commiſſioners.

This day in the forenoon, a great body of people aſſembled about the king's-bench priſon, in expectation, as it is ſaid, that Mr. Wilkes was to go from thence to the parliament-houſe, and deſigning to convey him thither. They demanded him at the priſon, and grew very tumultuous; whereupon the riot-act was begun to be read, but they threw ſtones and brick-bats while it was reading, when William Allen, ſon of Mr. Allen, maſter of the Horſe-ſhoe inn and livery ſtables in Blackman-ſtreet, Southwark, being ſingled out, was purſued by one of the ſoldiers, and ſhot dead on the ſpot. Soon after this, the crowd increaſing, an additional number of the guards was ſent for, who marched thither, and alſo a party of horſe-grenadiers; when, the riot continuing, the mob were fired upon by the ſoldiers, and five or ſix were killed on the ſpot, and about 15 wounded. Two women were among the wounded; one of whom ſince died in St. Thomas's-hoſpital.

A large body of ſawyers aſſembled, and pulled down the ſaw-mill lately erected by Mr. Dingley, at Limehouſe, on pretence that it deprived many workmen of employment.

The coal-heavers aſſembled again this day, and rendezvouſed in Stepney-fields, where their numbers

bers conſiderably increaſed; and then they repaired, with a flag flying, drums beating, and two violins playing before them, to Palace-yard, where they were met by ſir John Fielding, who perſuaded them to part with their flag, to ſilence their drums, and to diſcharge their fidlers; and then talking with their leaders, prevailed upon them to meet ſome of their maſters at his office in the afternoon, and accommodate their differences.

The drying-pan, which weighed near 1600 lb. weight, belonging to Ewell powder mills, was, by an exploſion, carried upwards of 100 yards from the mills; the boughs and branches of large trees, a mile diſtant from the mills, were torn off, ſo that ſome trees were left a mere trunk: the damage ſuſtained is computed at upwards of 8000 l.

11th. This day the two houſes met again; and the commons, having re-choſe ſir John Cuſt, for their ſpeaker, preſented him to the lords commiſſioners for their approbation, who were pleaſed in his majeſty's name to approve their choice; after which, the lord chancellor opened the ſeſſion with a ſpeech, which, together with the addreſſes, our readers will ſee in the ſtate papers.

The bill for an augmentation of the army in Ireland, was rejected by the houſe of commons in that kingdom.

Upon the report of the committee of enquiry into the application of the money granted for the payment of the army, it appeared, that 17 regiments are now kept upon the Iriſh eſtabliſhment more than in 1700; though the number of effective men at each period are exactly the ſame. It is ſaid that ſeveral military officers voted againſt the intended augmentation.

Mr. Callen, a maſter butcher in Ormond-market, was moſt barbarouſly murdered by a ſet of villains in Smock-alley, Dublin: Mr. Preſton, another butcher in the ſame market, was ſtabbed and moſt dreadfully wounded by the ſame aſſaſſins. In conſequence of theſe murders, the populace aſſembled, and committed the moſt violent outrages ever known in that kingdom; inſomuch that the inſurrection, which at firſt ſeemed to threaten deſtruction to the murderers and their abetters, became formidable to the whole city.

This morning James Sampſon was executed at Tyburn, purſuant to his ſentence, for robbing the library of the right honourable Henry Seymour Conway, eſq. of bank notes to the value of 900 l. and afterwards ſetting it on fire, by piling up a number of papers round a lighted candle, which he placed on a table near the chimney.

An inquiſition was taken by the coroner for Surry, on the body of William Allen, who was ſhot near St. George's fields by a party of the foot-guards; when the verdict was given by the jury, that Donald Maclane was guilty of wilful murder, and Donald Maclaury, and Alexander Murray, the commanding officer, were aiding and abetting therein.

The above inqueſt was held at the houſe of Mr. Allen; and it appeared on the examination, that the deceaſed was only a ſpectator, and, on ſeeing ſome perſons run, he ran alſo, but was unhappily miſtaken, and followed by the ſoldiers 500 yards into a cow-houſe,

where he was ſhot. Donald Maclane was committed to priſon for the above murder, but his aſſociates were admitted to bail.

A proclamation was iſſued, by order of the council, for ſuppreſſing riots, tumults, and unlawful aſſemblies.

The following warrant is iſſued by the coroner for the apprehenſion of Alexander Murray, eſq. one of the commanding officers of the ſoldiers poſted at the king's bench, during the late riots:

SURRY, to wit. } To the conſtables of the pariſh of St. Mary Newington, in the ſaid county; and to all officers of peace whom it ſhall or may concern.

WHEREAS Alexander Murray, eſq. of the third regiment of foot guards, ſtands accuſed before me, upon an inquiſition this day taken at the pariſh of St. Mary Newington, in the ſaid county, with the wilful murder of William Allen the younger:

Theſe are therefore, in his majeſty's name, to apprehend and bring before me, or ſome of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the ſaid county, the body of the ſaid Alexander Murray, to anſwer the premiſes, and be further dealt with according to law; and for ſo doing, this ſhall be your ſufficient warrant.

Given under my hand and ſeal this 11th day of May, in the year of our lord 1768.

HENRY ACTON, coroner.

One of the ſoldiers on Tueſday before the king's bench cried out, "We are all ready to fire on our enemies the French and Spaniards, but never will on our own countrymen."

Laſt night the mob aſſembled again before the Manſion-houſe, broke a great number of the windows, and did other miſchief; a ſtrong party of the guards was then ſent for, and poſted in and about the Manſion-houſe, to protect it from further inſult.

The following is a copy of a letter directed to John Durand, eſq. and the ſame to Anthony Bacon, eſq. ſigned by 34 of the electors of Ayleſbury.

SIR,

Fully perſuaded that the clemency of the beſt of princes will, if neceſſary, be at length exerted in favour of Mr. Wilkes, we hope that, ſhould an attempt be made to deprive him of his ſeat in parliament, you will, from your connexion with us, who are ſincere in our friendſhip for him, prefer lenity, and, from regard to the public, juſtice to his conſtituents, before rigour and ſeverity, and uſe your utmoſt endeavours to prevent the ſucceſs of ſuch a meaſure.

Ayleſbury, April 30, 1768. We are, SIR, Your moſt humble ſervants, &c. &c. &c.

The mob aſſembled before the houſe of Edward Ruſſell, eſq. diſtiller in the Borough, broke open the door, ſtaved ſome caſks of liquor, drank immoderately, and began pulling down the houſe; but the military interpoſing, four of the drunkeſt of them were ſeized, and the reſt made their eſcape. At the ſame time the front of the houſe of Richard Capel, eſq. in Bermondſey was demoliſhed, and Mr. Capel himſelf wounded.

The

The activity of these two gentlemen, being magistrates, in suppressing the tumults, occasioned these outrages.

The coal-heavers rendezvoused again in Stepney-fields, and proceeded from thence to all the coal wharfs from Shadwell to Essex-stairs, carrying with them a writing, which they presented to the masters of the wharfs to sign, signifying their consent to raise their wages; which having accomplished, they next day waited on the lord-mayor at the Mansion-house, to obtain a confirmation of this agreement; but his lordship very prudently declined intermeddling with their affairs.

A great body of sailors passed through the city (some say 5000, some 15000), to petition the parliament for an augmentation of their wages. When they were in Palace-yard, they were addressed by two gentlemen, mounted on the roof of a hackney-coach, and were told, that they could receive no immediate answer to their petition; but that it would be considered in due time, on which they gave three cheers, and dispersed. Their chiefs have since waited upon a committee of merchants, and matters seem to be accommodated.

On Tuesday night their majesties came unexpectedly from Richmond to the queen's palace, where they continued yesterday, and lay there last night.

Yesterday there was a levee at St. James's, and afterwards a privy council, at which all the great officers of state assisted, said to be on account of the present riots and disturbances, which did not break up till past four o'clock.

The following very extraordinary letter is said to have been received by the field officer of the foot guards in waiting this day:

ORDERS.

PAROLE is Wandsworth.

—— Office, May 11, 1768.

SIR,

Having this day had the honour of mentioning to the —— the behaviour of the detachments from the several battalions of foot guards, which have been lately employed in assisting the civil magistrates, and preserving the public peace, I have great pleasure in informing you, that his —— highly approves of the conduct of both the officers and men, and means that his —— approbation should be communicated to them through you. Employing the troops on so disagreeable a service always gives me pain; but the circumstance of the times makes it necessary. I am persuaded they see that necessity, and will continue, as they have done, to perform their duty with alacrity. I beg you will be pleased to assure them, that every possible regard shall be shewn to them; their zeal and good behaviour upon this occasion deserve it; and in case any disagreeable circumstance should happen in the execution of their duty, they shall have every defence and protection that the law can authorize, and this office can give.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient,
and most humble servant,
B ——.

To the field officer in staff waiting for the three regiments of foot guards.

Officers for guard on Saturday next.

Lieutenant colonel Groyn, &c. &c.

13th. This morning died much lamented, after a long and painful illness, that most amiable princess her royal highness Louisa Anne, daughter of her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales, and second sister to his present majesty. Her royal highness was born March 29, 1748 9. On this occasion, plays and public diversions were forbidden; and orders for a general mourning, for six weeks, were issued from the lord chamberlain's office.

Two inquisitions were taken in the Borough, on persons killed by the soldiers in quelling the riot in St. George's-fields on Tuesday; one on the body of Mary Jeffs, who, having a basket with oranges to sell, was shot dead in removing them; the other on William Bridgeman, who was shot on the top of a hay-cart, as he was looking at the fray at a distance: on both these inquisitions the jury brought in their verdict *chance medley*. It appeared by the evidence, that, on the justices taking down a paper that had been fixed against a wall of the prison, the mob grew riotous, and cried out, "Give us the paper;" which the justices not regarding, stones began to be thrown; and the cry, "Give us the paper," grew louder; the drums beat to arms; the proclamation was read; the justices were pelted who read it; great pains were taken to persuade the people to disperse; the horse-guards were sent for, and it was not till the last extremity that the soldiers received orders to fire. But what was remarkable, not one concerned in the riot was hurt by the firing, in the open fields.

When the prisoners concerned in the murder of Mr Allen were going to the new gaol on Wednesday night, it was with the greatest difficulty imaginable the populace were prevented from tearing them to pieces, vowing, with great vehemence, that they would immediately hang them out of the way, and not wait for any point of evasion or deceit whatever.

Monday his royal highness the duke of Gloucester sent a set of fine state horses to his serene highness the prince of Monaco, to carry him and his servants to see the review at Wimbledon. After the review was over, his highness dined with several of the nobility, and other persons of distinction, at the seat of the honourable Horace Walpole, at Strawberry-hill in Middlesex.

15th. As a pilot boat belonging to North Yarmouth, which brought up mackarel to the London market, was returning home, it was met by captain Flynn, of the Pelegrin, in Blackwall reach, who was going in a pair of oars to Gravesend, in order to proceed to his ship in Stangate-creek; but, finding there was too much wind and sea for his wherry, having eight people in her, he agreed with the pilot boat to carry him and his company to Gravesend; but he was not on board much more than half an hour, before the boat, through the obstinacy of the boat's crew, overset in Bugsby-hole, between Blackwall and Woolwich, by which seven people were drowned, viz. captain James Markham, of Lower Queen-street,

ſtreet, Rotherhithe; and ſix others. Capt. Flynn was ſaved.

16th. The two ſoldiers, charged with the murder of Allen, the youth that was ſhot in St. George's fields, were brought by Habeas to the king's bench to be bailed; when the perſon who actually ſhot the lad was remanded back to priſon; the other admitted to bail. Alexander Murray, eſq; the officer charged by the coroner's inqueſt, was likewiſe bailed.

The glaſs-grinders aſſembled in a body, to petition parliament for an augmentation of their wages.

The journeymen taylors aſſembled for the ſame purpoſe.

A number of fellows, pretending to be coal-heavers, extorted money from gentlemen in the neighbourhood of London, under pretence of being in a ſtarving condition for want of employment.

A moſt audacious treaſonable paper was ſtuck up on the walls of St. James's palace; and at night a letter was found on the back-ſtairs to the ſame purport.

18th. A cauſe came on to be tried before lord Mansfield, at Guildhall; wherein the proprietors of the Watford coach were defendants. The action was brought againſt them to recover the ſum of 90l. which the plaintiff had ſent by the coach in October laſt from Watford to London, packed up in a ſmall box; but it appearing, on the examination of the plaintiff's evidence, that when the box was delivered in charge it was not ſaid to contain caſh, the plaintiff was nonſuited.

Yeſterday morning a number of armed tenders and government cutters came up the river, and lay off Deptford, to be in readineſs to quell any diſturbances; but none have happened.

The ſame day ſeveral inflammatory papers were ſtuck up about Weſtminſter-bridge, and other parts, for which a perſon is now in cuſtody of a meſſenger.

19th. A fire broke out in a tar-yard at Dock-head, by the tar-copper boiling over, by which upwards of 2000 barrels were conſumed, and near 30 houſes burnt to the ground.

The general aſſembly of the church of Scotland met at Edinburgh, when his majeſty's high commiſſioner, the earl of Glaſgow, made a very grand appearance. The rev. Dr. Gilbert Hamilton, miniſter of Crammon, was choſen moderator.

The Sherborne waggon was ſtopped by the populace, and about a thouſand weight of butter taken away, deſigned for London.

21ſt. The ſeſſions ended at the Old Baily. At this ſeſſion four convicts received judgment of death, twenty-five were ordered to be tranſported for ſeven years, and one for fourteen years; one to be publicly whipped; and ſeventeen were diſcharged by proclamation.

Mary Hyndes was convicted of the wilful murder of the child of Joſeph Smith (a ſervant to the right hon. the counteſs of Thanet), a fine boy, about a year and half old; ſhe, by being an intimate acquaintance of its parents, uſed ſometimes to take him out with her, and the laſt time moſt unaccountably, without any cauſe of reſentment to the parents or child, otherwiſe than that ſhe could never make it be fond of her, threw it into a canal or baſon of water in Hyde-park. Immediately after the trial, Mr. Recorder paſſed

paſſed ſentence for her execution as this morning; but, on her prayer to be indulged a ſhort time, for her better preparation, the court were pleaſed to reſpite the ſame till the 14th of June. This unhappy woman was tried about ſix years and a half ſince, for a crime of the like ſort; but it appeared the child by accident ſprung from her arms into the water, and was loſt.

The lords, authorized by his majeſty's commiſſion, gave the royal aſſent to an act for further continuing the laws now in force, relating to the exportation and importation of corn, &c. till after the next ſeſſion of parliament. By this act, wheat, wheat-flour, barley, barley-meal, and pulſe, may be imported, duty-free, from any part of Europe.

At Tenterden, in Kent, a paper was paſted on the church-door, threatening the farmers, if they refuſed to ſell their wheat at 10l. a load, and the millers if they gave more; and exciting all the poor to aſſemble and raiſe a mob, with threats that thoſe who refuſed ſhould have their right arms broke. They appointed for meeting the 30th inſtant.

At Haſtings, in Suſſex, the mob have already riſen, and committed outrages upon the farmers in that neighbourhood, and have threatened the life of a juſtice there, who attempted to commit the ringleader to goal.

22d. Laſt night, about ten o'clock, the corpſe of her late royal highneſs the princeſs Louiſa-Anne, after lying in ſtate that day in the prince's chamber, was privately interred in the royal vault in King Henry the Seventh's chapel.

The proceſſion began between nine and ten from the prince's chamber to the abbey, where the body was received by the dean, who performed the funeral ſervice; her grace the ducheſs of Mancheſter was chief mourner, and the pall was ſupported by lady Scarborough, lady Boſton, lady Maſham, and lady Litchfield.

The minute guns at the Tower began firing about nine at night; and St. Paul's bell and thoſe of moſt of the churches in London and Weſtminſter tolled every minute, and continued till her royal highneſs's body was interred.

A terrible fray happened between the coal-heavers and the ſailors belonging to the colliers in the river, in which many were killed. The ſailors, having been long detained in the river by the coal-heavers refuſing to work, had begun to deliver their ſhips themſelves; upon which a body of coal-heavers fell upon ſome of the ſailors by ſurprize, and killed two or three. The ſailors took the alarm, the quarrel became general, and the conſequences, the loſs of many lives already, though ſtill undetermined. 25th.

They write from Newcaſtle, that on Sunday afternoon the 15th inſt. a little after four o'clock, two ſlight ſhocks of an earthquake, at about half a minute's diſtance of time from each other, were ſenſibly felt in that town: and we have accounts of their being felt, at the ſame time, in different parts of the country, particularly at Kendal, where they had one ſhock which laſted near two ſeconds, and happened during the time of divine ſervice, which greatly terrified the people in church; and immediately prior to its being felt there, a rumbling noiſe was heard, like that of a heavy

heavy carriage paſſing over a rough pavement; its direction ſeemed to be from eaſt to weſt, and the river was very much agitated. At Middleton, near Lancheſter, it was alſo felt at the ſame time, where the walls which ſurrounded a field adjoining to the place were obſerved very ſenſibly to move, from whence it ſeemed to paſs in a direct line acroſs the ſtreet, and through a houſe, wherein the chairs, dreſſer, pewter, and other furniture, were greatly ſhook, and the flags of the floor obſerved to heave.

From Darlington we have alſo an account of a ſlight ſhock being felt there at the ſame time.

This morning a courier arrived expreſs from the court of Brunſwick at Carlton-houſe, and afterwards went to Richmond to their majeſties, who brought the agreeable news of her royal highneſs the princeſs of Brunſwick being ſafely delivered of another daughter; on hearing of which, her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales (who was at Kew) came to town to Carleton-houſe, for the firſt time ſince the death of her late royal highneſs princeſs Louiſa Anne.

27th. His majeſty came from Richmond to St. James's, where there was a levee, and afterwards a privy-council, when the right hon. Thomas Harley, lord-mayor of London, was ſworn a member, and took his place at the board accordingly.

Monday upwards of 20,000 ſmall arms were lodged in the Tower, part belonging to the Eaſt-India company, depoſited there for better ſecurity.

It is ſaid, that the work of every journeyman gunſmith, out of the Tower, done or undone, is called in for fear it ſhould fall into deſperate hands.

29th. The right hon. the lord mayor went to one of the ſecretaries of ſtate, and acquainted him with the unhappy ſituation of the maſters of colliers, deputy coal-meters, &c. upon which he wrote to juſtice Pell and juſtice Hudſon, &c. informing them, that, if any diſturbance ſhould happen on account of working the coal-ſhips by the ſailors, they might ſend to the Tower, and the guards ſhould immediately march to their protection. Yeſterday ſeveral of the coal-meters, &c. acquainted his lordſhip, that the work was at preſent carried on without any obſtruction; but a number of ſailors boarded the outward-bound ſhips at Deptford, and unrigged them to prevent their ſailing, the maſters and owners not having complied with their demands.

A confirmation is received of the blowing up the Defiance, an Eaſt-India ſhip; and that the accident happened on the 27th of December laſt, in her paſſage from Bombay to Baſſora, by the careleſſneſs of the gunner's ſteward, in drawing ſome arrack: ſhe had above three hundred men on board, including ſeamen, all blacks, except ſome European officers and ſerjeants; and only thirty-five men were ſaved.

It appears by the cuſtom-houſe books, that upwards of one million ſterling hath been paid for corn entered in the port of London, in the year 1767.

Florence, April 30. The great duke, who ſet out a few days ago, to meet his ſiſter the queen of Naples at Bologna, arrived here at two o'clock in the morning.

The great ducheſs, attended by her

her great miſtreſs, and the ladies of honour, went to receive her majeſty at the head of the ſtairs, and conducted her to the apartment deſtined for her, the antichambers of which were filled with the nobility of both ſexes: nobody was admitted the next morning; but they dined at a table of about thirty people, and in the evening went to the theatre, which was illuminated on this occaſion. Yeſterday morning the queen gave audience to the foreign miniſters and the gentlemen of the country: the table, as the day before, was very numerous. Lord Stormont, lord Cowper, and ſir Horace Mann, had the honour to dine there; and, beſides the other foreign miniſters who reſide at Florence, there were count D'Aquillar, the Spaniſh ambaſſador, and the duke de St. Elizabeth, the Neapolitan ambaſſador at the court of Vienna. In the afternoon there was a horſe-race through the principal ſtreets, and in the evening a great drawing-room in the queen's apartment, before which ſhe admitted all the ladies of the country to kiſs her hand. This evening count Roſenberg entertains the court at his country-houſe, where, on their arrival, a fire-work is to be played off, after which a cantata in muſic is to be performed in the gardens, from whence they will proceed to a ball, which is to be followed by a ſupper for a very numerous company; and on Sunday evening there will be a public ball, in maſk, in the great hall of the old palace, which is one of the largeſt in Europe. On Monday there will be audiences of leave; and on Tueſday morning the queen, with the great duke and ducheſs, will ſet out towards Naples.

Florence, May 7. Every thing has paſſed here according to the plan fixed for the reception and amuſement of the queen of Naples during her ſtay here; and though the weather diſconcerted, in ſome points, the entertainment which count Roſenberg had prepared at his villa, it ſucceeded beyond expectation.

The day before the queen left Florence, a great number of very rich preſents were diſtributed, in the names of both the emperor and empreſs, to the principal officers of the great duke's court, conſiſting of ſnuff-boxes, watches, and other preſents, in proportion to the rank of each perſon; the ſnuff-box, with the emperor's picture adorned with diamonds, given to count Roſenberg, is ſaid to be worth 2000 zeckins; the queen's own picture, given to the duke of St. Elizabeth, was large, and very richly adorned with diamonds. An excuſe was made to count D'Aquillar, the Spaniſh ambaſſador, that her majeſty had nothing worthy of him. Beſides the above-mentioned preſents, 1000 zeckins are to be diſtributed among the lower officers of the houſhold, and the livery ſervants.

[London Gazette.

They write from Verona, that on the 13th ult. at eight o'clock in the morning, the gunpowder magazine at the town of Crema, in which were 200 barrels full of powder, and a great quantity of ſaltpetre, took fire. The ſun was darkened by the ſmoke which aroſe. All the windows were broken, and every perſon fled terrified from the town, which would have been entirely deſtroyed, if the flames had communicated to the little tower, where 1000 barrels more were depoſited. The fire was happily

pily extinguiſhed at ten o'clock at night. Ten perſons were found dead at the market-place, many more were wounded, twelve were grievouſly burnt, and much cattle periſhed in the waters, into which they ran with irreſiſtible precipitation. A man on horſeback, paſſing by the magazine, was blown up into the air, and could not afterwards be found. His horſe only was diſcovered dead 200 paces from the magazine.

Letters from Naples aſſure, that the extraordinary expences occaſioned by his Sicilian majeſty's marriage, through a truly paternal tenderneſs for the people, will not be levied upon the ſtate, but defrayed out of the ſavings of the ſpare-cheſt.

At Laval, in France, on the 8th inſt. the weather being warm and calm, and the night dark, a luminous bar appeared to the north-weſt of that town, with a long tail ſomewhat crooked, which terminated towards the north. Next morning, at ſix o'clock, the ſun breaking thro' the clouds, ſhone out as hot as in the dog-days. At eight it began to lighten, and from 11 minutes to 20, the ſky appeared of a ſea-green colour, and ſo dark that one could ſcarce ſee to read. The thunder was loud and dreadful; and there fell ſo great a quantity of hail, and of ſo large a ſize, that it did infinite damage to the fruits of the earth, and even deſtroyed trees and killed cattle. In ſome places the hail was found three or four feet deep, 24 hours after it fell; and many of the hail-ſtones were nearly as large as a hen's egg. The damage done by this ſtorm is almoſt incredible: ſeveral mills were carried away by the violence of the floods, the gardens are totally deſtroyed, and when the hail melted, it carried off even the ſurface of the ground, and left ſuch a ſmell as even the very beaſts themſelves could not bear. In ſhort, nothing like it ever happened before in this part of the world.

A fire broke out at Lanſperg in Germany, which in three hours burnt down 255 houſes. 31ſt.

An odd wedding was celebrated laſt week in a village in Berkſhire: the bridegroom was 85 years of age, the bride 83, the father 91, and the two women who officiated as bride-maids each above 70; neither of theſe women had been ever married, though both of them had been mothers. Six grand-daughters of the bridegroom ſtrewed flowers before the company in their way to and from church, and after dinner four grandſons of the bride ſung a kind of epithalamium, which the clerk of the pariſh had written on the occaſion.

They write from Dublin, that there is now living, near Crumlin, one John Ryder, a Palatine, aged about 120; he ſerved under the duke of Wittemberg when Vienna was beſieged by the Turks in 1683, and retains all his ſenſes. Benefactions are collecting in that city for his ſupport.

Died.] Thurſday, at his houſe in Jermyn-ſtreet, count Delinſky, a Poliſh gentleman.

In Old-ſtreet, in the 106th year of his age, Solomon Humphries, formerly a gardener, but, having been blind upwards of ten years, was ſupported by the benevolence of the public.

In Ireland, a few days ago, near Drumcondra, Eſther Duggan, aged 119.

At his houſe near Riegate, Mr. James

James Crane, a wealthy farmer and grazier, who had left an eſtate to his brother, ſaid to be worth near 700l. a year, beſides a large ſum in the ſtocks. The brother has worked ſeveral years about town as a paviour's labourer.

At her lodgings at Hampſtead, in the 92d year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Whitehead, a maiden lady.

At Nether-Shuckburgh, in Warwickſhire, Elizabeth Wilcocks, an old maid; who for many years paſt has almoſt denied herſelf the common neceſſaries of life, ſo as to eat nothing but horſe-beans or a few curlings, no drink, and had hardly any cloaths or ſheets to lie in, although there have been ſince found in the houſe 12 pair of ſheets, with a large quantity of other linen. In a pickle-pot, in the clock-caſe, were found 80l. in gold, and 5l. in ſilver, and in a hole under the ſtairs, a tea-caniſter full of gold; in an old rat-trap a quantity of gold and ſilver; and in ſeveral other places were found ſecretly hid large quantities of gold, ſilver, and half-pence, to a very great amount. This miſerable wretch was poſſeſſed of a large eſtate in houſes and land, and has left all to a very diſtant relation.

At Bruſſels, Col. Macnamara, a native of Ireland, aged 102.

On Tueſday, in Long-Acre, one Mr. Philip M'Guire, aged 105.

Saturday, aged 95, at his houſe at Camberwell, Robert Blackſhaw, Eſq.

The 15th inſt. at Kilraick, near Nairn, in the 83d year of his age, Dr. John Roſe, formerly of Derry and of Dublin.

At the village of Chickley, in Berkſhire, one Elizabeth Stoneham, a poor woman, in the 113th year of her age.

JUNE.

1ſt. Came on before the right hon. lord Mansfield, at Guild-hall, London, a cauſe wherein a young lady was plaintiff, and the proprietors of the Worceſter ſtage-coach defendants, for the recovery of a trunk, containing goods to the value of 25l. loſt two years ago out of the ſaid coach; when a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with whole damages and coſts of ſuit.

Near 200 perſons aſſembled, with clubs and other offenſive weapons, at Boſton, in Lincolnſhire, and inſiſted that butchers meat ſhould be ſold at three pence a pound, which, for the ſake of peace, was complied with, and they all diſperſed quietly.

New-York, April 18. Mr. Daniel Jaqueri, who left Montreal the 25th of laſt month, informs us, that enſign Schloſher, who, it was ſuppoſed, had murdered his ſervant, was himſelf, with his ſervant, killed by a Paniſe Indian ſlave (whoſe dog Mr. Schloſher had ſhot ſome time before), who confeſſed the horrid deed, and diſcovered the place where he had hid Mr. Schloſher's body, which was taken up, carried to Montreal, and there interred near lieutenant De Meſtral, who died ſuddenly a few days before.

Letters from Bagdad, dated the 15th of January, adviſe, that the Engliſh ſquadron, which has been two years in the Tigris, in order to oblige the Arabian ſcheick Soliman to make reſtitution of the value of two rich Engliſh ſhips which he had taken, not being able to ſucceed, ſet ſail towards Bombay; and that the largeſt ſhip belonging to that ſquadron blew up off Bender-Abaſſy, and every ſoul on board periſhed.

Her

Her crew, it is ſaid, conſiſted of 450 men, beſides paſſengers.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm.

" It is known that Deſcartes died at Stockholm in the reign of Chriſtina; he was interred in the church of St. Oloff, and the grave was covered only with a ſtone, containing his name, the day of his birth, and that of his death. His body was ſome years afterwards carried into France; but the ſtone, and former place of burial, have ever ſince been objects of curioſity to foreigners. A reſolution having been taken to rebuild the church, the king laid the firſt ſtone of the new edifice on Tueſday laſt; and the ſame day the prince-royal ſignified his pleaſure, that an elegant monument ſhould be erected, at his royal highneſs's own expence, to the memory of the above-mentioned philoſopher."

2d. Both houſes of parliament met at Weſtminſter, and were further adjourned to Tueſday fortnight, 21ſt inſtant.

About ten o'clock in the morning, Mr. Oldham, of Higham, near Sheffield (a promiſing young gentleman of 24 years of age), was found moſt barbarouſly murdered, having his throat cut from ear to ear, in a wood adjoining to Mr. Nightingale's, near Matlock. He went from home the Friday before on buſineſs, taking with him 200l. in caſh, which the perpetrators of this inhuman murder, who have not ſince been heard of, are ſuppoſed to have carried off with them.

This morning, about five o'clock, two captains of colliers came on ſhore at King James's-ſtairs, Wapping, in order to procure boiled beef, &c. for their ſhips crews; but, as ſoon as they landed, they were attacked by forty or fifty coal-heavers, who beat them ſo cruelly that their lives are deſpaired of. Theſe fellows have a guard at every landing-place on the river, to prevent the coal-ſhips from having any ſupplies of proviſions, ſwearing they will ſtarve thoſe on board, and if they offer to come on ſhore, will murder every man of them they can catch. The inhabitants in the neighbourhood are under the moſt dreadful apprehenſions of being murdered, or of having their houſes ſet on fire.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, April 16.

" I muſt inform you of the melancholy accident that happened here the 11th inſtant in the evening. A fire broke out in the ſtable of one of the ſufferers in the late conflagation, in the upper town, and it being pretty cold, and the wind at N. W. the flames ſoon reached the adjoining houſes, and raged with incredible fury over that part of the town, till five the next morning; at which time it had conſumed ninety houſes, two churches, and a large charity-ſchool. The fire was ſo violent, that the poor people loſt almoſt all their effects; and what little was ſaved, was partly ſtolen from them. The number of poor is really great, the moſt part of the ſufferers are tradeſmen, and people that have been already burnt out in the laſt fire. Some people imagine that this misfortune is owing to the malice and careleſſneſs of an Indian ſervant-girl."

Yeſterday was paid into the hands of William Blunt, eſq. treaſurer of the city of London lying-in hoſpital for married women in Alderſgate-ſtreet, two thouſand pounds, being a legacy of the late Mr.

Mr. William Robinſon, of Friday-ſtreet.

4th. The North-Briton Extra, No. 4, was read in Weſtminſter-hall, introduced by the attorney-general; with an affidavit annexed, that it was bought publicly, when, among other things, it was pronounced to be the ſtandard of rebellion, &c.

Fine large mackarel were ſold in London at three-half-pence each. A premium ſet on foot by ſir S. T. Janſſen, chamberlain of London, for encouraging the mackarel-boats to bring their fiſh to market, has greatly contributed to reduce the price; and that reduction has had an effect upon the price of meat, which is likewiſe fallen a penny in the pound.

His majeſty's ſhip Superb arrived at Spithead from Gibraltar, but laſt from Corke, where ſhe had landed general Irwin's regiment, that had been abſent 12 years.

The coal-heavers and ſailors had a terrible battle, when many were wounded on both ſides. The coal-heavers are grown a terror to the whole neighbourhood of Stepney and Wapping, and commit the moſt ſhocking outrages.

This day his majeſty enters into the thirty-firſt year of his age; but, on account of the preſent mourning, his majeſty's birth-day will not be obſerved till Thurſday the 23d inſtant.

The right hon. lord viſcount Falmouth has preſented his majeſty with a ſet of fine long-tailed iron-greys, bred by his lordſhip in his park near Truro in Cornwall.

Tueſday the prince of Monaco embarked at Dover for Calais; and on Wedneſday the ducheſs of Northumberland landed at the ſame place from France.

The death of Mrs. Howard, wife of the hon. Charles Howard, heir, after the death of his father, to the dukedom of Norfolk, is peculiarly affecting. She was ſo far gone with child as to reckon the very day ſhe died; ſhe was in perfect health (her ſituation conſidered) till that very day, and was never known to have a fit previous to the fatal one which inſtantly deprived her of every ſenſe, and preſently after of life alſo. Dr. Hunter, ſir Richard Manningham, and other phyſicians were ſent for, but to no purpoſe; nor was ſhe opened, the infant having been, in the opinion of the faculty, dead before the mother was taken ill; and to that cauſe they attributed the death of this truly amiable young lady. What adds to the pungency of the ſorrow on this melancholy occaſion is, Mrs. Coppinger, Mrs. Howard's mother, was on the road from Ireland on a viſit, and arrived juſt to find her ill-fated daughter in her ſhroud.

Yeſterday the captain's guard in St. George's-fields, which for ſome time paſt has conſiſted firſt of 100 men, then of 50, was, by orders then iſſued out, reduced to 25 men; all things remaining very quiet.

6th. The princeſs Maria Chriſtina Joſepha Ferdinanda, fourth daughter of the duke of Savoy, died at Turin, of a putrid fever, in the night between the 19th and 20th of laſt month, at the age of ſeven years and a half, her royal highneſs being born the 21ſt of November, 1760. The king of Sardinia has ordered three months mourning.

They

They write from Sweden, that on the 23d of April, about nine in the morning, part of a mine fell in near Aſkerſund; by which accident, out of 16 people who were preſent, 12 were killed, and two were dangerouſly wounded.

7th. At a court of aldermen held this day, ſir James Langham, baronet, attended, and agreed to the payment of 6000 l. on his having a proper diſcharge, which was given; and the ſaid ſix thouſand pounds were accordingly paid into the chamber of London, in conformity to the will of ſir John Langham, baronet, deceaſed, who gives it in truſt to the lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London, towards raiſing a fund for the relief of poor diſtreſſed ſoldiers and ſeamen, and their families.

In the morning another great fray happened in Stepney-fields, between the coalheavers and ſailors, wherein ſeveral of the latter loſt their lives. The coal-heavers marched off in triumph, with colours flying, drums beating, &c. offering five guineas for a ſailor's head. The ſhips below bridge are obliged to keep conſtant watch, day and night, crying "all is well."

8th. This morning at eight o'clock, Mr. Wilkes was brought from the priſon of the king's-bench to the court. The judges came about nine. It had been mentioned the laſt term, that a new argument was deſired, and that new ground might be taken for the reverſal of the outlawry. At the opening of the court, Mr. Wilkes made a ſhort ſpeech, that he was perfectly ſatisfied with the ſtate of the argument, as it was left by ſerjeant Glynn; that he did not mean to quit the firm and ſolid ground on which it reſted, and was perſuaded, from the juſtice of the court, that his outlawry muſt be reverſed. The attorney general then in ſupport of the outlawry entered upon a very long argument, to which no one of Mr. Wilkes's counſel replied. The judges afterwards delivered their opinions very fully, and were unanimous, that the outlawry was illegal, and muſt be reverſed. Their lordſhips differed as to their reaſons; but all concurred in the reverſal, and the irregularity of the proceedings.

Lord Mansfield made a very long and elegant ſpeech on the ſubject of Mr. Wilkes's outlawry, and juſtification of his own conduct, which had been the cauſe of much popular abuſe being thrown out againſt his lordſhip.

The attorney general then demanded judgement on the two verdicts. Mr. Wilkes deſired to avail himſelf of ſeveral points in arreſt of judgement. He ſaid, that when he had the honour of appearing before that court on the 20th of April, he had ſtated the caſe of the records at lord Mansfield's own houſe; that his lordſhip had replied; but that, however, his lordſhip had delivered only his own opinion; and the opinion of one judge, however diſtinguiſhed for great ability, he apprehended, was not the judgement of the court; which he deſired, and ſubmitted to, and begged that his counſel might argue that and ſome other points of importance. Several things were afterwards mentioned by the attorney general, and by Mr. Wilkes's counſel. At laſt the

court fixed next Tuesday to debate, whether both verdicts ought not to be set aside on the objections as to the records having been altered, and that the informations were not filed by the proper officers, but by the solicitor general; so that it is possible, that Mr. Wilkes may be discharged, or receive judgement, on Tuesday next.

9th. The court of king's-bench ordered the rules to be made absolute against the original publisher of the North Briton Extraordinary, No. 4; and against another bookseller for having sold that paper. The rule against the original publisher of the North Briton, No. 50, was likewise ordered to be made absolute; and a new rule was made, for his shewing cause why an attachment should not issue against him for the publication of No. 51 of the said paper, which made its appearance on Wednesday.

The prince and princess of Orange went on Saturday last from Amsterdam to Utrecht by water, and from thence to Soesdyck, where their highnesses were in good health by the last accounts; and from thence they are to go to Loo, where the king of Prussia is to be on Monday next.

Warsaw, May 21. On the 13th instant a courier arrived with advice, that a large body of the confederates had been defeated near Constantinow, with the loss of eight hundred men, killed, wounded, or taken.

The Russians, who have been cantoned in the neighbourhood of this capital, are now marching towards Halicz, in order, it is said, to attack count Potoccki, whose division consists of 18,000 effective men, besides 9000 regular troops. The grenadiers, who formed the guard at prince Repnin's, have also left that station, and are replaced by a detachment of chaiseurs.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Toulouse, dated April 20, to his friend at Galway in Ireland.

"The most remarkable occurrence here, is the extraordinary case of a criminal under sentence of death, and who was to have been broke on the wheel the 2d current. The day before he was to have been executed, he fell into a profound sleep, and has lived since without any nourishment whatsoever. Several means have been used to awake him, even blisters, but to no purpose: he breathes easy and freely, and his limbs, especially from the middle upwards, are perfectly pliable. About four days ago he awoke, and continued so for an hour, or somewhat better; he walked a few steps, and the physicians ordered him some light nourishment; but before it could be got ready, he relapsed, and continues in the same state of insensibility. The physicians call it a cataleptic ailment, incurred through fear and horror of the execution he was to undergo, which however is only deferred till he discovers the sense of feeling."

The ship's company of the Dolphin man of war went to the queen's palace, in order to deliver a petition to his majesty to have their wages doubled, the same as was granted to the said ship's crew on their return from their first voyage round the world; but his majesty being gone to Richmond,

they

they were obliged to poſtpone the delivery of it till another opportunity.

11th. Was tried before the right hon. lord Mansfield, at Guild-hall, the maſter of a late lock-up-houſe in Chancery-lane, on an indictment, for a conſpiracy with a Middleſex juſtice (ſince deceaſed) to enveigle, kidnap, and carry out of this kingdom, ſeveral perſons. In the courſe of the evidence it appeared, that great cruelties had been committed on a man unjuſtly confined there, by beating him with the thick end of a horſe-whip, &c. and afterwards carrying him away, with many others, in the dead of the night, under a ſtrong guard, on board a ſhip lying below Graveſend; and on the cleareſt evidence he was found guilty. The whole of this iniquitous and illegal proceeding was firſt brought to light by the accident of one of thoſe poor unhappy wretches endeavouring to eſcape out of a garret window, and falling to the ground one evening, juſt as Mr. Gines was paſſing by, who with great public ſpirit has very laudably taken much pains to bring this affair to light, which was a ſcandal to humanity in a Chriſtian country.

In the morning, about half an hour paſt one, there broke out a terrible fire in an empty houſe, late inhabited by William Jones, upholſterer, deceaſed, near Broad-bridge, in Shadwell High-ſtreet, which burnt furiouſly, deſtroyed ſeven houſes, damaged ſeveral more, and threatened deſtruction to the whole neighbourhood, the flames having ſpread acroſs the ſtreet, and ſet fire to Dr. Martyn's, and two houſes adjoining eaſtward, which were ſaved by a great power of water, ſupplied chiefly by the Shadwell water-works, which, on this occaſion, ſent down 2500 tons of water, as appears by the meaſure of the fall of water in their reſervoir.

We are told from Vienna, that the emperor is greatly diſſatisfied with the condition wherein he has found the works and fortifications of moſt of the places in Hungary, notwithſtanding great ſums have been lately appropriated for the reparation of them. Several perſons who were charged with the direction of thoſe works it ſeems, are put under arreſt.

The queen of Naples, contrary to expectation, did ſtop at Rome on her journey, which is ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by a brief ſent by the pope to the grand duke of Tuſcany, wherein the pontiff exhorted him, "to engage her Sicilian majeſty not to give the enemies of the holy ſee ſuch triumph, as that the daughter and ſiſter of a catholic emperor paſſed near the capital of Chriſtendom without entering it, and without fulfilling the duty of viſiting the holy places, and particularly the church of St. Peter, the metropolitan church of the whole catholic world."

There came on lately to be heard, before the right hon. the lords of the privy-council, two appeals from Quebec, wherein lieut. col. Chriſtie was appellant, and Francis-Noble Knipe and John Le-Queſne, of Quebec, were reſpondents, in ſuits which had been brought by the reſpondents againſt the appellant, for impreſſing labourers and artificers into his majeſty's ſervice during the

war with France and the Indians; when the judgements that had been given at Quebec againſt the appellant were reverſed, and both actions diſmiſſed.

13th. On Thurſday laſt, No. 51 of the North-Briton was read by Mr. Barlow, clerk of the crown-office, in the court of king's-bench; when Mr. De Grey, his majeſty's attorney-general, moved the court for a rule, to ſhew cauſe why an attachment ſhould not iſſue againſt Mr. Bingley, for publiſhing the ſaid paper; which was allowed. On Friday the rule granted againſt him for the publication of No. 50 was made abſolute; and on Saturday the rule againſt No. 51 was alſo made abſolute; and the attachment iſſued accordingly. It having been confidently reported, on Friday and Saturday morning, that Mr. Bingley had abſconded—to ſhew the public the contrary, as ſoon as he was informed the ſecond rule was made abſolute, he ſent to Mr. Francis, ſolicitor of the treaſury, and to ſeveral of the ſheriffs officers, to come and ſerve it upon him, which was done about ſix o'clock on Saturday evening. He was conveyed in a coach to Mr. Phillips's lock-up-houſe, the Py'd Bull, in Gray's-inn-lane, where he remained that night; and Sunday in the evening was removed to Newgate, having refuſed to put in bail on the proceedings by attachment.

The inſolencies of the coal-heavers arrived to ſuch a height, that the military was called in to the aſſiſtance of the civil power, and an engagement enſued, wherein ſeveral were hurt on both ſides; 20 of the deſperadoes however have been apprehended, and purſuit made after many more. The gaols are full of thoſe fellows, who would neither work nor let others work, ſo that the buſineſs on the river has been greatly obſtructed.

Extract of a letter from Dominica, dated April 19, 1768.

"I am ſorry to inform you of a very diſagreeable event which lately happened here. Walter Pringle, eſq. who was the preſident of the iſland, Mr. Robinſon the ſecretary, the collector of the iſland, colonel Perry, capt. Stuart, and captain-lieutenant Pigot, of the 82d regiment, and ſome more Engliſh gentlemen, having been to dine, on Saturday, April the 9th, in the country, with a French family, in company with captain Hollwell, of his majeſty's ſhip Phœnix, went on board the Phœnix very late in the afternoon, in the captain's barge, and were to return in the cuſtom-houſe-boat. Having ſtaid but a ſhort time on board, they were returning in the boat, when ſome of the gentlemen obſerving ſhe made much water, enquired of the ſailors whether there was any danger, and were anſwered, the boat would carry them very ſafe aſhore. The water, however, came into the boat ſo very faſt, that they were obliged to throw it out with their hats; but as the water came in ſuch abundance, they found they could not empty the boat; this therefore induced moſt of the gentlemen who could ſwim to quit the boat, and endeavour to get on ſhore, though they were a conſiderable diſtance off. Colonel Perry, as he could not ſwim, determined to continue in the boat, when the water was almoſt up to his armpits.

pits. Capt. Holwell ſent out his little boat after them, which got up to them at the very inſtant they were periſhing, and afforded a kind relief to them all, except to Mr. Pringle, Mr. Robinſon, and a white ſailor, who were drowned. Had the night not been ſo dark, all of them would have been probably ſaved. Capt. Stuart, we believe, was ſwimming in the water for three-quarters of an hour, and having all his cloaths on, was almoſt ſpent when he was taken up. We are very happy with our narrow eſcape, but lament the loſs of our friends on this occaſion."

15th. About half paſt eight o'clock in the morning Mr. Wilkes arrived at the court of king's-bench, Weſtminſter-hall, and about half an hour after that time the judges came into court; when the arguments on the arreſt of judgement were entered on, by Mr. Attorney-general, Mr. Thurloe, and ſir Fletcher Norton, on behalf of the crown; and by Mr. ſerjeant Glynn, Mr. Recorder of London, and Mr. Davenport, on the part of the defendant. Mr. ſerjeant Glynn entered further than he had before done on the impropriety of the information being filed by the ſolicitor-general; but the court were ſo clearly of opinion, the buſineſs of the attorney-general (in caſe of there being a vacancy in that office) muſt neceſſarily devolve on the ſolicitor-general, that it was judged needleſs to ſay more on that head. The whole that Mr. Wilkes then had to avail himſelf of was, the alteration of the record; which having been very learnedly and elaborately canvaſſed, the court declared themſelves fully of opinion, that the alteration of the record at the judge's chambers was what they had an indiſpenſable right to in the courſe of practice. After this, the informations againſt Mr. Wilkes were read; and lord Mansfield ſtated to the court the evidence as it ſtood on the former trial; when Mr. Attorney general and ſir Fletcher Norton gave their opinions in aggravation of the caſe, and Mr. ſerjeant Glynn anſwered in extenuation. Mr. Wilkes then deſired that judgement might be paſſed; but was told, that the court having heard the opinion of counſel on both ſides, and ſome material objections having been offered, it was neceſſary to take theſe into conſideration; but was aſſured that, though no day could then be fixed for that purpoſe, no time ſhould be delayed to bring it to an iſſue.

Among other proceedings, Mr. ſerjeant Glynn took notice, that as a "writ of error" was intended to be brought before a higher court of juſtice, before the houſe of lords, he deſired that the caſe of the "alteration of the records," under ſuch peculiar circumſtances, might be ſtated on the back of the record, to be tranſmitted to the lords; otherwiſe that important point could not come before the houſe. This was abſolutely refuſed by the court. He concluded, by intreating their lordſhips, for the ſake of the ſafety of every ſubject of this nation, to fix ſome limits to the diſcretionary power of altering records; that counſel may know for the future when they can be certain of the cauſe they are to plead; and that the

subject may not be liable to ruin at the discretion of a judge.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated June 10.

"On Saturday morning last four people were found dead, viz. an elderly woman, two young women, and a boy about 16 or 17 years of age, in a cellar in Stanley-street in this town; a cat and dog were in the same place; the cat was dead, but the dog on being brought out into the street recovered. The circumstances of this shocking affair, as appeared to the jury on the coroner's inquest, were as follows: the cellar is situated to the front of the street, about four feet below it; has no opening but to the street; adjoining to it is another cellar, used by the inhabitants of the house above as a beer cellar; this has an opening on the back side of the house to the yard: in this yard is a lime-kiln, about a dozen yards from the house, which was then burning. It was believed by the jury that the sulphur from the lime kiln had been driven by the wind into the beer-cellar, and from thence through the spaces between the joists at top of the partition wall into that where these unfortunate people lay, which was the occasion of their death."

By letters from different parts, it appears, that the thunder and hail storms of last week were felt, more or less, throughout the kingdom; and that great damages have been sustained from them. They also reached the continent, and the island of Guernsey, where considerable damage was done.

They write from Warsaw, that an officer of Houlans, who commanded an hundred men in quarters at Kakroczim, has been grievously insulted by a Russian officer, who, arriving there with a detachment of 300 men, insisted on the Houlans yielding up their lodgings to them. The injured officer, in revenge, made his men mount their horses, exhorted them to second him, and they all, sword in hand, fell upon the Russians, and cut them to pieces. Upwards of twenty waggons, laden with the wounded, have been brought hither; amongst them is the officer who commanded them. The Houlans, who were in the king's pay, have been disbanded.

In the affair which happened lately at Lublin in Poland, more than 100 houses were set on fire, and consumed by the cannon of the Russians.

A letter from Paris says, "There is no doubt of the king's having resolved to take possession of the city of Avignon and its dependencies; and it is the marquis de Rochechouart who is to have the charge of this expedition, with a corps of troops which he is going immediately to put himself at the head of in Provence."

Letters from Rome say, that, upon the pope's refusal to withdraw the brief against the duke of Parma, the ministers of France and Spain said, "Your holiness must not then be surprized, if you should hear the news of Avignon and Roncigione being taken."

Letters from Tobago, dated in March last, take notice of a discovery made there of the nutmeg tree, which grows in abundance in many parts of that island. The trees were loaded with fruit when those letters were written; but they

they had not yet come to maturity: however, in examining ſome of them, there could be no doubt but they were a ſpecies of, if not the real, nutmeg. Theſe letters ſpeak alſo highly in praiſe of the ſoil of that iſland, and of its flouriſhing ſtate, for the ſhort time ſince the ſettlement began, and ſay that there are already near forty plantations in great forwardneſs.

17th. The lord chancellor, aſſiſted by the maſter of the rolls and the chief juſtice of the court of common pleas, gave judgement in the court of chancery on the will of Sir George Downing, and unanimouſly confirmed the ſame in favour of founding a new college in the univerſity of Cambridge, by the name of Downing college, for which purpoſe he left an eſtate of 4000 l. per annum.

18th. In the morning, about a quarter before nine, Mr. Wilkes came into the court of king's bench; and ſoon after, the court being ſat, Mr. juſtice Yates, after enlarging on the malignant nature and dangerous tendency of the two publications of which Mr. Wilkes had been convicted, proceeded to pronounce the judgment of the court: That, for the republication of the North Briton, N° 45, in volumes (of which two thouſand copies had been printed for public ſale), he ſhould pay a fine of five hundred pounds, and be impriſoned ten calendar months: and for publiſhing the Eſſay on woman (of which only twelve copies were printed for the private uſe of ſo many particular friends), that he ſhould pay likewiſe a fine of five hundred pounds, and be impriſoned twelve calendar months, to be computed from the expiration of the term of the former impriſonment: and that he afterwards find ſecurity for his good behaviour for ſeven years, himſelf to be bound in the ſum of a thouſand pounds, and two ſureties in five hundred pounds each. — A writ of error returnable before the houſe of lords was afterwards moved for, in order to reverſe the judgement, on account of the alteration of the record; and the court recommended to the attorney general to grant it on the firſt application.

In an addreſs to the freeholders of Middleſex publiſhed ſince the reverſal of the outlawry, Mr. Wilkes makes this remarkable declaration. "In the whole progreſs of miniſterial vengeance againſt me for ſeveral years, I have ſhewn to the conviction of all mankind, that my enemies have trampled on the laws, and been actuated by the ſpirit of tyranny and arbitrary power. The general warrant, under which I was firſt apprehended, has been judged illegal. The ſeizure of my papers was condemned judicially. The outlawry, ſo long the topic of virulent abuſe, is at laſt declared to have been contrary to law; and, on the ground firſt taken by my learned counſel, Mr. ſerjeant Glynn, is formally reverſed." This it is thought neceſſary to inſert, as it has been ſaid in all the papers, that the error on which the outlawry was reverſed was diſcovered by Mr. Wilkes's enemies.

By his majeſty's ſhip Dolphin, newly arrived from a voyage round the world, we hear that they have diſcovered a new iſland in the South ſeas, large, fertile, and ex-

tremely populous. The Dolphin came to an anchor in a safe, spacious, and commodious harbour, where she lay about six weeks. From the behaviour of the inhabitants, they had reason to believe she was the first and only ship they had ever seen.

The first day they came along side with a number of canoes, in order to take possession of her; there were two divisions, one filled with men, and the other with women; these last endeavoured to engage the attention of our sailors, by exposing their beauties to their view, whilst the men from the canoes threw great quantities of stones, by which several seamen were hurt; however, as they had no kind of weapons, they were soon beat off, and a few vollies of small arms obliged them to retire in great confusion.

The day following, a party well armed was sent on shore with the watering casks, and our people at the top mast head discovered, by the help of their glasses, prodigious numbers of the natives flocking from all parts towards the watering place, in order to surround the party; upon which a signal was made for them to come on board and leave the watering casks. This was no sooner done, than the Dolphin was attacked by greater numbers than the day preceding, which obliged them to have recourse to the disagreeable necessity of firing some of their great guns at them, charged with grape-shot; and some guns with ball were also fired up the country, which knocked down some of their houses, felled several trees, &c. and struck them with such awe that they now looked on our people as more than human, since their houses could not shelter them, nor distance take them out of the reach of our shot.

They immediately shewed the greatest desire of being at peace with us, and did not seem to resent the killing a number of their people, as they now appeared to be sensible that we had only made use of those dreadful engines against them, when their rashness had forced us to it.

We took possession of the island in his majesty's name, and called it King George's island. It lies in about twenty degrees southern latitude.—During the remainder of our stay, we continued to trade with the natives in the most amicable manner; giving them nails, buttons, beads, and trinkets, in exchange for fresh provisions, which we were greatly in want of.

The natives are in general taller and stouter made than our people, and are mostly of a copper colour, with black hair; others are fairer, especially the women, some of whom were observed to be red-haired.—It does not appear that they know the use of any one metal whatever.—When the grape shot came among them, they dived after it, and brought up the pieces of lead. They swim like fish, and can remain a long time under water.—They were cloathed with a kind of stuff made of the bark of trees, some red, some yellow; its texture resembles that of coarse thick paper, and cannot resist wet. Besides the large island there are several lesser ones, which have been named Charlotte island, Glouceſter island, Boscawen island, Keppel island, Wallace island, &c.

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The method made uſe of by the inhabitants for dreſſing their animal food, is by digging a hole in the ground, into which they put ſuch a quantity of ſtones as will cover the bottom; upon theſe ſtones they kindle a fire, which they extinguiſh as ſoon as they imagine the ſtones are ſufficiently heated. After ſweeping away the aſhes, they place the meat, of whatever kind, whether pork, fowls, or fiſh, thereon (which are all the ſpecies they have) on which they very carefully place ſome broad leaves, and thereon the earth which they dug out of the hole. They are ſaid to be excellent cooks, and very cleanly; and that this method of dreſſing their food proved very palatable and agreeable to our countrymen: and we are aſſured, that they ſometimes dreſſed the whole carcaſe of a hog in this manner.

We are further informed, that captain Wallace tried to perſuade ſome of the natives to come along with him, but that they refuſed to leave their friends and country. They were very ſorry to loſe the company of our people; and when the ſhip ſet ſail, they tried to ſtop her courſe with their canoes.

That this iſland is about fifteen hundred leagues to the weſtward and to leeward of the coaſt of Peru, and about five and thirty leagues in circumference; that its principal and almoſt ſole national advantage is, its ſituation for exploring the *terra incognita* of the ſouthern hemiſphere.

20th. During the courſe of laſt week, John Duggan, Hugh Henley, Thomas Kearnon, and Thomas Davis, coalheavers, were committed to Newgate by ſir John Fielding, for being concerned in the wilful murder of John Beattie, a mariner, belonging to the Free-love, of Whitby; John Grainger, Richard Cornwall, and David Clary, coalheavers, for wilfully and maliciouſly ſhooting at John Green, in his dwelling houſe at Shadwell; Matthew Burn and Patrick Lynch, for being concerned with divers others, in riotouſly and tumultuouſly aſſembling with cutlaſſes, &c. and beginning to demoliſh and pull down the dwelling houſe of James Marſden, victualler, at Ratcliffe-highway: ſome others have been committed for mixing in theſe riots, and going about armed; and a great number of others who have been taken up have been diſcharged. There has been no other information of murder at ſir John Fielding's office, but that of the aforeſaid John Beattie; ſo that the account of numbers of ſoldiers, and other perſons, being murdered, is without the leaſt foundation. And Friday laſt a number of the principal coalheavers, who have been employed in that buſineſs from thirty years down to twelve, came to ſir John Fielding, and ſtated the grievances they had ſuffered on account of the undertakers, and agreed to go to work on reaſonable terms; when a worthy merchant, concerned in the ſhipping that brings coals to London, obligingly undertook to ſpeak to the maſters of the ſhips to relieve them from theſe their grievances, by cauſing their money to be immediately paid them for their labour without deductions; which he has in part accompliſhed, many gangs having already been to work; but ſome prejudices ſtill

ſubſiſting

ſubſiſting between the ſeamen and the Iriſh coalheavers (which it is to be hoped will ſubſide in a few days) prevents, for the preſent, perfect peace amongſt them: but it will be difficult to find men ſo adapted, from ſtrength, &c. to execute this laborious taſk of coal-heaving, as the Iriſh are; and as they now ſee the danger of even going armed, it is to be hoped that peace and induſtry will ſupply the place of tumult, reſentment, and miſchief.

The court of common pleas was moved, that as Mr. Wilkes's outlawry was now reverſed, he might be at liberty to withdraw his demurrer to lord Hallifax's plea and reply; but the court were of opinion, that it was proper to give a term's notice of this motion, and Mr. Wilkes's attorney has given notice accordingly. The ſame day Mr. ſerjeant Nares moved for an attachment againſt the printer of a daily paper, for publiſhing Mr. Wilkes's addreſs to the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Middleſex, as he apprehended that the ſame tended to inflame the jury of the county, before whom the cauſe was to be tried. The court aſked him, whether he made that motion on behalf of the attorney general? which he averring, the addreſs was read, but the court refuſed the attachment.

The following extraordinary affair happened at Dover: a highwayman, who had robbed a gentleman near Waldeſhare, was apprehended the next day at the Silver lion in that town; he was ſeized on ſuddenly by four perſons, who pretended to drink and converſe with him, and an unloaded and one loaded piſtol were found in his coat pockets; he was immediately ſtripped, and a poinard was found concealed in his breaſt, under his ſhirt, with which he intended to have deſtroyed ſome of his guards. The money, &c. that he had taken from Mr. Harriotſon was in his waiſtcoat pocket, with three bank notes of 20 l. each, forty guineas in caſh, and ſeveral trinkets; and in a pocket-book was found a letter directed to a perſon in London, on ſome affair of buſineſs.

Being carried before a juſtice of the peace, he made a ready confeſſion of ſeveral robberies which he had committed from the month of December laſt, acknowledged his name to be James Frederick Hellick, a native of Frankfort in Germany, and appeared to be very penitent.

The juſtice committed him to the caſtle, till a convenient opportunity offered of conveying him to the county gaol at Maidſtone; and five conſtables were diſpatched with him; he converſed very calmly and ſenſibly as they aſcended the hill, remarked the immenſe height of the cliff, and begged permiſſion to examine the ſamphire gatherers a few moments; theſe men had actually left work, and their ropes remained firmly fixed to poſts at the top of the cliff, and reached the ſhore; on a ſudden, he pretended to ſee a ſurprizing appearance at the oppoſite ſide of the hill; the conſtables turned their heads at his exclamation to the ſide pointed at, and at that inſtant he graſped a rope, and deſcended with eaſe to the ſhore before they ſaw him; as they could not poſſibly return to town, and commence their purſuit in

in less than an hour, the robber has not been seen since. Descriptions of his person, as before, are affixed at Deal, Sandwich, &c. and a considerable reward is offered for apprehending him.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated April 22.

"The island of Montserrat has been in the utmost consternation, having been threatened with a very dangerous insurrection of the negroes, which was, however, happily prevented by the hand of Providence; and, it is hoped, is now entirely crushed. Upon the first notice of it, admiral Pye sent down two of his majesty's ships, and the president of St. Christopher's ordered a detachment of 50 men from the 68th regiment.

"The plot was to have been carried into execution upon St. Patrick's day, which the principal white inhabitants, chiefly Irish, usually assembled together to commemorate. Those negroes that attended within doors were to have secured the swords of the gentlemen, and, upon a signal given, those that were without were to fire into the room, and put every man to death, as he endeavoured to make his escape. The savages had cast lots for the ladies, whom they intended to carry to Porto Rico, in the ships which then lay in the harbour; and they were to have been secured upon the same signal. The conspiracy was discovered but a few days before it was to have been carried into execution, by a woman who overheard two of the conspirators disputing about the disposition of their arms. Five of these wretches have been already executed; and many more must suffer the same fate."

Extract of a letter from Warsaw.

"On the 2d instant, as the baggage of general Soltikow was returning to Russia, a party of Polish peasants met it at Radzomin, about eight miles from hence, beat the escorte, and seized the baggage. As they were celebrating the feast of the holy sacrament there that day, and the Poles were moreover greatly pleased with their plunder, they got so much liquor, that the Russians, who were not above a league off, hearing the disorder they were in, returned, bound them hands and feet, and recovered the baggage they had lost."

They write from Genoa, the 28th ult. that a courier arrived that day from Paris, with the ratification of the treaty concluded between France and that republic.

The republic of Genoa has sent three deputies to Bastia, to deliver the city, and whatever else the Genoese possess in Corsica, into the hands of the French commandant.

Stockholm, June 3. The king of Sweden was in danger of being killed by a fall, last Tuesday. His majesty, driving the queen and the princess Sophia Albertina, in a four-wheeled chaise, a sudden jolt threw him out of the box; and not being able to disengage himself entirely, he was dragged about twenty yards before the servant behind could get forward to stop the horses. His majesty received some bruises; but being blooded immediately, there is reason to hope this accident will have no ill consequences.

Last night, about ten o'clock, her most christian majesty departed this life. The king went immediately to Marli. It is expected the court will soon go to

25th.

to Compeigne for the ſummer ſeaſon.

Maria Leſzinki, late queen of France, and only daughter to the late king Staniſlaus of Poland, and duke of Lorrain, was born June 23, 1703, and married Sept. 5, 1725, to Lewis XV. the preſent king of France, by whom ſhe had iſſue, 1. Louis, late dauphin of France, born Sept. 4, 1729; 2. Mary Adelaide, madame of France, born March 23, 1732; 3. Victoria Louiſa Maria Thereſa, born May 11, 1733; 4. Sophia Philippina Elizabeth Juſtina, born July 27, 1734; and 5. Louiſa Maria, born July 15, 1737. The late queen of France's character, from the Paris Gazette:

"The moſt eminent virtue, a conſtant and ſolid piety, directed all the actions of her life; her attachment and reſpect for the king; her tenderneſs to her children; her kindneſs to all who had the honour to ſerve or approach her; her zeal for religion; her inexhauſtible charity; all concur to render her loſs for ever ſenſible, and her memory ever dear, to the king, the royal family, the whole nation! Poland, who ſaw her birth, will participate the lively and juſt regret of France, where ſhe reigned a long ſucceſſion of years. The reſignation ſhe ſhewed to the decrees of Providence, during the courſe of a long illneſs under which ſhe fell, continued to the laſt moment of her life."

The queen has deſired, in her will, that the funeral may be performed with as little ceremony as poſſible; and that her heart may be carried to the burying place of the king and queen of Poland, her father and mother.

Liſbon, June 11. The 6th inſt. being his moſt Faithful majeſty's birth-day, who then completed the 54th year of his age, was celebrated with all demonſtrations of joy. The court was very numerous and brilliant at the palace of Ajuda on that occaſion; and don Lewis da Cunha, ſecretary of ſtate, gave a very ſplendid entertainment to many of the nobility, and to the miniſters of the foreign princes reſiding here.

On the 9th, near half an hour paſt two o'clock in the afternoon, a very ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt in this city, which created ſuch an alarm, that many people ran out of their houſes into the ſtreets; but it has done no damage.

They write from Cambridge, that on Tueſday laſt an elegant Latin letter, drawn up by the orator, was ſent, by order of the ſenate, to the hon. Mr. Charles Yorke, to thank him for his great important ſervices to the univerſity; particularly in having formerly pleaded our cauſe ſo ſucceſsfully, as to eſtabliſh our privilege of printing books in law, and all other faculties; and having juſt now proved an effectual advocate for us in the great Downing cauſe, whereby an eſtate of 4000l. a year is ſecured to the univerſity, for building and endowing a new college; and for the many other ſignal proofs he has frequently given of his zeal and attachment to the intereſt of that univerſity.

29th. Mary Hindes, for the wilful murder of a child of three years old, by drowning it in St. James's park, was executed at T burn.

During the courſe of the preſent month, conſiderable damage has been done by thunder and lightning, in different parts of the kingdom.

dom. The fruits of the earth have ſuffered prodigiouſly, both in the field and in gardens: the hops, in many places, have been blaſted; the apple-trees damaged; and even the clover-graſs blighted. The rains have likewiſe ſwelled the rivers in many places; the meadows have been overflowed, and the graſs ſpoiled; but, what is ſtill of worſe conſequence, the forward wheat, it is feared, has ſuffered conſiderably, not only by being laid, but by the fatal misfortune that has attended it for two years paſt, by waſhing of the flower, or what the naturaliſts call the farina, by which it is impregnated, and without which the ear, though fair to the eye, is only an empty huſk. What is remarkable, the cherries on the trees, that were advanced to plumpneſs, inſtead of ripening, have become ſickly and withered off; in ſhort, the ſeaſon ſeems critical, and the ſhew for plenty not yet to be relied upon.

Letters from Amberg, in Bavaria, dated June 3, mention, that on the 21ſt of the preceding month, a girl of thirteen years of age was beheaded for the murder of two children, one four, the other ſix years of age, and for committing divers thefts. The electoral council of Munich enjoined, that all the children from the ſchools at Amberg ſhould be conducted near to the place of execution, to take warning by this example of ſeverity.

A letter from Naples, dated the 31ſt of May, ſays, "Every body praiſes the affability of the queen; and the ladies of honour, eſpecially, do not fall ſhort in the encomiums on her majeſty's condeſcenſion, who, far from ſubjecting them, according to cuſtom, to ſtand in her preſence, permits them to ſit down, and diſpenſes them from the trouble of dreſſing her with their own hands."

On Saturday laſt, his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland went to Woolwich, in his uniform, as midſhipman, and was entered on board the Venus frigate of thirty-ſix guns. His royal highneſs was attended by captain Barrington, who commands the Venus; and we hear ſhe is deſtined for the Mediterranean, from whence ſhe will return about Chriſtmas next.

A few days ago, a young clergyman, who had miſſed of the preferment that he expected in the church, enliſted as a ſoldier in one of the regiments of foot-guards.

They write from Rome, that 24 perſons croſſing the Tiber there, in order to wait the arrival of the queen of Naples, the boat, in which they were, ſunk, and eighteen of them were drowned.

There is now living in the Golden Vale, near Kilkenny, in Ireland, one Mr. Butler, related to the Ormond family, aged 132, who walks well, and mounts his horſe with great agility. He has a ſon now living, who was born when his father was exactly 72 years of age.

They write from Cork, that a poor woman, wife of one Daly, a comber and weaver, was brought to bed of a ſon, yeſterday of another, and this day of a daughter; who, with the mother, are likely to do well. It is remarkable, that this woman was laſt year delivered of the ſame number; and within three years has had eight children.

On Wedneſday laſt, the widow Harris, of Hill farm, in Berkſhire, who is near 90, and has been blind theſe ten years, was married to her plough-

ploughman, a ſtout young fellow of twenty.

Died.] At her lodgings on Tower-hill, Mrs. Eſther Claridge, a maiden lady, who had never been out of her chamber for thirty years. A diſappointment in love was the firſt occaſion of her recluſe life.

At his lodgings at Iſlington, aged upwards of 90, Jonathan Weatherley, Eſq; formerly a merchant of this city.

At his lodgings in Bedford-row, aged 95, Paul Lampre, Eſq.

In the 78th year of his age, Richard Aſhby, Eſq; timber-merchant in Oxford-road, who has left a great fortune behind him.

Mr. Richard Wallace, aged 84, many years a hat-manufacturer in Southwark.

Aged 90, at his houſe near Dulwich, Henry Marſhall, Eſq; late a dry-ſalter, in the Borough.

Of a canine madneſs, Mr. Jacob Parrot, glaſs-poliſher in Holbourn. About 18 months ago, he was bit by a dog, in Chelſea fields; but, though adviſed, took little care of the wound; and a few days ago he was ſeized with the hydrophobia, which ſoon carried him off in great agonies.

At his houſe, near Hatfield, aged 82, William Selwin, Eſq; who was formerly a candidate for the place of chamberlain of the city of London, in competition with ſir John Boſworth; but the latter being choſen by a very ſmall majority, Mr. Selwin was ſoon after appointed receiver of the land-tax for this city.

At Weſtbury-green, in Eſſex, farmer John Pearce, in the 103d year of his age.

Lately, in the iſle of Wight, aged 95, Joſeph Lowndes, Eſq; many years a contractor to ſerve the navy with pork.

At Hoxton, aged 90, the rev. Mr. Samuel Fancourt, a diſſenting miniſter.

Near Tuam, in Ireland, Catharine Noon, otherwiſe Mooney, aged 136 years. Her huſband, who died but a few years ſince, had lived to the age of 128 years, leaving a numerous iſſue.

JULY.

1ſt. The lightning, for many miles round London, was very dreadful; but the thunder was not ſo loud or terrible as it hath frequently been heard on occaſions leſs awful. One or two perſons, on the roads leading to London, were ſtruck dead: but the effects, in general, were much leſs fatal than from the appearance there was reaſon to expect.

An order of council was this day publiſhed, forbidding the governor of Nova Scotia from paſſing any grants for lands in his majeſty's iſland of St. John, unleſs his majeſty's order of council, directing the ſame, ſhall be produced to him, on or before the 1ſt day of May, 1769. A number of noblemen and gentlemen are to have townſhips in this iſland, there being the greateſt probability of its becoming a flouriſhing ſettlement.

Thurſday came on, before lord chief-juſtice Wilmot, in the court of common pleas, at Guild-hall, a trial, wherein a baker was plaintiff, and a pawnbroker defendant. The action was brought for defamatory words, the defendant telling the plaintiff ſeveral times, at a public houſe, that he was an old ſ——e. The jury, without

without going out of court, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with 100l. damages.

2d. In the great ſtorm, laſt night, a leaden ſtatue, in the garden of a gentleman at Camberwell, was melted by lightning, and reduced to a heap of droſs.

The water of the river Thames was ſo much driven out of its uſual channel, above bridge, as is not remembered by the oldeſt man living; one half of the bed of the river remaining uncovered with water two tides.

The king of Denmark arrived at Utrecht, in the night between Monday and Tueſday laſt. His majeſty declined the honours offered him, and the deputation of the ſtates of that province, which waited on him on Tueſday morning; but was pleaſed to receive the gentlemen who compoſed it on the footing of a private viſit, and to admit them to the honour of dining with him. His majeſty went on Wedneſday to Amſterdam, by water; and has ſignified his intention of going to the Hague on the 4th inſtant. Baron de Chouſſes has notified to the miniſters of the States, his majeſty's earneſt deſire to remain incognito, and to be treated as a private gentleman.

4th. At the ſeſſions of the peace, at Guildhall, a woman was tried for aſſaulting Mr. Emmerton, conſtable of St. Bride's pariſh. He had taken her into cuſtody for bawling "Wilkes and Liberry," when, for his folly, ſhe ſaid ſhe would take the liberty to break his head; which ſhe accordingly did. The jury found her guilty, and the court fined her one ſhilling.

The miniſters of Vienna, France, Spain, Naples, and Liſbon, at the court of Rome, having complained to the pope of the brief lately iſſued out againſt the infant duke of Parma, and even enforced their complaints with threats, if a revocation of that brief was not complied with; his holineſs replied, that what he had done was in diſcharge of a good conſcience, and in conformity to the oath he had taken to defend the rights of the holy church; that, as he was upon the verge of life, he hoped to appear before the Almighty's tribunal, not as a perjured, but a righteous ſovereign; that no earthly conſiderations, not even the ſhedding of his blood, ſhould pervert him from his duty; and that he had taken his reſolution, and was prepared againſt the worſt. To put the firmneſs of his holineſs, however, to the trial, the French have taken poſſeſſion of Avignon, on one ſide, and the court of Naples of Benevento, on the other; and, to accommodate the difference between the contending parties, his Sardinian majeſty has offered his mediation.

Laſt Wedneſday, a noble lady ſent 1000l. to Draper's-hall, by an alderman of this city, for the benefit of the Magdalen charity.

They write from the frontiers of Poland, that the Ruſſian troops ſeem at length to carry all before them. The confederates have loſt near 4000 men by the taking of Bar. Upwards of 2000 have undergone the ſame fate, by attempting to relieve the town of Brzedeyckzew. Sixty-nine cannons, 10 mortars, and ſix ſtandards, are the trophies of the victors.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated June 6.

"Our friends the Moors are fully determined to enhance the duties on all proviſions exported for this garriſon, and are getting ready all

all their cruizers to watch the coaſt where they apprehend any trade has been carried on; and have aſſured the governor that they will ſeize upon all ſuch veſſels and people as may be met with on the coaſt, eaſtward of Tetuan, as far as the Algerine dominions."

7th. The grand jury of the county of Middleſex found a bill for wilful murder againſt Samuel Gillam, Eſq; one of the juſtices who gave order to the third regiment of guards to fire on the rioters, on the 10th of May, in St. George's Fields.

The ballot ended at the Eaſt-India-houſe, on the following queſtion, "That orders be forthwith ſent to the governor and council of Bengal, for the immediate payment, out of the revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, of what remains unpaid of the reſtitution-money of Meer Jaffier, to the ſeveral perſons to whom it is due, according to their claims, as admitted by the committee formerly appointed for that purpoſe, whether ſuch claims are found to ariſe from loſſes in trade, of ſalt, beetle-nut, or tobacco; or not." When the numbers were: for the queſtion 115; againſt it, 223.

Orders were iſſued for a court-mourning for the late queen of France, to commence on the 10th and end on the 21ſt.

They write from Dublin, that it is computed that the expences of electing members for the enſuing parliament will amount to more than five hundred thouſand pounds.

8th. Seven priſoners were capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, viz. John Grainger, Daniel Clarke, alias Clarie, Richard Cornwall, Patrick Lynch, Thomas Murray, Peter Flaharty, and Nicholas M'Cabe, ſeven of the coal-heavers, on an indictment for feloniouſly, wilfully, and maliciouſly ſhooting at Mr. Green, the maſter of the Rround-about-tavern, in Shadwell. —The trial laſted from nine in the morning till paſt four in the afternoon.

The corporation of Ayleſbury have erected a flag upon the town-hall, with an inſcription of "Wilkes and liberty" in gold letters.

The prince and princeſs of Orange went on Saturday laſt from Amſterdam to Utrecht by water, and from thence to Soeſdyck, where their highneſſes were in good health by the laſt accounts; and from thence they are to go to Loo, where the king of Pruſſia is to be on Monday next.

The States-general have ſent a deputation, which ſet out this morning, to compliment his Pruſſian majeſty at Weſel.

The late queen of France was poſſeſſed of a real eſtate of 170,000 livres a year, beſides annuities to the amount of 200,000. Her majeſty has expreſsly named in her will all the perſons belonging to her houſehold, to whom ſhe has left legacies; and among other bequeſts has given an annuity of 3000 livres to M. de la Sone, her phyſician. She has alſo left a penſion of two thouſand crowns to her confeſſor; and has aſſigned a part of her annuity, which the king permitted her to diſpoſe of, for finiſhing the edifice deſtined for the Carmelites of Compeigne, who, agreeably to her intention, are to be removed to Verſailles.

9th. On ſhutting up the play-houſe in Covent-Garden at the end of the ſeaſon, admiſſion into the theatre having been denied to Meſſ. H— and R— through any other paſſage

paſſage but Mr. Powell's houſe, thoſe gentlemen, at the head of a large poſſe on the 17th of laſt month, made a forcible entry, by breaking open a window near the play-houſe door in Hart-ſtreet; after which they expelled by violence, Mr. Sargeant, the houſe-keeper, all his family, and others; but the acting managers, not being inclined to ſubmit to the arbitrary proceedings of their colleagues, immediately applied for redreſs, where redreſs was effectually to be had, and this day they were formally expelled by virtue of a warrant from under the hand and ſeal of the high ſheriffs of London and Middleſex; and the old houſe-keeper, Mr. Serjeant, reſtored to his office and truſt, to the great mortification of one of the champions, who had been heard to ſay, "That he had now got poſſeſſion, and d—n him if he would not keep it while he had a drop of blood in his body, and while there was one brick upon another belonging to the houſe."

This morning began at the Old Bailey, the trial of James Murphy, on an indictment againſt him for felonioufly aſſaulting John Beatie, a waterman's apprentice (in the attack of the coal-heavers upon the ſailors at Shadwell), and wounding him with a cutlaſs, of which he languiſhed for about ten days, and then died; and againſt James Duggan, John Coſtello, Thomas Kearnon, alias Kearns, James Hammond, Thomas Davis, Thomas Farmer, Hugh Henly, and Malachi Doyle, for being preſent, aiding, abetting, and conforting the ſaid James Murphy in the ſaid murder; when Murphy and Duggan were convicted, the reſt were acquitted.—The trial laſted from nine in the morning till almoſt ſeven in the evening.

This morning the two coal-heavers were executed at Tyburn according to their ſentence, and their bodies delivered to the ſurgeons to be anatomized. 11th.

Came on at the Old Baily the trial of Samuel Gillam, eſq. charged with the murder of William Redburn, who was ſhot in St. George's-fields by the ſoldiers at the riot at the king's-bench on the 10th of May, he having given the order to the ſoldiers to fire. He was acquitted without going into his defence, and the court granted him a copy of his indictment. The court was uncommonly full upon this occaſion. Mr. Gillam was dreſſed in black full-trimmed, and wore a tye-wig; a chair was ordered for him cloſe to the council, and during the courſe of his trial he once fainted away.—Sir Fletcher Norton, the attorney and ſolicitor-general, on the part of Mr. Gillam; and Mr. ſerjeant Glynn, and Mr. Lucas, on the part of the proſecution.

The ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, which began on Wedneſday the 6th, ended, when twelve criminals, including the two coal-heavers already mentioned, received ſentence of death; among whom was Philip Blake, for ſhooting Phillis Ewen with a piſtol in the neck with intent to kill, ſhe having ſome time before proſecuted him at the Old Bailey for marrying her, his firſt wife being ſtill living. 13th.

Twenty convicts appeared at the bar, to plead his majeſty's pardon, on condition, ſome of tranſportation for life, ſome for 14 years, and ſome for 7 only.

At this ſeſſion, nineteen were ſentenced to be tranſported for ſeven years; four were branded in the hand; four ordered to be publicly, and two privately whipped; and nine were delivered on proclamation.

It is remarkable, that in the late proſecution carried on in the *name* of the crown againſt Samuel Gillam, eſq. for giving orders for firing at the late maſſacre in St. George's-fields, the attorney and ſolicitor general, and ſir Fletcher Norton, as well as the ſolicitor of the treaſury and his deputy, appeared *for* Mr. Gillam.

The city of London never had a chief magiſtrate in the privy council ſince the time of ſir William Walworth, who, in the reign of Richard the ſecond, killed the famous Wat Tyler, then at the head of a numerous force in oppoſition to the government.

A dreadful fire burnt down London houſe, formerly the reſidence of the biſhops of London, in Alderſgate-ſtreet, now occupied by Mr. Seddon, one of the moſt eminent cabinet-markers in London. The damage is computed at 20,000 l.

A woman was buried in St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, who had been dead 19 years. The reaſon of her being ſo long unburied was, ſome years ago a near relation of hers died, who left her 25 l. per ann. as long as ſhe remained upon earth, as expreſſed in the will: her ſurviving huſband rented a little room over a ſtable near South Audley-ſtreet for 5 l. per ann. and there ſhe has remained in a very decent coffin all that time. The huſband being dead, the landlord of the room wanted to make an alteration, upon which the coffin was diſcovered. Thus the huſband had 20 l. per ann. for keeping a dead and quiet wife upon earth.

Was held a court at Chriſt's hoſpital, when the preſident declared that a benefaction of 200 l. had been received from Richard Crop, eſq. and a benefaction of 200 guineas from Thomas Hanbey, eſq. whereupon the thanks of the court were ordered to be given, and ſtaffs to be ſent, to thoſe gentlemen.

Accounts received by yeſterday's Flanders mail mention, that the practice of inoculation for the ſmall-pox has been lately introduced at Rome, where the prince de Braciano has undergone the operation with great ſucceſs.

Letters from Germany inform, that the princes William Auguſtus and Frederick-Lewis, of Holſtein, in Gottorp, have been inoculated by Dr. Haller.

They write from Peterſburgh, that the ſmall-pox was very riſe and fatal there, which had occaſioned the empreſs, and the grand duke her ſon, to ſtop at Czarſko-Zelo, inſtead of proceeding directly to that city. The counteſs Schremetoff was carried off by that diſtemper, a few days before ſhe was to have been married to the count de Panin, grand maſter of the court.

They write from Paris, that the king has declared that the perſons who were in the ſervice of the late queen, ſhall continue to enjoy their ſalaries and other emoluments during their lives.

Was held the quarterly general court of the governors of the Britiſh lying-in-hoſpital for married women, in Brownlow-ſtreet,

ſtreet, Long-acre, at which it appeared, that from the 7th of December, 1749, the time of the firſt admitting women, to the day of holding the ſaid court, 8266 women had received orders of admiſſion into this hoſpital, great part of which number were the wives of ſoldiers and ſailors, the reſt the wives of reduced tradeſmen, poor mechanics, labourers, &c.

A woman, aged 70, who had not been married above a month to a young man, aged 25, hanged herſelf in a fit of jealouſy, near Hungerford-market.

Naples, June 24. On Sunday laſt count Kaunnitz, by order of the empreſs queen, gave a moſt magnificent ball, after having diſtributed to the populace 40,000 ſilver coins of her Sicilian majeſty, about the ſize of ſhillings and ſixpences. The great duke of Tuſcany was preſent at this donation, and the money was thrown by count Kaunitz and her royal highneſs's attendants. The great ducheſs, having been ſlightly indiſpoſed, was not at count Kaunitz's entertainment. On Wedneſday count Kaunitz likewiſe, by order of the empreſs, gives a maſked ball; and, on Sunday next, M. Clements, the Spaniſh miniſter, by order of his catholic majeſty, will give a concert and ball to the nobility, and a cucagna to the populace.

26th. It having been repreſented to the king, that, notwithſtanding the well-adapted plan, which the moſt principal of the manufacturers in Spitalfields are at this time purſuing, with the utmoſt vigour, for the benefit and ſatisfaction of their journeymen in every branch of the trade, yet a great number of evil-diſpoſed perſons, armed with piſtols, cutlaſſes, and other offenſive weapons, and in diſguiſe, aſſembled themſelves together about the hour of twelve, in the night of the 26th day of the laſt month, and broke open and entered the dwelling-houſes and ſhops of ſeveral journeymen weavers in and near Spitalfields aforeſaid, and, after putting them in corporal fear and danger of their lives, cut to pieces and deſtroyed the ſilk works then manufacturing in nine different looms there, belonging to Mr. John Baptiſt Hebert, of Steward-ſtreet, Spitalfields, the damage whereof is very conſiderable: his majeſty's moſt gracious pardon, and a reward of two hundred pounds, are offered for the diſcovery of the offenders.

This morning the ſeven coal-heavers, capitally convicted for ſhooting at Mr. Green, were conveyed from Newgate, in three carts, to the Sun-tavern-fields, Shadwell, and there executed purſuant to their ſentence. One being a proteſtant, went in the firſt cart, attended by a gentleman of Mr. Weſley's perſuaſion, and appeared quite reſigned: the other ſix in the two following carts, who read with ſeemingly great fervency and devotion. They were all remarkably ſtout well-made men, and much excited the pity of an incredible number of ſpectators, who were aſſembled in the ſtreets, as well as at all the windows, &c. in the places through which they paſſed. They were preceded by the two ſheriffs, attended by the under-ſheriffs, and a prodigious number of peace officers. A guard of three hundred ſoldiers did duty about Wapping, Shadwell, &c.

but there was no need of their aſſiſtance, not being the leaſt attempt to reſcue the malefactors. At the place of execution M'Cabe declared he never fired off muſquet or piſtol in his life.

Friday laſt the moſt noble the marquis of Titchfield, the newborn ſon and heir of his grace the duke of Portland, was baptized at his grace's houſe in Charles-ſtreet, Berkley-ſquare, by the name of William. The ſponſors were, his grace the duke of Newcaſtle in perſon, his grace the duke of Devonſhire by proxy, her grace the dutcheſs dowager of Portland, and her grace the dutcheſs dowager of Devonſhire.

27th. Philip Blake, for ſhooting at Phillis Ewen, was executed at Tyburn. He was a grave looking old man, about 60 years of age, and was by trade a gardner. Ewen, after his condemnation, is ſaid to have uſed every poſſible endeavour to ſave his life, and not ſucceeding is gone out of her mind, though ſhe was the only proſecutrix, as well for bigamy as for ſhooting at her with intent to kill.

Letters from Ratiſbonne bring an account of the death of the celebrated Abbe Winckelman, in the following tragical manner. Being at Trieſte, on his return to Rome from Vienna, where he had been at the invitation of their imperial majeſties, from whom he had received the greateſt favours, a ſtranger who lodged with him in the ſame inn, and had taken great pains to inſinuate himſelf into his acquaintance, deſired one morning to ſee three medals of gold, which had been preſented to the abbe by the emperor. While the good old man was opening a cheſt in order to ſhew them to him, the ſtranger endeavoured, from behind, to throw a cord with a ſlip-knot about his neck; but the cord faſtening on his chin, the villain then drew a dagger, and ſtabbed the poor abbe in ſeven places, five of which proved mortal. His valet ran in at the noiſe; but the fellow knocked him down and made his eſcape, and is not yet diſcovered. The abbe was not only the greateſt antiquarian in Europe, but as much diſtinguiſhed alſo for his knowledge in all other parts of learning, and no leſs eſteemed for his amiable temper.

The villain, who committed this inhuman murder, was ſince taken up on the frontiers of Carniola, as a deſerter, and immediately confeſſed himſelf the author of that horrid act. He was born at Piſtoya in Tuſcany, his name Francis Archangeli; and was executed on the 20th of July before the houſe where he committed the murder; for further particulars ſee the appendix.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, in New England, dated June 20th.

"A few days ago a ſhalop laden with wine arrived in this port; it was never properly entered at the cuſtom-houſe, but, as uſual, a tide-waiter went on board. The captain in vain tampered with the tide-waiter to betray his truſt; he therefore had recourſe to violent methods, and forcing the tide-waiter into the cabbin, locked him up. In the mean time he unloaded the ſhallop without oppoſition. The captain, over-heating himſelf in the exploit, died in a few hours. Afterwards, without any proper notice

notice being given at the cuſtom-houſe, oil was put on board. The veſſel was therefore ſeized by Mr. Harriſon the collector, and Mr. Holwell the comptroller; and, for her better ſecurity, was put alongſide the Romney man of war, lying in this harbour, till the affair could be determined by a court of admiralty. But in the mean time a mob aſſembled, beat Mr. Harriſon and his ſon, and Mr. Holwell, ſo that they narrowly eſcaped with their lives. Mr. Irwin, the inſpector of exports and imports, was likewiſe aſſaulted, and had his ſword broke. But it did not end here; the mob ſeized a very fine pleaſure-boat of Mr. Harriſon's, dragged it through the ſtreets, and at laſt burnt it before Mr. Hancock's door. They likewiſe did conſiderable damage to the houſe of Mr. Williams, the inſpector-general. In this ſituation, the commiſſioners and others belonging to the office, for their own ſecurity, went on board the man of war, and are, for the conveniency of carrying on their buſineſs, going to Caſtle William, a fortified place, on a ſmall iſland facing the town, till they are properly protected by a military force, which it is imagined will ſoon arrive from Halifax or New York. The inhabitants have had ſeveral meetings, and the generality of them are determined to oppoſe the impoſed duties. They have actually declared, that the commiſſioners ſhall never again come aſhore. In ſhort, we ſeem to be on the eve of a general inſurrection; all owing to the turbulent ſpirit of popularity in ſome principal men in the town, who lead on the implicit mob, bawling liberty, who at the ſame time cannot ſee that they are forming their own fetters. What approbation theſe proceedings will meet with on your ſide the water, I am at a loſs to ſay; but, unleſs ſomething be ſpeedily done to enforce law, univerſal anarchy and confuſion muſt enſue."

We hear from Montſerrat, that three of the negroes concerned in the late intended inſurrection had ſuffered the rack, two were burned, one gibbeted, and one hanged, beſides others that deſtroyed themſelves; that ſeveral more were tried, and found guilty, but ſentence was not paſſed; and that 70 or 80 ſtill remained on board the veſſels in the harbour in order for trial.

On Sunday the 10th inſtant was buried at Egton, near Whitby, Mr. William Keld, farmer and grazier, who, from a very ſmall fortune, acquired an eſtate worth near 30.000 l. which he generouſly diſtributed amongſt his poor relations and dependents. At his funeral were expended 110 dozen of penny loaves, 8 large hams, 8 legs of veal, 20 ſtone of beef [14 lb. to the ſtone], 16 ſtone of mutton, 15 ſtone of Cheſhire cheeſe, and 30 ankers of ale, beſides what was diſtributed to about 1000 poor people, who had ſixpence each in money given them.

The following melancholy accident happened lately at Howgill, near Wigton, in Cumberland:—One George Cape, attending a lime-kiln, having occaſion to ſtep upon the top of it, the lime-ſtones gave way, and he was let in above his waiſt, in ſuch a manner, that though he had an iron crow in his hand, he could render himſelf

no aſſiſtance: ſoon after, ſeveral people attempted to releaſe him; but the more they endeavoured to raiſe him, the ſtones acting as wedges, he became the faſter, inſomuch that he was obliged to remain in that deplorable ſituation, growing every moment more ſenſible of his approaching diſſolution, while numbers were crowding round him. At laſt he aſked for a little water, which being brought, he drank it, when immediately his mouth contracted, and he ſoon after expired. The next day no remains were to be found but his ſkull.

A gentleman at Aberdeen has found out the following method of making yeaſt:—He took a green oak, ſeven feet long, and about two inches diameter at the root; after ſtripping off the bark, he cauſed it to be twiſted till the fibres ſeparated like threads: he then coiled it up, put it into a veſſel, pouring in as much freſh yeaſt as covered it, and left it to ſoak for two days: he then took it out, and hung it up in an airy garret to dry for about three months; after which he took it down, put it into a covered veſſel, and poured in a few pints of wort, lukewarm; in eight hours the wort began to ferment, and in ſixteen hours thereafter he found the veſſel full of fine freſh barm fit for immediate uſe. The coil muſt be hung up again to dry, after uſing it as above, and it will retain its virtue many years.

There has been lately ſent over from Quebec ſome curious ſpecimens of white iron ore diſcovered in that country.—This kind of mineral very much attracts the attention of the curious, as iron ore is very ſeldom, or ever, found of that colour.

They write from Charles-town, that on Sunday, May 1ſt, the Catawba Indians had notice that a party of the Shawaneſe, who have been long their enemies, had been ſeen near their town, on which they immediately raiſed a party to go out againſt the enemy, with whom they came up next morning, and found them to be ſeven in number, and all aſleep; the Catawbas immediately fired, and killed three on the ſpot, and took three priſoners; one eſcaped wounded, but has ſince been found dead in the woods. Among the priſoners is the Indian who killed king Haggler; they were all delivered to the families who have had their relations killed by the Shawaneſe, who put them to death in the inhuman barbarous manner common to the Indian nations. One of the priſoners was very young, and pleaded hard for his life, begging them to conſider his tender age, aſſuring them he was brought up by his brother againſt his own inclinations, and that he had never killed or hurt any body; but nothing could prevail.

A letter from Philadelphia, dated June 2, informs, that John Allen and Joſeph Shippen, junior, eſqrs. commiſſioners from that province, at the conferences lately held at Pitſburgh, with the Weſtern Indians, under the direction of George Croghan, eſq. deputy agent for Indian affairs, are returned to Philadelphia; and confirms the account lately mentioned of a treaty of peace having been amicably ſettled there with a very numerous body of Indians of different nations; and adds farther, that

that at the concluſion of the treaty the commiſſioners delivered conſiderable preſents of goods to the ſeveral tribes, on behalf of the province of Pennſylvania; to which Mr. Croghan made an addition on the part of the crown. The whole ended to the entire ſatisfaction of all the Indians, who parted with the commiſſioners in ſo friendly a diſpoſition, as promiſes the faireſt proſpect of a laſting peace.

One of the Paris news-papers gives an account of an extraordinary cure, effected by the gall of a barbel, in a caſe of blindneſs, in ſubſtance as follows: A journeyman watchmaker named Cenſier, having heard that the gall of a barbel was the remedy which Tobias employed to cure his father's blindneſs, reſolved to try its effects on the widow Germain his mother-in-law, whoſe eyes had for ſix months been afflicted with ulcers, and covered with a film, which rendered her totally blind: Cenſier, having obtained the gall of that fiſh, ſqueezed the liquor out of it into a vial, and in the evening he rubbed it with the end of a feather into his mother's eyes. It gave her great pain for about half an hour, which abated by degrees, and her eyes watered very much: next morning ſhe could not open them, the water, as it were, gluing her eyes up; he bathed them with pure water, and ſhe began to ſee with the eye which had received the moſt liquor. He uſed the gall again in the evening: the inflammation diſperſed, the white of her eyes became red, their colour returned by degrees, and her ſight became ſtrong. He repeated it a third time, with all the deſired ſucceſs. In ſhort, ſhe recovered her ſight without any other remedy. The widow Germain is in her fifty-third year. She had been pronounced blind by the ſurgeons of the Hotel Dieu; and her blindneſs and cure have been atteſted by order of the lieutenant general of police; ſhe ſees ſtronger and clearer now than before the accident. The gall of the barbel has ſince been put on the eyes of a dog and a cat; they appeared immediately to feel acute pain, and their eyes were inflamed for three days; but afterwards returned to their natural ſtate. *Bibliotheque des ſciences.*

His majeſty's yacht the Mary, captain Campbell, 28th. ſailed on Tueſday morning from Deptford for Calais, to bring over the prince of Travandahl to England; ſhe is to be at Calais by the 3d of next month, and it is expected the prince will embark the next day.

Amongſt the late rejoicings at Naples, the public were entertained with the repreſentation of a fortreſs, whoſe ramparts were formed of combuſtibles, and exhibited the moſt curious fireworks; many living animals were ſhut up in it; and the foſſes, full of water, contained a great quantity of live fiſh. After having been ſeen by their majeſties, and their royal highneſſes, &c. and expoſed to public view for ſome time, the whole was abandoned to the populace.

Letters from Rome adviſe, that the pope had juſt iſſued a brief, declaring void the election which the chapter of Utrecht lately made of a new archbiſhop.

His excellency the Ruſſian ambaſſador has engaged Dr. Dimſdale, phyſician at Hertford, to go over and inoculate the empreſs and the great duke.

They write from Paris, that the ſieur Somme, a gold-ſmith of that city, was ſentenced to be hanged by the court of aſſeſſors, as being convicted of having in his poſſeſſion two falſe marks for ſtamping gold and ſilver, imitating the mark of the aſſay-maſter of the farmers-general, and throwing them down the neceſſary of his houſe when the proper perſons were ſent to ſeize them. An appeal from this ſentence being carried to the court of aides, counſellor Danigrant took upon him the defence of the ſieur Somme, and drew up a memorial, wherein he pointed out the contradictions of the witneſſes againſt him, witneſſes unworthy of the leaſt credit, ſpies of the police, wretches who ſought the ruin of an honeſt citizen; and further, re-called to mind the horrors which have been ſo often occaſioned by the perſons employed by the farmers-general, in lodging ſalt, tobacco, and other contraband merchandizes, in private houſes where they wanted to prove a treſpaſs. In a word, this affair, which has been depending ever ſince the year 1763, being now brought to a true point of view, the court of aides have juſt iſſued an arret, annulling the ſentence of the court of aſſeſſors, diſcharging the ſieur Somme from the accuſation, and condemning the farmers-general in 6000 livres damages, beſides all coſts.

Letters from Ruſſia bring advice of the diſgrace of the count de Panin, who, beſides being governor to the grand duke, held one of the firſt poſts in that empire.

On the 17th of laſt May came on to be tried, before lord chief juſtice Wilmot, in the court of common-pleas, Weſtminſter, a cauſe, wherein it appeared that the plaintiff had become ſurety for the two defendants debts, previous to an act of bankruptcy, for which the defendants had undertaken to indemnify him; but having, ſince that undertaking, become bankrupts, and obtained their certificate, the defendants then refuſed to do it: but, as all the damages ſuſtained by the plaintiff were ſubſequent to the defendants' act of bankruptcy, he brought the preſent action to recover a ſatisfaction for the ſame; and though the defendants pleaded their certificate in bar to this action, yet the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and gave him 308l. 10s. damages: but his lordſhip having ſome doubts of the law in point, directed a ſpecial caſe to be made, and ſigned by the counſel on both ſides, for the opinion of the court the following term; which being complied with, the caſe came on, and was learnedly argued the 10th day of June laſt, by counſel on both ſides; when the court, after taking ſeveral days to conſider of the ſame, were pleaſed to deliver their opinions in favour of the plaintiff, and unanimouſly affirmed the verdict found by the jury.

Hague, July 21. This day the prince of Travendahl want from hence on board a yacht to Rotterdam, where he was to dine with the burgomaſter De Groot. From thence he will go by Antwerp to Bruſſels, where the palace of the prince De la Tour and Taxis is prepared for his reception.

Copenhagen,

Copenhagen, July 12. The expence of the king's journey was computed at 80,000 rix-dollars per month; but, as this ſum is not ſufficient, the treaſury has received orders to remit to Hamburgh 20,000 rix dollars more from the month of July to that of November inclusive. This ſum does not comprehend the preſents which his majeſty makes at the ſeveral places through which he paſſes, for which 17000 rix-dollars have already been paid to two merchants at Hamburgh.

Riga, June 27. The day before yeſterday, about two in the afternoon, a fire broke out in this city, and continued till ten at night, at which time 370 houſes were reduced to aſhes. Combuſtible materials were found in ſeveral parts of the town, which give us reaſon to fear that this melancholy event was not accidental.

On the ſecond of June, the polacre Elizabeth, commanded by captain Francis Xavier Breen, a Frenchman by nation, caſt anchor off Leghorn. She ſailed from Tripoli, in Barbary, the 23d of April laſt, with letters, which ſignified that that city and its environs were attacked with many unuſual diſorders; and we further learnt, by the report of the captain, that out of four of his mariners, who had been ill during the paſſage, two died of pains in their head and ſtomach. Theſe reaſons were inducements to take the moſt rigid precautions in regard to the veſſel.

The phyſician of health at Leghorn, after viſiting the crew and paſſengers, among whom were two perſons on their recovery, did not perceive any mark of a contagious illneſs; and when he had renewed his viſit three days after, without diſcovering any veſtige of ſuch diſorder, the Tripoline ambaſſador, who is intended for Holland, and eleven perſons in his retinue, were permitted to diſembark, and go to the ſecond lazaret of St. James's, where a detached quarter was aſſigned them, with the greateſt precautions.

While the goods on board the polacre were airing, a Moor, belonging to the ambaſſador's train, died almoſt ſuddenly, on the 9th, at the Lazaret, of the colic only (as it was thought), and not of a contagious illneſs. On the 11th, in the morning, a French mariner was found dead on board the veſſel, with a bubo on the left parotid, which gave reaſon to think that the Moor juſt ſpoken of was likewiſe attacked with the plague.

The precautions as to the ſhip were then redoubled; that is to ſay, a well-armed tartan was added to the ſmall boats that guarded her; and it was reſolved, that the ambaſſador ſhould be carried again on board with all his train, and ſome effects which he had with him for his own uſe: thereupon this miniſter was re-conducted thither, by his own mariners, in a boat belonging to the polacre, and accompanied by an officer of the board of health, in another ſmall veſſel.

The quarter which had been occupied, for a little more than two days, by this miniſter and his people, after being cleanſed by the quarantino guards, was ſhut up in every part except the windows; and the ſame guards are ſtill doing duty on the ſpot, with the greateſt vigilance. As to the goods, thsy have been all along kept in the hold.

During the morning of the 13th, the captain's brother died of a bubo at

at the anus, which ſhewed he had had the plague. In order therefore yet more to prevent the communication of ſo terrible an evil, the ſhip's guard was augmented with another armed tartan, having troops on board, under the command of an officer, who was charged with the ſevereſt inſtructions.

All theſe precautions being taken, the ambaſſador, the captain, and all who were intereſted in the ſhip's lading, deſired they might be permitted to go to the port of Marſeilles, there to perform quarantine, and clear themſelves of all contagion; which was granted them. Of this circumſtance therefore we cannot avoid informing you, with this addition, that, in order the better to preſerve the public health, we have given orders that the polacre ſhould be navigated by a pilot and ſome Tuſcan ſailors, and by two ſhips armed with great guns and with troops, who are to keep in ſight, and to conſign her to the lazarets of Marſeilles.

Advice has been received at Leghorn, that the above-mentioned polacre is arrived at Marſeilles, where there is no doubt ſhe will perform a proper quarantine, as that city cannot have forgotten its own ſufferings in the year 1722.

The following addreſs to the right hon. lord Edward Bentinck and George Muſgrave, eſq; repreſentatives in parliament for the city of Carliſle, has been ſent up to them from the freemen of the ſaid city:

" Gentlemen,

" WE the freemen of the city of Carliſle, and your conſtituents, not ſatisfied with the proofs we gave you of our regard and confidence on the day of election, with pleaſure again thank you for that exemplary ſpirit and perſeverance, which you exerted in ſupport of our liberties and privileges. The daring, though ineffectual attempts, made to exclude many of us from giving you that ſupport we tendered; and a daily reflection on how much we owe you, and how much we ought to deteſt the corrupt and infamous proceedings practiſed againſt you, will be a happy cement of union amongſt us. Nothing, we truſt, will ever cauſe one of our number to ſwerve from that path, which has ſo lately led us to victory. In your hands our liberties, our lives and properties, are ſecure; whilſt we with pleaſure look forward to future opportunities of demonſtrating that regard, which your whole conduct towards us has merited, and which we unfeignedly have for you. The duty we owe to ourſelves and the public calls upon us to demand your attention to ſome things, which probably may, and we truſt will, ſpeedily become the ſubject-matter of your deliberation in parliament. Every perſon in this part of the kingdom is but too fully convinced of the neceſſity of a law for quieting the poſſeſſions of the ſubject againſt the dormant claims of the crown; claims which, at a very remote period, may poſſibly be held forth by bad men, as terrors to influence the freedom of our elections, and ſtifle, if poſſible, the ardent ſpirit of Britiſh liberty. We expect from you to promote with your utmoſt zeal and abilities the obtaining of ſuch a law; as, till that is procured, we eſteem every man's property extremely hazardous, and a bait for infamous informers. There is another matter alſo, of the moſt important concern, to which we beſpeak your ſerious and conſtant attention, as our repreſentatives. In caſe any inſtance of miſbehaviour in returning

returning officers ſhould occur, we call upon you to exert yourſelves to the utmoſt in detecting, and puniſhing with ſeverity, criminals of that ſort; for if the franchiſes of freemen and freeholders are to be trifled with and explained away, the independance of Britiſh parliaments, and all that is dear to us as Britons, will not long ſurvive; we may continue freemen in name, but not in fact. Whatever be the fate of individuals, let not an ill-judged clemency draw you aſide; but endeavour to hand down the rights of your country to your poſterity, and contribute as far as in you lies to render the liberties of Britain immortal."

Letters from Boſton, in New-England, of June 2, mention the arrival there of the rev. Mr. Samuel Occum, an Indian preacher, from this kingdom, who came hither ſome time ago, accompanied by the rev. Mr. Whitaker, to ſolicit benefactions for propagating the goſpel among the Indian tribes; and that they obtained in their travels through England, Scotland, and Ireland, the ſum of 11000l. ſterling.

They write from Naples, that the queen having generouſly declined the accepting of the free gift of 20,000 ducats, which the city of Naples has been accuſtomed to offer to every new queen, that ſum has been laid out in marriage portions for two hundred young women, who were yeſterday admitted to kiſs their majeſties hands. When they went to the palace they were divided into ſeveral companies, each of which had its peculiar uniform; and there were twelve chariots or cars in the proceſſion, repreſenting the four ſeaſons, the four elements, and the four principal liberal arts.

Vienna, June 29. Yeſterday an expreſs arrived from Naples, with advice that the grand ducheſs had miſcarried there, but was in a fair way to do well again.

Francfort, July 4. We have received advice, that a cloud burſt the day before yeſterday near Mentz, which did great damage in that neighbourhood, and occaſioned the waters to riſe ſo ſuddenly, that they carried away almoſt all the houſes in the village of Herxheim, and deſtroyed ſome of the bridges of communication belonging to the fortifications.

A letter from Hull, dated the 14th inſt. ſays, "I have the pleaſure to inform you, that we were honoured the laſt week with the company of our high ſteward the marquis of Rockingham, Sir George Savile, and Mr. Weddell, our repreſentative. This diſtinguiſhed compliment has been received by all the principal inhabitants with every poſſible mark of reſpect; they have been happy in the opportunity of teſtifying their warmeſt ſentiments of eſteem for thoſe ſincere friends of their country, who have, on all occaſions, ſo eminently exerted themſelves, by a ſtrict attention to the rights of individuals, and the true and real intereſts of theſe kingdoms. They were publicly entertained by the corporation, at the Guildhall and the Trinity-houſe; and the whole town appeared remarkably zealous in rendering all that honour and regard juſtly due to ſuch reſpectable perſonages."

The ſociety formed at Amſterdam for endeavouring to ſave drowned perſons, having had the ſatisfaction to ſee their views not only approved of, but alſo favoured by many towns,

towns, and even by ſome provinces of their country, have given public notice, that, ſince the month of Auguſt laſt, they have diſtributed eight premiums, a like number of drowned perſons having been re-called to life by the means mentioned in the public notice, viz. five at Amſterdam, one at Groninguen, one at Breda, and one near Leyden; which ſucceſſes give room to hope for ſtill greater, when the thing ſhall become more generally known. The ſociety promiſes to publiſh very ſoon a detail concerning not only the abovementioned caſes, but alſo the meaſures they have taken to accompliſh their ends, and the various encouragements they have met with.

There is now living, at Hartley in Eſſex, one Arthur Jackſon, a ploughman, aged 107, and his wife, aged 103. They have been married 81 years, and never had a child.

There is now living, at Shawfarm, near Horton, in Hampſhire, two brothers and a ſiſter, the youngeſt of whom is 97, and the eldeſt 105 years of age.

Married.] At Formby, Mr. Norris, ſen. aged 96, to a lady of 16, with a genteel fortune.

At St. Lawrence's church, Reading, Mrs. Mathews, widow, in the 74th year of her age, to Mr. Allen, aged 23.

Died.] At Iſlington, aged 84, Mr. Walter Bevis, formerly a ſaleſman in Holborn, ſaid to have left behind him upwards of thirty thouſand pounds.

At Belſton, Hants, Matthew Henſhaw, eſq; aged 95, formerly high ſheriff of that county.

In the 82d year of his age, the rev. John Clarke, M. A. near 52 years maſter of the Charter-houſe, near Kingſton upon Hull.

Aged 104, at his houſe in Banbury-ſtreet, St. Giles's, Mr. Martin Riley, who was barber to king James II. in the year 1688, when at St. Germain en Laye in France.

AUGUST.

Came on, before the high court of juſticiary at Edinburgh, the trial of George Dempſter, eſq; for the alledged crime of bribery and corruption; when the judges unanimouſly found the libel vague and indefinite, and diſmiſſed the action and the pannel from the bar.

2d. The thunder rolled ſo terrible, and the lightning flaſhed in ſuch terrifying ſtreams, in the neighbourhood of London, that ſeveral houſes were ſet on fire with it, and one man was ſtruck dead upon his coach-box, on the Kent-ſtreet road. What was remarkable, his watch was found ſhivered in his pocket in a thouſand pieces, a ſmall hole in the crown of his hat, and a kind of ſeam down his breaſt.

They write from France, that the price of grain is conſiderably fallen in that kingdom, owing, as is conjectured, to an edict lately publiſhed by his Chriſtian majeſty, permitting the unlimited exportation and importation of that commodity throughout all the ports of his dominions.

Letters from Rome inform us, that the pope has written with his own hand to the kings of France, Spain, and Sicily, on the ſubject of the preſent diſputes between his holineſs and the houſe of Bourbon; but that each of thoſe courts has refuſed even to receive his letters, till ſuch time as the brief iſſued againſt the duke of Parma ſhall be revoked.

The

The duke of Modena has ſent a circumſtantial detail to Vienna, of his right to the duchy of Ferrara; and intreats their Imperial majeſties good offices with the pope, that he may obtain poſſeſſion of the ſame quietly, and without being obliged to have recourſe to arms.

We are told from Corſica, that more than a thouſand jeſuits have arrived there lately from the Spaniſh ſettlements in America; but, for want of convenient room to lodge them, they will probably paſs over to the eccleſiaſtical ſtate. Several Greek families alſo, originally from Turkey, but who had been ſettled for ſixty years paſt in Corſica, are preparing, on account of the preſent troubles there, to remove to Spain, his Catholic majeſty having undertaken to defray the charges of their voyage, for which purpoſe he has already made them conſiderable advances.

3d. Died, this afternoon, about five o'clock, at his palace at Lambeth, aged 75, the moſt reverend Thomas Secker, LL.D. lord archbiſhop of Canterbury, primate of all England, and metropolitan, preſident of the corporation of the ſons of the clergy, and of the ſociety for propagation of the goſpel in foreign parts, a governor of the Charter-houſe, a truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum, a vice-preſident of St. George's hoſpital, and one of the lords of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council.

Edinburgh, July 26. From Selkirk we have the following account of the ſtorm on Sunday laſt:

"About twelve o'clock at noon, the horizon was entirely over-caſt, and the darkneſs was ſo great that tho public ſervice was ſtopt, and the congregation thrown into the greateſt conſternation; candles were lighted in all the private houſes, and the thunder rolled perpetually, ſo as to aſtoniſh every one; the lightning flaſhed along the ſtreets, and the hail fell ſo thick and ſo faſt, that it beat down both man and beaſt. The ſtock farmers have greatly ſuffered, as the lambs were much hurt. Two men were ſtruck down at the end of the bridge with the lightning, and a thunder-bolt was ſeen to plow up the ground, and afterwards entered into it, making a deep hole, big enough to bury the main-maſt of a firſt-rate man of war. At Farnahe, a gentleman's houſe in the neighbourhood, the lightning threw up the windows, and greatly alarmed the family, but luckily did no further damage. The Tweed was greatly ſwelled, and ſwept off all the hay that was on the haughs. The impetuoſity of the current was ſo great, that ſtones of many tons were rolled down the ſtream, and carts and cart-wheels were floating down like the ſhavings of timber. The whole country was alarmed, and verily imagined that the day of judgement was come. God prevent ſuch ſevere viſitations of the divine wrath! The damage done is very great, and the fright we were put in ſtill greatly affects us."

Extract of a letter from James Fort, in Senegal, dated May, 19, 1768.

"I take this opportunity, by a ſhip bound to the Weſt-Indies, to inform you, on my arrival at Senegal, the hon. governor O'Hara ordered me with a detachment to relieve James Fort, in the river Gambia; and at my arrival there, found the lieutenant governor, and the garriſon, in the greateſt diſtreſs, being then five days without any water,

water, as no water is to be had on this iſland, it being all ſupplied from the main continent; and now being at war with the king of Baragh, and that whole country, this garriſon is greatly diſtreſſed, having all the veſſels that ſupplied us taken, and numbers of our people made priſoners. The lieutenant governor ordered me, and the troops under my command, on the following expedition: to attack a principal town belonging to the enemy; and having landed them before day-light in the morning, on the 23d of April, being St. George's day, every man having a St. George's croſs in his hat, we ſurrounded the town, but was rather too ſoon, being diſcovered by the out-guards and the barking of dogs: but, to complete my deſign, and my orders, immediately began the attack, when a ſmart engagement, and a warm fire, enſued. In leſs than an hour I was maſter of the place, burnt the town to aſhes, deſtroyed every thing that I could in that time come at, killed a number, made many priſoners, and embarked the troops and priſoners with little or no loſs. The priſoners are all here, among whom is the queen of Baragh, who had been upon a viſit in this place, it being like Bath in England, where the better ſort of people come for the benefit of their health. Her majeſty was ſo unfortunate as to have three of her fingers tore off by one of our hand grenades. I have taken all the care in my power of her, alſo the governor; and ſhe is now attended by our ſurgeons."

Conſtantinople, June 16. The kiſlar-aga, or grand maſter of the ceremonies, took on the 6th of this month a purgative powder, and died ſuddenly the next day. His highneſs being informed of it, and imagining that it was the fault of the doctor and the apothecary, ordered them to be impriſoned, and the ſhop of the latter, as alſo thoſe of ſeveral other apothecaries, have been ſhut up, in order to have the drugs inſpected.

Mr. Bank, Dr. Solander, and Mr. Green, the aſtronomer, ſet out for Deal, to embark on board the Endeavour, captain Cook, for the South Seas, under the direction of the royal ſociety, to obſerve the tranſit of Venus next ſummer, and to make diſcoveries. 6th.

A fire broke out in the King's-arms-inn-yard, near Holborn-bridge, which was attended with the moſt melancholy conſequences; Mr. Green, at whoſe houſe it broke out, ſaved his life by jumping out of a window; but his wife, his child, and ſiſter periſhed in the flames; his neighbour jumped out of a window ſeemingly unhurt, but died in leſs than ten minutes; a porter belonging to the inn, having loſt his wife and child, died raving mad; a clerk to a merchant in Bread-ſtreet, after ſaving his wife and child, returned for a box in which was money and writings belonging to his maſter, but not being able to reach it, only ſaid, "Lord have mercy upon me," and expired. Of thoſe who endeavoured to eſcape by jumping out of windows, three were killed upon the ſpot; the ſhrieks of thoſe who were burnt were piercing; in ſhort, a more horrible ſcene was never beheld.

Liſbon, July 12. The king has juſt publiſhed a bull which pope Benoit XIV granted to his majeſty in

in 1756, authorizing him to raiſe the third part of all the eccleſiaſtical revenues in this city during the term of fifteen years, the amount of which is to be applied towards the rebuilding, repairing, and decorating the churches in Liſbon.

Berlin, July 12. The king has publiſhed an ordinance, by which his majeſty prohibits the importation of all manufactures of copper, iron, and tin, and alſo of iron nails, under a penalty of 100 rix-dollars per quintal, unleſs furniſhed with a paſſport from the department of the mines.

We hear from Killarney, in the county of Kerry, that four young ladies, who lay in one room in a houſe near that town, and went to bed one night laſt week in perfect health, were all found dead next morning: and we learn that Dr. Thadee Cronin, an eminent phyſician of that town, has given it as his opinion, that they were ſuffocated by a quantity of ſmoke confined in the flue of a chimney, which deſcended in the night, and filled the room in which they lay.

8th. The grand jury for the county of Surry ſat at Guildford from nine in the morning till ten at night, on the bill for the murder of young Allen, in St. George's-fields; after which they returned a *true bill* againſt Donald Maclane, and *no true bill* againſt Alexander Murray, the officer, and Donald M'Laury, one of the other ſoldiers who were ordered upon the purſuit of one of the rioters. On this occaſion nineteen witneſſes were examined, among whom were Mr. Wilkes, and the rev. Mr. Horne; the grand jury differed in opinion in ſeveral particulars, and ſome warm altercations paſſed among the members.—Mr. Wilkes was treated with very little ceremony, all poſſible precautions having been taken to prevent any extravagant adulations on the part of the people.—Previouſly to this buſineſs, two rioters were tried, one for breaking down the lobby door of the king's-bench priſon, the other for carrying away and deſtroying ſpirituous liquors, at the houſe of Edward Ruſſel, eſq. in Southwark; the firſt was ſentenced to be impriſoned one year, to find ſureties for three years, and to pay a fine of three ſhillings and four-pence; the other fifteen months impriſonment, to pay a fine of 13 s. 4 d. and to find ſureties for his behaviour for three years.

His royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland embarked on board the Venus, as an officer; the Venus is deſtined for the Mediterranean ſervice, and it is thought will continue there ſome months.

The directors of the ſun fire-office have generouſly given Mr. Seddon (who was burnt out at London-houſe in Alderſgate-ſtreet) 500 l. as a preſent, he having forgot to renew his inſurance.

A gift of the king was rowed for, before his majeſty at Kew, by ſix young watermen: the firſt boat to have five guineas, the ſecond three, and other four half a guinea each: Roger Delap, of Weſtminſter, came in firſt with great eaſe.

Charles-town, South-Carolina, June 20. The ſalary of his excellency general Woodley, as governor of his majeſty's Leeward Caribbee-iſlands, is 1200 l. ſterling per ann. In his firſt ſpeech to the council and

and assembly of Antigua, he tells them he has it in charge to recommend the passing an act of settlement, which he hopes will be the first thing they take into their consideration: accordingly the assembly of that island (conforming to his majesty's 86th instruction to him) have voted a settlement of 1000 l. currency per annum, in addition to his former salary of 1200 l. per annum, during his government, to be paid him quarterly; and also a house to be provided for him at the public expence.

9th. At eight in the morning, the trial of Donald M'Lane came on at Guildford, when, after a hearing of nine hours, he was acquitted; the jury having been out somewhat above half an hour. The counsel for the prosecution were, Mr. serjeant Leigh, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Lade, and Mr. Baker; those for the prisoner were, Mr. Hervey, Mr. Cox, Mr. Bishop, and Mr. Robinson.

St. James's, August 12. On Wednesday night last, about eleven o'clock, the king of Denmark, under the title of the prince of Travendahl, landed at Dover, from on board the Mary yacht. His Danish majesty was saluted by the cannon of the castle, forts, and vessels in the harbour, and was received with every possible mark of distinction and respect.

On Thursday morning, about nine o'clock, his Danish majesty set out from thence, and arrived at the apartments prepared for him a quarter before seven in the evening, attended by his excellency comte de Bernstorff, his principal secretary of state; baron de Schimmelmann, treasurer, comte de Moltke, grand marshal; comte de Holcke, grand master of the wardrobe; baron de Bulow, one of the lords of the bed-chamber; M. Schumacker, conseiller des conferences, and private secretary; baron de During, aid de camp; messrs. Temler and Sturz, counsellors of embassy of the office of foreign affairs; doctor Struensee, physician; and several officers and servants of his Danish majesty's household.

The professors of Gresham college are to read the lectures, in term time, over the Royal Exchange, till a proper place is built; and we hear 50 l. per ann. are added to their salaries in lieu of a habitation.

Last week a harvest-man went into the Cock and bell at Rumford, in Essex, to refresh himself; but before he had drank his pint of ale, his throat was swelled in a most violent manner, and in about two hours the poor man expired in great torture. Upon opening his windpipe they found a wasp, which he had swallowed, and was the occasion of his death.

His Danish majesty's retinue consisted of four post-chaises, and fifteen servants on horseback. The coaches of the household, which had been sent to Dover to escort his majesty, were all left behind; his majesty chusing to travel in post-chaises for the sake of expedition, and to avoid ceremony. He was immediately waited upon by the earl of Hertford and lord Falmouth, who complimented him on his arrival. His majesty is not yet twenty, being born June 2, 1749.

The court of directors of the East-India company, at a meeting held

held on the 29th ult. came to the following reſolution, viz.

Reſolved, As the moſt effectual method to prevent the ſale of the command of ſhips in the company's ſervice, that from and after the 25th of March next, upon the death of a commander of any ſhip employed, or to be employed in the company's ſervice, or whenever there ſhall be a vacancy of a commander, by reſignation, incapacity, or otherwiſe, another commander ſhall be choſen by the court of directors, to ſupply ſuch vacancy, out of perſons who have commanded a ſhip in the company's ſervice, or who have performed at leaſt one voyage in the capacity of chief or ſecond mate, to the Eaſt-Indies; and that ſuch choice or appointment ſhall be made by the ballot.

And that from and after the ſaid 25th of March next, no ſhip be tendered for the company's ſervice, but ſubject to the ſaid regulation.

Reſolved, That from and after the 25th of March next, no ſhip ſhall be built in the room of any ſhip worn out or loſt in the company's ſervice, without the leave of the court of directors firſt had and obtained.

By advices from Corſica we learn, than an envoy from the bey of Tunis was arrived there on board of a Raguſan veſſel, with preſents for general Paoli, as an acknowledgement of the ſervice he had rendered to the regency, by ſending back to them a Tuniſian galliot with twenty-ſix men, which, being chaſed by a Genoeſe ſhip, had taken ſhelter in one of the ports of the iſland. Theſe preſents conſiſt of a Mooriſh ſlave, a fine horſe richly capariſoned, a tygreſs, two cheſts lined with lead and ſealed up, two oſtriches, and a lion that died in the paſſage; but the veſſel is to perform quarantine at Baſtia by order of general Paoli.

An order of council was this day iſſued, to prevent the importation of the hides, hoofs, or horns of horned cattle, from Denmark or Sweden, the dutchies of Holſtein, Mecklenberg or Cleeves, the neighbourhood of Hamburg, or the frontiers of the Low countries, in all which places the diſtemper among the horned cattle rages to a violent degree.

Summer circuit.

At Ayleſbury aſſizes, one was capitally convicted.

At Abingdon aſſizes, four verdicts were obtained for bribery in the late election for the borough of Reading; and it is ſaid that divers other proſecutions upon the ſame ſtatute are depending in that borough. None were capitally convicted.

At Bedford aſſizes, one was capitally convicted.

At Hertford aſſizes, three were capitally convicted; two of whom are reprieved.

The high-ſheriff received the judges with uncommon ceremony; he doubled the number of javelin-men in livery, who attended them from the frontiers of the county, and waited for them himſelf a mile further on the road than uſual. On Tueſday he ſent a turtle for their table, with burgundy inſtead of the common preſent of claret, and gave for a reaſon, that in theſe licentious times, when ſo many people had attempted to trample on the laws,

he could not treat his majeſty's chief miniſters of juſtice with too much reſpect.

At Chelmsford aſſizes, eight were capitally convicted; four of whom were reprieved.

Seventeen ſpecial jury cauſes were tried, nine of which were actions brought upon the ſtatute of bribery and corruption by the partizans of Mr. Fordyce, againſt thoſe of Meſſ. Grey and Rebow, at the Colcheſter election, and ſix quo warranto cauſes upon the ſame account, of which Mr. Fordyce's party gained only five, viz. one for bribery, and four upon the quo warranto's.

At Guildford aſſizes, eight were capitally convicted; five of whom were reprieved.

At Maidſtone aſſizes, none were capitally convicted.

Mr. Powell, maſter of the Granby-head at Dartford, was tried on ſuſpicion of robbing a poſt-chaiſe driver on Shooter's-hill, in the night of the 3d of June laſt, of a ſilver watch, and a few ſhillings; when Mr. Powell's witneſſes proving a plain alibi, he was honourably acquitted, and the jury granted him a copy of his indictment: the accomplice to the perſon who really committed the robbery is now in cuſtody.

At Oxford aſſizes, none were capitally convicted.

Eſther the wife of William Ward, charged upon her own confeſſion with murdering her daughter, was acquitted of the murder, ſhe appearing inſane.

At Wincheſter aſſizes, ſeven were capitally convicted.

James Williams, for killing and robbing Samuel Lewis, on the highway, to be hanged in chains at Portſea.

At the aſſizes for Wilts, at Warminſter, none were capitally convicted.

At Glouceſter aſſizes, five were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved.

At this aſſize, the cauſe depending between the dean and chapter, and Mr. Pitt, was decided in favour of the latter. This is the ſecond verdict obtained by Mr. Pitt againſt the dean and chapter.

At Worceſter aſſizes, three were capitally convicted; but were all reprieved.

At Saliſbury aſſizes, three were capitally convicted; of whom two were reprieved.

At Bridgewater aſſizes, one was capitally convicted; a cauſe came on to be tried, brought by Mr. Carpenter, of Beckington in Somerſetſhire, in order to recover of the inhabitants of the hundred of Frome, the damages he ſuſtained by the rioters damaging a dwelling houſe and flour-mills of his, for which he obtained a verdict.

At Hereford aſſizes, two were capitally convicted.

At Monmouth aſſizes, one was capitally convicted.

At Exeter aſſizes, two were capitally convicted.

At Bodmyn aſſizes, none were capitally convicted.

At Cowbridge, in South Wales, a man convicted of ſtealing coals, was ordered for tranſportation. After ſentence was paſſed, the priſoner told the court, that it was a malicious proſecution; but that he thought he was even with the proſecutor, having been intimate with his wife for above two years paſt.

At

At Shrewſbury aſſizes, two were capitally convicted, one of whom was reprieved.

At Stafford aſſizes, two were capitally convicted.

At Lancaſter aſſizes, one was capitally convicted.

At York aſſizes, twelve were capitally convicted, nine of whom were reprieved.

Thomas Lee, convicted of the murder of Mr. Petty in the year 1766, received ſentence of death, and was executed at Tyburn yeſterday. He is to be hung in chains near the place where the murder was committed.

At theſe aſſizes came on, before the honourable ſir Henry Gould, knight, and a ſpecial jury, a cauſe wherein a young lady, aged 25, of New Malton, in that county, was plaintiff, and an eminent attorney, aged 70, of the ſame place, defendant, for non-performance of a promiſe of marriage; when the proſecutor proving her caſe to the ſatisfaction of the court, and the defendant having no defence to make, a verdict was given for the plaintiff with 600l. damages.

At the ſame aſſizes came on, before Mr. juſtice Yates, and a ſpecial jury, an information againſt William Wittron, and others, for a riot at the election of members to ſerve in parliament for Pontefract, whereby the freedom of the ſaid election was violated and interrupted; when, after a hearing of 13 hours, the riot was ſo fully and clearly proved, that the defendants did not think proper to examine any witneſſes, and the jury found them guilty of all the facts charged upon them in the information.

The Swaledale lead-mine cauſe, between Dorothy Harker, and others, plaintiffs, and Richard Lonſdale, and others, defendants, was tried; and, after a hearing of ten hours, a verdict was given for the plaintiffs.

At Durham aſſizes, three were capitally convicted.

At the aſſizes at Carliſle, a cauſe was heard betwixt the earl of Egremont and Henry Elliſon, of Whitehaven, eſq. The earl, as lord of the manor, ſued for ſome land that Mr. How and Mr. Elliſon had, by fences, taken off the ſea-mark, when a verdict was given in favour of Mr. Elliſon.

At Lincoln aſſize came on, before lord chief baron Parker, the important cauſe wherein Robert Vyner, junior, eſq. was plaintiff, and Philip Bullen, eſq. alderman of that city, defendant, in order to prove bribery in the election of Thomas Scrope, eſq. the preſent repreſentative; when a verdict was found for the defendant, to the great joy of Mr. Scrope's friends. Fifteen hogſheads of ale were given to the populace; and a ball was given by Mr. Scrope in the aſſembly-room below Hill in the evening. None were capitally convicted.

At Huntingdon aſſizes, none were capitally convicted.

At Cambridge aſſizes, one was capitally convicted; but reprieved.

At Norwich aſſizes, three were capitally convicted; of whom two were reprieved.

At Northampton aſſizes, two were capitally convicted; but reprieved.

At the aſſizes at Bury, two were capitally convicted; one of whom was reprieved.

Dorcheſter, Derby, Leiceſter, and Berwick, were maiden aſſizes.

19th. The king of Denmark, attended by the marquis of Granby, general Conway, and other perſons of diſtinction, went through the city to the tower, and viewed the armoury, regalia, &c. there. The barge belonging to the tower was brought up to the wharf, expecting his majeſty would go to Greenwich, &c. but he returned through the city in the coach he came in. On his majeſty's coming out of the tower, a great concourſe of people aſſembled to ſee him, to whom he complaiſantly bowed; and on the carriage ſetting off they gave loud huzzas, &c. The king afterwards dined at St. James's in private.

This evening his Daniſh majeſty, his royal highneſs the duke of Glouceſter, their ſerene highneſſes the two princes of Saxe Gotha, a great number of the nobility and foreign miniſters, were entertained by her royal highneſs princeſs Amelia, at Gunnerſbury-houſe, with a grand ſupper, after which there was a ball. A party of the foot-guards were ordered to attend during his majeſty's ſtay there.

The entertainment was extremely magnificent. Invitations were given to upwards of 300 of the nobility. The ſupper conſiſted of 120 diſhes; a grand firework was played off; and the ball, which was very ſplendid, ended about three o'clock on Saturday morning.

Yeſterday were married, in the pariſh church of Hendon, in the county of Middleſex, by the reverend Mr. Aldrich, ten young couple belonging to the ſaid pariſh. To each of the brides was given a wedding ring of ten ſhillings value; to each couple ten ſhillings more for their wedding dinner; for the purchaſe of ſome uſeful neceſſaries towards houſekeeping, forty ſhillings; and the expences of the marriage fees defrayed for them: and in order to promote and encourage population, to each couple, at the expiration of two years, upon producing a healthy child, twelve months old, will be given the further ſum of two guineas; and at the end of three years, upon producing a ſecond healthy child, they will receive three guineas more. To each couple was given (being a donation from another hand) a tract called the Whole Duty of Man; and every other couple that ſhall be married by banns in the ſaid church, will be entitled to the ſaid donation, ſecured by will for ever.

Mr. Bingley, late a priſoner in Newgate, for publiſhing the North-Briton, numbers 50 and 51, was removed from that gaol to lord Mansfield's houſe in Bloomſbury-ſquare, by virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus* granted by his lordſhip, in order to admit the ſaid priſoner to bail, which was accordingly done, Mr. Bingley being bound in twice three hundred pounds, and four ſureties in 150 l. each, for his appearance before the court of king's bench at Weſtminſter on the firſt day of next term. The clerk to the attorney, in waiting on his lordſhip to know the time of Mr. Bingley's being brought up, was thrown from his horſe, and broke his arm.

On Saturday all the great officers of ſtate, the foreign miniſters, &c. dined with his Daniſh majeſty at St. James's.

The

The ſide-board of plate made uſe of for his Daniſh majeſty's table, is the original plate of king Henry the eighth, being always depoſited in the jewel office in the tower, and never made uſe of (ſuch occaſion as this being excepted) but at a coronation.

A riot began in the Marſhalſea priſon, occaſioned, as it is ſaid, by the partiality of the priſoners in favour of the turnkey. The deputy keeper, piqued at this preference, had arreſted the turnkey for a ſmall debt; and in return, the priſoners had broke the deputy-keeper's windows. This happened on the Friday. But next night the two ſons of the deputy-keeper, having furniſhed themſelves with fire arms in the abſence of their father, renewed the fray, and wounded eight of the priſoners, one of whom received a ſhot in the belly, which it is thought will prove mortal. Three of the principal actors in this tragedy have ſince been committed to the county gaol.

20th. The Spittle-fields weavers roſe in a body, and forcibly entered the houſe of Nathaniel Farr, in Pratt's alley, and cut to pieces and deſtroyed the ſilk-work manufactory in two different looms there; and afterwards forcibly entered the houſe of Elizabeth Pratt, in the ſame alley, and murdered one Edward Fitchett, a lad of about 17, by ſhooting him through his head with a piſtol loaded with ſlugs. A reward is offered for apprehending the rioters, and his majeſty's pardon to him who diſcovers the murderer.

The foundation of a large ſtack of chimnies gave way in the centre of the buildings of his majeſty's priſon of the Fleet, by which ten apartments were entirely deſtroyed, in which near 40 perſons were lodged, moſt of whom loſt their all; ſome were greatly hurt, and one gentleman is in danger of his life. The priſon has been ſince viſited by the ſurveyor from the treaſury, and aſſiſtance promiſed the ſufferers. The whole building is in a ruinous condition.

They write from Rome, of the 20th of July, that, according to letters from Modena, the duke is making preparations for war; and it is thought that he has a deſign to ſeize upon the duchy of Ferrara, though the court of Rome has been in poſſeſſion of it for half a century paſt, which poſſeſſion has been confirmed by different treaties. On the other hand, the prince pretends to have a right to it, as it was formerly the property of the houſe of Eſt, from which his highneſs is deſcended.

Rome, July 16. The princeſs Doria Pamphili was delivered the day before yeſterday of a prince, to whom the emperor is to ſtand ſponſor. The prince went yeſterday to the Quirinal, to ſignify this event to the pope; and couriers have been alſo diſpatched to the courts of Vienna, Madrid, Turin, and Naples.

Thurſday night his Daniſh majeſty and her grace the dutcheſs of Ancaſter opened the ball at the aſſembly in the Haymarket.

His Daniſh majeſty has ſent a preſent of ten guineas to the vergers of St. Paul's, by the hands of Francis Croſby, eſq.

Thurſday arrived in town from Poland, the prince and princeſs Czartorinſki, and alſo the empreſs of Ruſſia's ambaſſador.

23d. A body of ſailors, to the number of 5 or 600, rioteuſly aſſembled at Limehouſe, and boarded ſeveral outward bound ſhips, and forcibly carried away ſeveral of their men, under pretence of not ſuffering the ſhips to ſail till the ſeamens wages were increaſed; but a party of the guards being ſent for, the rioters immediately diſperſed.

The ſurveyor of the navy, attended by the proper officers, took a ſurvey of Portſmouth-dock, with the ſhips building and repairing there; and at the ſame examined a new conſtructed pump, the invention of Mr. Cole, erected on board the Seaford man of war, which appeared to be leſs cumberſome than the chain pump, and more efficacious.

The experiments were as follow:

The new pump, wrought by four men, threw out a ton of water in 42 ſeconds.—The old pump, wrought by ſeven men, threw out a ton of water in 76 ſeconds.

The new pump, when wrought with two men, threw out a tun of water in 47 ſeconds.—The old pump with two men would not move.

The chain of the new pump, broken by deſign, and dropped into the well, was recovered.

The new pump, when choaked with ſhingle ballaſt, was cleared in four minutes.—The old pump could not be cleared till the water was pumped out of the hold.

The remains of the queen of France were to be interred at St. Dennis the 11th of this month. The dauphin, his two brothers, and the meſdames, were to be preſent at the funeral. Kitchens and other buildings have been erected at St. Dennis, at the king's expence, for accommodating 2000 people, the parliament and univerſity having been invited.

The expences of the queen's obſequies amount to 800.000 livres; and the whole charges occaſioned by the death of her majeſty are computed at about 1.500.000 livres.

Hague, July the 9th. Prince Henry of Pruſſia arrived late on Saturday evening at the houſe in the wood, accompanied by the prince of Orange, who had gone beyond Leyden to meet him; his royal highneſs received company the next day, and was yeſterday at the public entertainment which the prince of Orange gave at the old court in this town, to celebrate the birth-day of the princeſs of Orange; at which all the foreign miniſters were preſent, as well as a very numerous company, and the ball laſted till this morning.

On Sunday about noon the king of Denmark, attended by ſeveral of the nobility, went through the city to the Daniſh chapel, in Wellcloſe-ſquare, built by her late majeſty queen Anne, in honour to her royal conſort. He returned to St. James's about two, and afterwards went to dine with the imperial ambaſſador at his houſe in St. James's ſquare, where he ſoon found himſelf ſlightly indiſpoſed; and, after making an apology to the ambaſſador on the occaſion, his majeſty returned to St. James's, where he dined.

29th. His Daniſh majeſty ſignified his intention of being preſent at York races; great preparations were made upon the road, for the accommodation of his majeſty and his attendants; but a ſud-

a ſudden indiſpoſition having prevented his majeſty's gracious intentions, he has ordered every thing to be paid for at the ſame rate as if they had actually been called for; with this particular injunction, that the proviſions ſhould be every where diſtributed amongſt the poor.

They write from Robertoun in Scotland; that "on Tueſday the 2d inſtant, about four in the afternoon, a very uncommon phænomenon appeared in this neighbourhood: a water-ſpout, or large body of water, ſuddenly fell upon Dungavel-hill, oppoſite to Tintock, about ſix miles ſouth of Lanock, and forced its way into the ground, till it came to the rock, making an opening about 24 yards broad, and about three feet deep; it then ruſhed down the North ſide of the hill, with the greateſt impetuoſity, hurling the largeſt ſtones, and great quantities of earth before it, making an opening of the ſame dimenſions all the way down the hill. It had a very alarming appearance, and threatened the country with a ſevere ſecond deluge."

30th. His majeſty the king of Denmark arrived at Cambridge, and was waited on by the vice-chancellor of the univerſity, heads of colleges, and doctors in their ſcarlet robes, who attended his majeſty to the ſenate-houſe, where the whole univerſity, and a brilliant company of ladies in the galleries, were aſſembled, who, upon the entrance of his majeſty, teſtified their joy by every poſſible mark of reſpect. He was conducted to a chair of ſtate, where he received the compliments of the heads of the reſpective colleges, and, after a ſhort ſtay, was conducted in proceſſion to the library, and to all the principal buildings in the univerſity, where having ſeen every thing that was rare and curious, his majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to expreſs the higheſt ſatisfaction, and to invite the vice-chancellor to ſupper. Early next morning he proceeded on his journey to York.

A curious boat from India was rowed to Richmond, being a preſent to his majeſty from governor Vanſittart. The king and queen came to the water-ſide to view it, where they continued above an hour, and were graciouſly pleaſed to declare, that the grandeur and elegance of its conſtruction and furniture exceeded every thing of that kind they had ever ſeen.

A noble benefaction from the German Lutheran chapel in the Savoy, was diſtributed among the numerous priſoners in the Fleet; the ſum divided was upwards of 200 l.

Extract of a letter from Chelmsford.

"A very uncommon phænomenon appeared on Thurſday the 18th inſtant, at Good Eaſter, in this county. It was firſt obſerved between eleven and twelve at noon, by Mrs. Dowſett, who, ſtanding at the door of her houſe, which has a view up to Bedford's, another farm-houſe, at the diſtance of three fields, ſuddenly heard a great noiſe reſembling thunder. At the ſame time ſhe ſaw a great thick ſmoke ariſe out of the paſture fields between her houſe and Bedford's, and preſently heard two cracks, as though the trees were pluckt up by the roots. She heard a violent wind iſſue immediately

"from under the ſmoke," (and "out of the ground," as ſhe thought) which twiſted the ſmoke up to ſome height, and went off violently to the houſe and barns at Bedford's. She ſoon ſaw the thatch of the largeſt barn twiſted up into the air, and concluded the houſe and out-houſes were deſtroyed.—Mrs. Burton, who lives at Bedford's, was at the ſame time ſitting in the kitchen, and obſerving the houſe and floor ſhake violently, and all the pewter tumble off the ſhelves, imagined the houſe was falling; her huſband, who had laid himſelf down upon a bed, was awaked from his ſleep by the terrible ſnaking of the houſe and bed. The wind entirely ſtript the thatch from the South-ſide of the largeſt barn, deſtroyed part of the cow-houſe, juſt touched the ridge of another barn, and went off due North. At about 300 yards from the houſe it paſſed between two large oak trees, whoſe arms nearly met, and twiſting off their inner arms and branches, carried ſome of them acroſs an adjoining meadow. Theſe trees plainly diſcovered the breadth of the column of air, which was about 21 yards. At the diſtance of 200 yards farther, it met with ſome tall elms, and tore off many of their branches; but its force ſeemed to be conſiderably abated there. Some of the thatch was carried almoſt to Pleſhy, which is about two meaſured miles from the barn."

Friburg in Briſgau, July 30. We have received the melancholy news that the famous abby of Saint Blaiſe, belonging to the Benedictines, ſituate in the black foreſt, nine leagues from hence, was burnt down the 24th inſtant, together with the church, caſtle, and other buildings, belonging to it. This fine building has not been erected above 30 years; and from ſome circumſtances, it is ſuppoſed to have been ſet on fire by incendiaries.

The royal hoſpital of Greenwich, in Jamaica, ſuddenly took fire on the 12th of laſt month, ſuppoſed by lightning, and in a few hours was reduced to a heap of ruins, baffling the utmoſt efforts of his majeſty's ſeamen, encouraged by the preſence of the admiral, to ſave it.

Extract of a letter from Corte, July 26.

"On the 21ſt of this month an Engliſh frigate arrived in the harbour of iſle Rouge: ſhe came from Portſmouth, and made the voyage in 20 days. As ſoon as ſhe caſt anchor, the captain and two other officers landed, and without ſtopping a moment, repaired to general Paoli. It is thought that they are charged with ſome very important commiſſion. As ſoon as the French knew of the arrival of this ſhip, they ſent a xebeque to enquire what errand ſhe was come upon; but we do not yet know what anſwer they received."

A letter from Peterſburgh, dated July 29, ſays, "the empreſs is going to erect an equeſtrian ſtatue in honour of the emperor Peter the Great. The ſieur Betzki is to have the direction of it; and all architects and other intelligent perſons are invited, with a promiſe of rewards proportioned to their merit, to give the academy their advice with regard to decorations, inſcriptions, &c. applicable to the ſubject."

Extract of a letter from Moira, in Ireland, Aug 10.

"A melancholy accident happened at Balenderry laſt Wedneſday; Mr. Thomas Higginſon, with his brother and a carpenter, were all ſuffocated in a well at his father's. Something went wrong in the pump, and they opened a hole at the top to get down a ladder: Mr. Thomas Higginſon went down firſt, and had not been many feet in till he gave a ſhout, and fell into the water; his brother ran to his aſſiſtance, and fell likewiſe; then the carpenter, who was to have mended the pump, and he met the ſame fate. Old Mr. Higginſon then attempted to go down, but was pulled up by his hair, or he would have periſhed likewiſe. They then tied a rope about another perſon, and let him down, who alſo fell; but being immediately pulled up, he recovered, though ſeeming dead for half an hour."

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 25.

"The biſhop of Avranches being reſolved to make a general viſitation throughout his dioceſe, he publiſhed a mandate, by which he gave notice thereof to all pariſh prieſts, and other eccleſiaſtics, ordering them at the ſame to make out liſts of the number of inhabitants in every pariſh of the dioceſe; and alſo to give him information under hand concerning ſuch perſons, whether churchmen or laymen, as lead a ſcandalous life, neglect their Chriſtian duty, are involved in law-ſuits, bear malice againſt their neighbours, and, in ſhort, whoſe conduct is cenſureable. We are perſuaded that the prelate's intention is to introduce a reformation of manners, and conſequently very laudable; but as ſuch a novelty might give riſe to proſecutions, furniſh the pariſh prieſts with an opportunity to avenge their private quarrels, lock up the ſecrets of families in the biſhop's office, and therefore would look like an inquiſition, the parliament of Rouen has thought proper to ſuppreſs this mandate, by an arret iſſued the 11th of this month."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Auguſt 25.

"On Wedneſday evening her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales, and the two princes of Saxe-Gotha, arrived at commiſſioner Hayes's in the dock-yard in perfect health. Her royal highneſs has been aboard his majeſty's ſhip Achilles in the harbour, and was ſaluted on going on board, and at coming off, and likewiſe ſaluted from the guardſhips in the harbour, in a little tour round moſt of them in a twelve-oar'd barge. Her royal highneſs and the two princes will ſet out from hence, we are informed, for Kew, on Saturday morning. Her royal highneſs has not as yet been in the garriſon."

On the 24th of laſt month, the French hoiſted their ſtandard on the walls of Baſtia, as a ſignal of having taken poſſeſſion of that capital for his moſt Chriſtian majeſty.—General Paoli, on this event, declared, that he would dreſs himſelf like the meaneſt ſoldier, and ſpend the laſt drop of his blood, to preſerve the freedom and independency of his country.

The parliament of Tholouſe in France iſſued an arret, by which all perſons under its juriſdiction

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are forbidden to conform to any judgements paſſed by the great council, under ſevere penalties. This is, probably, an effort to elude the ſentence of the great council in the affair of the Calas family, by which the infamous proceedings of the parliament of Tholouſe are ſeverely cenſured.

During the courſe of the laſt and preſent month, the ſtorms of lightning, thunder and rain, have been ſo fatal in many parts of this iſland, that no man living can remember the like. Among a thouſand others, the following can only be recorded.

At Leyland in Lancaſhire, on the 26th of July, the thunder rolled inceſſantly for four hours, and the rain that accompanied it ſwelled the Malding brook ſo rapidly, that it bore down the bridge, carried away four houſes, and in one the inhabitants, and with them ſuch a quantity of hay and corn as muſt ruin many families; at Arle, in Glouceſterſhire, a flaſh of lightning ſet fire to a large barn, and burnt it with every thing in it to the ground; the ſudden inundations that followed the thunder in Hereſordſhire and Monmouthſhire half ruined the country; and the torrents that poured from the mountains of Glamorganſhire ſwept away men, women, and cattle, ruined the crops upon the ground, and laid under water the little town of Neath; in Caermarthenſhire, five days inceſſant rains cauſed ſuch an inundation, that the fine vales through which the river Tivey winds its courſe, were almoſt wholly overflowed, the country rendered impaſſable, and the devaſtation incredible; the fine crops that promiſed plenty are deſtroyed, and the hopes of the poor in that fruitful county fruſtrated; in Somerſetſhire, the lightning and thunder was more dreadful, but the rains leſs deſtructive, ſome oxen were killed in the fields, and ſome barns ſet on fire; in Wiltſhire, ſome houſes were ſet on fire, and burnt to the ground, and one woman ſtruck dead under a tree; at Tottenham High Croſs, a child was ſtruck dead by the lightning in its mother's lap in a ſtage-coach; in the iſle of Man, the lightning fell on a clergyman's houſe, and ſtruck his wife dead in her bed, the thunder was dreadful beyond deſcription; in Cheſhire, the floods changed the face of the country, having borne down hedges, fences, bridges, and every earthly thing; in Scotland, beſides what has been already related, the country from Inverneſs to Perth has been flooded in an uncommon manner; at Norwich, the lightning fell on one of the city towers, killed a boy, and threw down part of the battlements; in Hertfordſhire, the inundations have been very alarming, and attended with incredible damage to the corn and hay; at Liverpool, the moſt dreadful thunder, lightning and rains that ever was remembered.

There is now living at Noke in Oxfordſhire one Thomas King, formerly a threſher, but who at preſent ſubſiſts on charity, and is of the very great age of 129.

Died.] Of the palſy, at Byfleet, in Surry, the rev. Mr. Spence, prebendary of Durham, and profeſſor of Modern Hiſtory in the univerſity of Oxford.

In Ireland, at his ſeat at Shornehill, in the 95th year of his age, John Damer, eſq.

In

In the 75th year of his age, Peter Collinſon, eſq. fellow of the royal and antiquarian ſocieties.

At Hackney, aged 93, James Forbes, eſq. formerly a ſupercargo in the ſervice of the India company.

At her houſe in Soho-ſquare, Mrs. Ann Kinier, who had acquired upwards of 30,000 l. as a midwife.

At Hampſtead, aged 95, Mr. Joſeph Mundee, formerly a ſaleſman in Holborn.

At his houſe in Hyde-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, aged 82, W. Manwaring, eſq.

SEPTEMBER.

1ſt. The heavieſt rain fell at London and the country round it that has been known in the memory of man. It began in the evening, and in a few hours the waters poured down Highgate Hill with incredible violence; the common ſhores in ſeveral parts of the town not being able to carry off the torrent, the adjacent houſes were filled almoſt to the firſt floors; immenſe damage was done, and as it happened in the night, many were awakened from ſleep in the greateſt conſternation. The ſerpentine river in Hyde-park roſe ſo high, that it forced down a part of the wall, and poured with ſuch violence upon Knightſbridge, that the inhabitants expected the whole town to be overflowed; the canal in St. James's park roſe higher than ever was known; in ſhort, no man living remembers ſo much rain to fall in ſo ſhort a time. About Bagnigge Wells the waters roſe eight feet perpendicular height, though the rain did not continue to fall with violence more than eight hours.

Several people in Cold Bath fields, Mutton-lane, Peter-ſtreet, and thoſe parts, ſuſtained great damage; ſome publicans had ſeveral butts of beer carried out of their cellars; three oxen and ſeveral hogs were carried away by the drain, and drowned; and in Mutton-lane, and the lower part of Hockley in the Hole, the inhabitants were obliged to quit their ground-floors, and go up ſtairs, for fear of being drowned.

Many butts of beer were carried away from the cellar at the Cheſhire Cheeſe at Mount Pleaſant, and conveyed quite to Fleetditch, where they were taken out.

The heavy rain ſwelled the water in the canal in St. James's-park ſo high, that it flowed up to the garden-wall belonging to the treaſury, and was ſo deep that foot paſſengers could not paſs that way; the lower parts of ſome gentlemen's houſes near the treaſury were overflowed, as was the wilderneſs; the centinel placed near the little gate leading into Duke-ſtreet was obliged to quit his box; the cellars in ſeveral parts of Weſtminſter were filled with water, and conſiderable damage was done.

The offices under the earl of Suffolk's houſe had four feet water in them; all that ſide of St. James's-park, the Birdcage-walk, &c. were overflowed.

Upwards of forty ſmall craft, on the river below bridge, were ſunk, drove on ſhore, or bulged, by the violence of the ſtorm; and a collier in Long-reach was drove from her anchors, and beat her keel off: ſeveral ſhips alſo received damage by

by running foul of each other among the teers at the ſwinging chains.

The late duke of Cumberland's fine water-works, in Windſor-foreſt, were intirely deſtroyed; ſeveral perſons were drowned in different places, as well as horſes, oxen, and hogs.

The ſtorm was ſo violent at Bruton, Wilts, that it ſwelled the river three feet perpendicular within five minutes; ſeveral people had great part of the houſhold goods, which were below ſtairs, carried away with the torrent: many walls are thrown down, as is part of the town bridge, and the bridge at Weſt-end is blown up, ſo that there is no paſſing.

His Daniſh majeſty, with 120 perſons in his retinue, arrived at York, where the lord mayor and corporation had prepared to receive and entertain him in a ſplendid manner; but his majeſty politely declined all formality, viſited the minſter, and other public buildings, and next day ſet out on his return to London: in his way to which he viſited Manchester, where he was particularly gratified by viewing the ſtupendous works of the duke of Bridgewater, at which he expreſſed both aſtoniſhment and pleaſure.

At the anniverſary meeting of the ſons of the clergy held at Newcaſtle, the collection amounted to 322 l. and ſome ſhillings.

There is a windmill near Sir Charles Peers's, at Bromley in Kent, which being in a diſagreeable ſituation, Sir Charles is now moving the whole building together, by means of capſterns. It is to be removed 400 yards, and proceeds at the rate of four yards a day.

Yeſterday, at a numerous extraordinary meeting of the royal ſociety, his Daniſh majeſty was by ballot unanimouſly elected a fellow of the ſame.

On Monday laſt Mr. Richards, of Hedgeland in Berkſhire, opened a ſow that died ſuddenly, when 38 pigs were found in the body, one of which had ſix legs. 2d.

Tueſday was held at Briſtol the annual meeting of the clergy, and ſons of the clergy, when the collection at the cathedral, and the taylors-hall, amounted to 207 l. 17 s.

This night, about half an hour paſt nine o'clock, his Daniſh majeſty arrived at St. James's from his tour in the North, but laſt from Derby. His majeſty travelled, in the courſe of ſeven days, near 600 miles. 4th.

They write from Copenhagen, that the equeſtrian ſtatue of the late king, which the India company have been at the expence of, was placed on its pedeſtal the 15th inſtant. Count Moltke had the honour of entertaining the reigning and dowager queens upon this occaſion; their majeſties having been pleaſed to ſee the ceremony of removing and placing the ſtatue from the hotel of that nobleman, oppoſite to which the ſtatue is fixed.

We hear that the damage done by the late heavy rain to the inhabitants about Windſor great park is, upon a proper ſurvey, eſtimated at 9000 l. and that it will coſt 3000 l. to repair the damage done within the ſaid park.

The guards were removed from the king's-bench priſon, after having been quartered there ever ſince the latter end of April laſt. 9th.

On

On Saturday, after the opera, the king of Denmark, attended by the principal noblemen who compoſe his ſuite, went to take a view of Mrs. Cornelys's houſe in Soho-ſquare. Several of the foreign miniſters, other foreigners of diſtinction, and of the Engliſh nobility, were alſo preſent, to meet his majeſty on the occaſion. Mrs. Cornelys had put the apartments in all the poſſible order that a few hours notice would admit of, and the whole were ſplendidly illuminated with upwards of 2000 wax lights. The moment the king entered the grand room, the muſic (conſiſting of French horns, clarinets, baſſoons, &c.) began playing, and his majeſty ſeemed very much pleaſed at the agreeable manner of his reception. Dancing was propoſed; the king opened the ball with the ducheſs of Ancaſter, and named the ſecond minuet with the counteſs of Harrington: the minuets were ſucceeded by Engliſh country-dances, and thoſe by the French cotillons. The company then withdrew to tea, &c. Amongſt the perſons of high rank, who were preſent on this occaſion, were the prince and princeſs of Maſſerano; the princeſs Barbarigo; their excellencies the Pruſſian, Daniſh, Swediſh, and Venetian miniſters; their graces the duke and ducheſs of Ancaſter, and their ſon, the marquis of Lindſay; the counteſs of Harrington, and her daughters, lady Bell and lady Harriet Stanhope; lady Groſvenor; lady Sondes; lady Jane Scott; the earl of Huntingdon; earl of March; the Ruſſian general Filoſoſow, &c.

12th. A moſt magnificent entertainment was given to the king of Denmark, at Sion-houſe, by the duke and ducheſs of Northumberland. An inexpreſſible variety of emblematical devices were illuminated with more than 15,000 lamps; and the temple erected in the inner court was ornamented with tranſparent paintings, that had a very happy effect. Their royal highneſſes the princeſs Amelia, the dukes of Gloceſter and Cumberland, with more than 200 of the principal nobility, were preſent upon this occaſion, who vied with each other in ſhewing their reſpect to the royal gueſt.

14th. This day the ſeſſions ended at the Old Baily; at this ſeſſion nine have been capitally convicted; thirty-four were ordered to be tranſported for ſeven years, and one for fourteen years; ſix were branded in the hand; nine privately whipped, and one to be publicly whipped in Tower-ſtreet: twenty-ſeven were diſcharged for want of proſecution.

Among the priſoners capitally convicted, were Richard Holt, for publiſhing a bill of exchange for the payment of 10l. directed to Henton Brown and co. bankers, with intent to defraud meſſ. Town and Burdank, haberdaſhers, in Cannon-ſtreet: and Richard Slocombe, for perſonating Richard Slocombe his father, and transferring 50l. of the new South-ſea annuities, his father's property.

The father of this unhappy young man had no hand in the proſecution, nor did he appear at the trial. He was detected by chance, by one of the clerks, who had been acquainted with the father. The circumſtances were ſuch as greatly excited compaſſion; he ſaid at the trial, that the 50cl ſtock, entered in the books in his father's name, was a legacy left to himſelf by an aunt; and that he

he thought he was transferring his own property; that, if he intended a fraud, he might as well have transferred the whole 500l.

At a meeting of the three choirs at Hereford, the collection for the widows and orphans of the clergy exceeded 450l. the largeſt collection ever made.

19th. A very grand entertainment was given by their majeſties to the king of Denmark, at the queen's palace, at which the princeſs dowager of Wales, the duke of Glouceſter, and a great number of the nobility were preſent. There were 170 covers in the entertainment; afterwards there was a ball. His Daniſh majeſty went to the queen's palace at half an hour paſt ſeven o'clock. The ball was opened about nine o'clock, by the king of Denmark and the queen; after which his Britiſh majeſty danced a minuet with the ducheſs of Ancaſter. Country-dances then commenced; and about eleven their majeſties and the nobility withdrew to partake of the elegant entertainment provided: ſoon after twelve, country-dances recommenced, and were continued till half an hour paſt four o'clock; when the king of Denmark withdrew, as did their majeſties and the nobility.

Col. Brudenell was maſter of the ceremonies at the above grand ball and entertainment.

On Friday morning, at half an hour after five, a fire broke out at Mr. Wright's, hatter, in Catharine-ſtreet in the Strand, which intirely conſumed that houſe, with the Fountain tavern; alſo burned the inſide of the White-hart alehouſe, and of the Black ſwan alehouſe in Exeter-ſtreet, and deſtroyed a back-houſe. The houſe of Mr. Crocket, perukemaker, in Catharine-ſtreet, and Mr. Smith's, a cooper, in Exeter-ſtreet, were damaged. The fire was diſcovered by a ſervant-maid at the Fountain tavern, and ſhe had juſt time to alarm the family, to prevent their periſhing in the flames. The miſtreſs of the Fountain with difficulty ſaved her children; the ſervants loſt all their apparel. Mr. Wright's furniture and ſtock in trade were conſumed, as was moſt of that of the Fountain tavern. A party of ſoldiers was ſent from the Savoy, to prevent the mob from plundering the ſufferers.

By letters from Great Marlow, in the county of Bucks, by Monday's poſt, we are informed of great loſſes ſuſtained by the inhabitants, from the overflowing of the river Thames by the late heavy rains, and that the navigation of the river is ſtopped, the Thames being then above a mile over by the flood.

The banks of the river are at preſent ſo much overflowed in Berkſhire, that the Weſt-country barges cannot come to London.

A few days ago farmer Haſkins, of Highworth, in Wiltſhire, ſold four rams to a gentleman of Ireland, ſo remarkably large and fine as to produce him 70 guineas.

On the 29th of laſt month, the king of Denmark viſited, en paſſant, the univerſity of Cambridge, in his riding dreſs and boots, being received by the officers in their ſcarlet robes; after which the vice-chancellor ſupped with the king at his inn. From thence he went to Tadcaſter, Wentworth-caſtle, York, Leeds, Grimſthorpe, Burleigh, Newark, Derby, Chatſworth, Liverpool, Manchester, the duke of Bridgewater's canal, Leiceſter, Harborough, &c. and arrived in London on the 5th.

5th. He ſince ſet out on another tour, and on the 17th arrived at Oxford, about twelve o'clock; and was inſtantly waited upon by the rev. Dr. Durell, the vice-chancellor, with the compliments of the univerſity, and to know his majeſty's pleaſure: ſoon after which the vice-chancellor returned to St. Mary's church, where the heads of colleges, doctors, profeſſors, proctors, and other members of the univerſity, in their proper habits, were aſſembled; upon which it was made known that the king had ſignified his intention of accepting a degree from the univerſity. From St. Mary's the vice-chancellor, heads of houſes, &c. went in proceſſion, attended by the beadles and other officers of the univerſity, and conducted the king and his retinue to Queen's college, All-Souls, Radcliffe library, public ſchools, picture gallery, and Bodleian library; afterwards to Wadham, St. John's, and Trinity college; from thence, through the printing-houſe, to the divinity ſchool, when his majeſty and his nobles were habited, and proceeded to the theatre, where, in full convocation, the king had the honorary degree of doctor in civil law conferred upon him, to which he was preſented by Dr. Vanſittart, the regius profeſſor of law: his Daniſh majeſty being then placed in the chancellor's ſeat, his nobles were preſented with the like degree by the ſame gentleman, who having been conducted to their ſeats, the phyſician of his majeſty's houſhold had the honorary degree of doctor in phyſic conferred upon him, to which he was preſented by the regius profeſſor in phyſic.

His majeſty entered the theatre amidſt the acclamations of a numerous and genteel company, and appeared highly pleaſed with the reception, very politely bowing as he advanced. After leaving the theatre, his majeſty was conducted to Chriſt Church, and the reſt of the colleges on the ſouth ſide of the city, and appeared to be greatly ſtruck with the elegance of the buildings, ſtatues, pictures, &c. &c. expreſſing the higheſt ſatisfaction.

From Oxford he viſited Ditchley-park, Blenheim, Woodſtock, Buckingham, and lord Temple's at Stow. He has ſince viſited Hampton-court palace, and Windſor caſtle; but his journeyings are ſo rapid, and his ſtay at places ſo ſhort, that, if he is not a youth of more than common talents, he muſt have a very confuſed idea of what he ſees. His perſon and behaviour, however, have ſo many charms, that the people, every-where, high and low, ſeem captivated with him to a very high degree.

His Daniſh majeſty having previouſly condeſcended 23d. to dine with the lord-mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, knt. locum tenens (the right hon. the lord-mayor being indiſpoſed), together with the aldermen and ſheriffs, attended by the city-officers, ſet out from Guildhall for the Three Cranes, the locum tenens being in the ſtate-coach, accompanied by deputy John Paterſon, eſq; (who was deſired to act as interpreter on this occaſion), and the aldermen and ſheriffs in their reſpective carriages. At eleven o'clock, they embarked on board the city ſtate barge, the ſtreamers flying, a ſelect band of water muſic playing in the ſtern, the principal livery companies attending in their reſpective barges. At the ſtairs leading to New-

New-palace-yard, a detachment of grenadiers of the hon. artillery company attended, to receive the locum tenens, aldermen, and ſheriffs, who, upon notice of his Daniſh majeſty's approach, immediately landed to receive and conduct him on board. As ſoon as his Daniſh majeſty entered the barge he was ſaluted by ſeveral pieces of cannon, and the joyful acclamations of the ſeveral livery companies, and a vaſt ſurrounding multitude.

The locum tenens, in order to give his majeſty a more compleat view of the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and of the river and the ſeveral bridges thereon (which as well as the river itſelf, and the ſhore on both ſides, were crouded with innumerable ſpectators), ordered the ſtate barge to take a circuit as far as Lambeth, from whence ſhe was ſteered down as far as to the ſteel-yard, through the center arch of Weſtminſter-bridge, and thence up to Temple-ſtairs, his majeſty being ſaluted at the new bridge, both at his going and returning through the great arch, by fifes and drums, and the ſhouts of the ſeveral workmen above, and French horns underneath.

During the courſe of this grand proceſſion on the water, his majeſty frequently expreſſed himſelf highly pleaſed, and his admiration of the ſeveral great and beautiful objects round him; and ſometimes condeſcended to come forward in order to gratify the curioſity of the people, who eagerly ſought to get a ſight of his royal perſon, though at the hazard of their lives.

At the Temple, his majeſty (being landed on a platform erected and matted on purpoſe, and under an awning covered with blue cloth) was there received by ſome of the benchers of both ſocieties, and conducted to the Middle-Temple hall, where an elegant collation had been provided for him.

His majeſty, after taking ſome refreſhment, and thanking the two ſocieties for their polite reception and entertainment, was conducted to the city ſtate coach, in which his majeſty took his ſeat on the right hand of the locum tenens, being accompanied in the coach by his excellency count Bernſdorff and Mr. deputy Patterſon, attended by the ſword and mace, and followed by nine noblemen of his majeſty's retinue, and by the aldermen and ſheriffs in a long train of carriages. From the Temple, his majeſty (preceded by the artillery company, and worſhipful company of goldſmiths, the city marſhals on horſeback, and the reſt of the city officers on foot), was conducted to the Manſion-houſe; the ſeveral ſtreets through which his majeſty paſſed, viz. Fleet-ſtreet, Ludgate-hill, and Ludgate-ſtreet, St. Paul's church-yard, Cheapſide, and the Poultry, being crouded with an innumerable populace, while the windows and tops of houſes were equally crouded with ſpectators of both ſexes, whoſe acclamations, together with the ringing of bells, and the ſhouts of the multitude, loudly expreſſed their joy at his majeſty's preſence; his majeſty expreſſing his ſurprize at the populouſneſs of this city, and his ſatisfaction at the kindneſs of the citizens.

At the manſion-houſe, his majeſty was received by the committee (appointed to manage the entertainment), in their mazarine gowns; who, with white wands, uſhered his majeſty into the great parlour, where, after he had reſted himſelf a few minutes,

nutes, Mr. common ſerjeant (in the abſence of Mr. recorder) made him the city's compliments, in the following words:

"Moſt illuſtrious prince,

"The lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, humbly beg leave to expreſs their grateful ſenſe of your very obliging condeſcenſion, in honouring them with your preſence at the manſion of their chief magiſtrate.

"The many endearing ties which happily connect you, ſir, with our moſt gracious ſovereign, juſtly entitle you to the reſpect and veneration of all his majeſty's faithful ſubjects. But your affability, and other princely virtues, ſo eminently diſplayed during the whole courſe of your reſidence amongſt us, have, in a particular manner, charmed the citizens of London; who reflect with admiration on your early and uncommon thirſt of knowledge, and your indefatigable purſuit of it by travel and obſervation; the happy fruits of which, they doubt not, will be long employed and acknowledged within the whole extent of your influence and command.

"Permit us, ſir, to expreſs our earneſt wiſhes, that your perſonal intercourſe with our moſt amiable monarch may tend to encreaſe and perpetuate a friendſhip ſo eſſential to the proteſtant intereſt in general, and ſo likely to promote the power, happineſs, and proſperity, of the Britiſh and Daniſh nations; and that the citizens of London, in particular, may ever be honoured with a ſhare of your remembrance and regard."

To this compliment his majeſty was pleaſed to return a moſt polite anſwer, in the Daniſh language; which, by his majeſty's permiſſion, was interpreted to the company by Mr. Deputy Paterſon, as follows:

"Gentlemen,

"I am highly ſenſible of the kindneſs of your expreſſions to me; I deſire you will accept my beſt thanks in return, and be fully perſuaded, that I can never forget the affection which the Britiſh nation is pleaſed to ſhew me, and that I ſhall always be diſpoſed to prove my grateful ſenſe of it to them, and in particular to you, gentlemen, and this great, celebrated, and flouriſhing city which you govern."

Upon notice that the dinner was ſerved, his majeſty, with the locum tenens on his left, was conducted by the committee into the Egyptian hall; where his majeſty condeſcended to proceed quite round, that the ladies (who made a moſt brilliant appearance in the galleries) might have a full view of his royal perſon; and all the gentlemen of the common council below, an opportunity of perſonally paying him their reſpects.

His majeſty being ſeated in a chair of ſtate, on the right hand of the locum tenens, at a table placed upon an elevation acroſs the upper end of the hall, with his noble attendants on the right, and the aldermen above the chair on the left, was ſaluted by a band of above 40 of the beſt performers, in an orcheſtra fronting his majeſty's table.

During the dinner, the following toaſts were drunk, being proclaimed by ſound of trumpet, viz.

1. The king.
2. The queen, prince of Wales, and royal family.
3. His majeſty of Denmark and Norway.
4. The queen and royal family of Denmark.
5. Proſpe-

5. Prosperity to the kingdoms of Denmark and Norway.

After which his majesty was pleased to propose the following toasts, which were proclaimed in the same manner, viz.

1. Prosperity to the British nation.

2. Prosperity to the city of London.

Mr. deputy Paterson had the honour to attend his majesty as interpreter. His majesty, through him, repeatedly expressing to the locum tenens, how much he admired the grandeur of the Egyptian hall, the brilliancy of the illuminations round it, the magnificence of the dinner, the excellence of the music, and the good order and decorum of the whole entertainment.

After dinner, his majesty was reconducted into the great parlour, where he was presented with tea and coffee, and entertained with solos on different instruments, by several capital performers.

At eight, his majesty and his retinue, after taking leave of the locum tenens and the corporation, were ushered to their coaches, the committee going before his majesty with wax-lights. His majesty then returned to his apartment in St. James's palace, amidst the same crowd and acclamations as before, with the addition of illuminations in almost every window, that the people might have the pleasure of seeing his majesty as long as possible.

The disposition of the lights (at least 2000), the arrangements of the tables, the erection of the temporary orchestra, and the whole of the ornamenting of the Egyptian hall, were executed with the utmost propriety and elegance, under the direction of Mr. George Dance, clerk to the city works.

The bill of fare at the king of Denmark's table was as follows:

O

Chickens Harrico
Spanish Olia, Turtle, Mullets,
Venison, [removes
O O
Tongue Collops of
larded Sweetbreads 4 Vege-
O [tables
Quails
Ortolans
Pheasants
Notts
Tourt
Green Peas
Artichokes
Ragou Royal
Green Truffles
Mushrooms
EPERGNE
8 cold Plates round
Shell Fish in Jelly
Chickens
Fillets of Hare, Olia, Harrico,
Turbots, Venison [removes
Small Westphalia Hams, 4 Vege-
[tables
Pea Chicks
Partridges
Pheasants
Quails
Perigo Pye
Artichokes
Cardoons
Ragou
Green Truffles
Green Peas
EPERGNE
8 Cold Plates round
Aspects of Sorts
Chickens
Collops of Leveret, Turtle, Tongue,
Dories, Venison, [removes
Tendrons 4 Vegetables
Quails
Ortolans
Notts

Wheat

Wheat Ears
Godiveu Pye
Ragou
Green Morells
Peas
Combs
Fat Livers
EPERGNE
8 cold plates round.
Shell fish in Marinade
Collops of Turkey
Fillets of Lamb, Terene, Chickens, Soals, Venison, Weſtphalia ham [removes
Partridge
Leveret
Ruffs and Rees
Wheat Ears
French Pye
Muſhrooms
Green Morells
Fat Livers
Combs
Nots
8 grand ornamental diſhes, ſweet and ſavory
8 diſhes of fine paſtry.

The king of Denmark's table at St. James's is at the expence of the king of Great Britain. Beſides inferior ones, there are two principal tables; that of his Daniſh majeſty is noble; the deſert is elegant and ſuperb; and the whole daily coſt is eſtimated, we hear, at 84 l. (excluſive of wines) comprehending not the dinner alone, but every meal.

Dublin, Sept. 6. On Sunday his grace the duke of Bedford and the right honourable Richard Rigby arrived from Parkgate. His grace has been complimented on his arrival by a number of perſons of the firſt diſtinction. We hear that his grace will be inſtalled chancellor of our univerſity on Friday next.

A letter from Rome, dated Auguſt 24, ſays, "We ſtill experience unheard-of hot weather. The great drought produces an abſolute ſcarcity of herbs, pulſe, and many of the neceſſaries of life. We have every thing to fear for our vines. The heat is ſo ardent, that it hath occaſioned fires to break out in ſome foreſts and harveſt-fields."

A Sicilian lady at Palermo having been ſeverely reprimanded by her mother-in-law, for ſome irregularities in her conduct, which her huſband complained of, reſented the matter ſo violently, that ſhe went the next day to her mother-in-law's bed, while ſhe was aſleep, and cut her throat. Seized then with horror at her crime, ſhe fainted away at the bed's ſide, in which condition ſhe was found there, and conducted to priſon. The council of Sicily have condemned her to have her head cut off; and it is ſuppoſed ſhe will ſoon undergo this puniſhment, notwithſtanding the great ſolicitations that are making for her, at court, by ſome of her relations.

Dreſden, September 7. The military order, juſt inſtituted here, is not, as was firſt deſigned by the adminiſtrator, the reſtoration of the order of St. Henry, but a new diſtinction of the ſame order in his own name. The ceremony of this new inſtitution was performed on Sunday laſt by his royal highneſs, who created twenty-ſix knights, among whom were his brother Charles, and the marſhal chevalier de Saxe. The chancellor began the ceremony by a ſhort diſcourſe, ſetting forth the motives that had induced the prince adminiſtrator to inſtitute this order: he ſaid,

"that his royal highneſs having had in the late war, when he commanded the Saxon troops, an opportunity of obſerving the valour and merit of his officers, was glad to give them a public teſtimony of his approbation; that having, with inceſſant labour, eſtabliſhed a reſpectable army in Saxony, after accompliſhing ſo neceſſary a meaſure for the preſervation of the country, he embraced the earlieſt opportunity of inſtituting a new military order (of which his nephew the elector was grand maſter), whereby he might reward the military merit of ſome whoſe valour he had been witneſs to, and the indefatigable zeal of others who had aſſiſted him in ſurmounting the obſtacles he had met with in augmenting the army, and finding funds for its maintenance; that, at the ſame time, this order, with the penſions annexed to it, was intended as an incentive to emulation in military men, who might certainly promiſe themſelves thoſe diſtinguiſhing marks, according as they ſhould merit them, by excelling in knowledge and ſpirited behaviour in their profeſſion."

The croſs is octangular, enamelled in white, and nearly reſembling that of Malta, with a ſcutcheon in the middle. On one ſide is ſeen St. Henry in his imperial robes, and round his name the following inſcription: "HAVERIVS PRINCEPS POL. DVX ET ADMINISTRATOR SAX. INSTITVIT, 1768." On the reverſe are the ſwords of Saxony, incircled with a laurel wreath, and the following motto: "VIRTVTI IN BELLO."

An epidemical diſtemper having broke out among the horned cattle in ſome pariſhes of the Lyonnois and the Dauphiny, the inhabitants applied for aſſiſtance to the Ecole royale Veterinaire, who ſent ſome ſtudents, by whoſe application, out of 378 beaſts which had the diſtemper in the pariſh of Marennes, only two died. They had loſt 22 beaſts there, before the arrival of the ſieur Joli, one of the ſtudents. A liſt is publiſhed of 64 perſons whoſe cattle have been cured or kept alive in different pariſhes by the ſkill of the above gentleman, and other ſtudents.

Conſtantinople, Auguſt 17. A fire broke out the 6th inſtant in the palace of the grand vizir, by which that magnificent building was entirely conſumed, and the greateſt part of the rich furniture in it. That prime miniſter's ſpouſe with great difficulty eſcaped the flames.

The quantity of rice exported from Charles-town, from the 1ſt of November laſt to this day, is 111,293 barrels; and the price now is 3 l. 10 s. per cwt.

Laſt Friday a water-ſpout fell at Langton Herrings, in the county of Dorſet, and uncovered ſeven houſes, and three barns. The ſame water was ſeen to riſe out of the ſea near Abbotſbury.

A grand entertainment was provided, by order of his majeſty, at Richmond-lodge, for the king of Denmark. A moſt elegant ſtructure was erected, in the centre of which was a large triumphal arch, about forty feet high, of the Grecian order, decorated with figures, trophies, and other embelliſhments; from which, on each ſide, was a range of ſtatues, ſupporting feſtoons of flowers, 24th.

ters, in proper colours: at the termination on each side, were two lesser arches, through which appeared emblematical pictures, alluding to the arts and sciences, the whole in extent 200 feet. These were all transparencies, with such outside illuminations as the design would admit. The great arch led into a very superb inclosed pavilion, in the centre of which was a dome, supported by eight columns, wreathed with flowers, and ornamented with gold; from the centre the plan extended four ways, with apartments within for a band of music, sideboards, &c. the whole decorated with elegant paintings. At one end was a passage to another room, which was painted and ornamented likewise on three sides, the other being all glazed, for seeing the fireworks, which were some of the finest ever exhibited. The entertainment was in every respect equal to the magnificence of the structure; and their majesties, and the nobility present, were pleased to express their entire satisfaction.

26th. When the king of Denmark was in the Temple-hall on Friday last, James West, esq. presented to his majesty an ancient medal, that was struck on occasion of a marriage of a prince of Denmark with one of the royal family of England, which his majesty was pleased to accept, and to say that he had never seen one of them.

On the 2d instant, the last arch of the bridge over the river Tees at Stockton was finished. The span of the middle arch is seventy-two feet, that of the two adjoining arches sixty feet, and the other two forty-four feet each. The whole of this work is extremely well executed.

Of the ten archbishops of Canterbury since the Restoration, it appears, that Drs. Potter and Secker died at the age of 75, Dr. Sancroft at 77, Dr. Tennison at 78, Drs. Sheldon and Wake at 79, and Dr. Juxon at 81; of the other three, Dr. Hutton died at about 60, Dr. Tillotson at 64, and Dr. Herring at 65.

We are informed from Rome, that a fire broke out on the 30th ult. in the library of the Vatican, which began in the head librarian's apartment, and destroyed all his books and papers, together with some valuable works which were preparing for the press. The same letters add, that the church of the Trinitarians at Montenero, near the palace of the French ambassador, also lately took fire, and that the whole edifice, with all its ornaments, &c. was consumed, except the glory and the host, which were preserved from the flames by a priest, at the utmost hazard of his life.

They write from Naples, that the excessive drought, which they have had the whole summer, has raised provisions to such an exorbitant price as was hardly ever before known there.

They also advise, that the council of marine there, have resolved, agreeable to his majesty's pleasure, to suppress all their galleys, and to apply the money, requisite for their construction and support, in building ships of greater utility.

A courier has been dispatched from the court of Rome to their imperial majesties, to know whether they countenance the conduct and

pretenſions of the duke of Modena upon the Ferrareze.

Letters from Wetzlar mention the death of the princeſs Eleonore-Bernardine, landgraveſs by birth of Heſſe-Reinfolds, and counteſs dowager of Bentheim, aged 73.

John Taylor, of Pencoyd, in the county of Hereford, was lately recovered of his frenzy, in the hoſpital of Bethlem, and diſcharged, after being one year under the care of that noble charity. What is remarkable, he had a particular antipathy to his teeth, and during the time of his inſanity would petition any perſon to draw them, or rather pull them out with pincers, or any other inſtrument, not objecting to a hammer being exerciſed on his jaws for that purpoſe; when he was ſent to Bethlem, he had only one remaining in his head, which he ſoon got rid of by the aſſiſtance of one of his flighty companions, and from that time grew better every day in his intellects.

30th. On Wedneſday morning, about half an hour after ten, his Daniſh majeſty, attended by three nobles, went in a coach and four, from his apartments at St. James's, for Woolwich, being followed by four other carriages with his attendants, to ſee his majeſty's ſhip the Denmark, of 74 guns, launched at that place; and, after viewing the warren, dined with the commiſſioners, and returned in the evening to St. James's.

Yeſterday his majeſty was pleaſed to honour the ſociety of artiſts of Great Britain with his preſence, at their room in Spring-gardens, to view an exhibition of pictures, &c. prepared for him, where he ſtaid a conſiderable time, and expreſſed his ſatisfaction in the moſt obliging manner.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 12.

"Laſt Friday evening, after his grace the duke of Bedford was inſtalled chancellor of our univerſity (when not only the provoſt, fellows, ſtudents, &c. but the lord lieutenant, nobility, and gentry attended), a moſt elegant dinner was given by his grace, conſiſting of 250 diſhes, and a moſt magnificent deſert: and this day he entertained the provoſt, fellows, profeſſors, and ſtudents of the univerſity. His grace intends to found two fellowſhips of 50l. a year each, and to preſent the univerſity with the ſtatue of queen Elizabeth (the founder), which is to be erected in the library-ſquare."

Another letter ſays, "To the honour of his grace the duke of Bedford, chancellor of the univerſity of Dublin, we hear the emoluments of that office will be ſolely appropriated towards founding a new college; one half for the ſtudy and revival of the antient Anglo-Saxon language; the other for erecting a magnificent elaboratory, for the better aſcertaining and perfecting the knowledge of ſimples and minerals, natives of the kingdom of Ireland, and other uſeful purpoſes."

His grace the duke of Bedford hath given 200 guineas, to be divided amongſt the poor of the different pariſhes here.

At the above inſtallation, the honourable Mr. Townſhend, eldeſt ſon of his excellency the lord lieutenant, was admitted at this univerſity.

There

There is now living, at his ſeat in Eſſex, ſir Fleetwood Sheppard, (a friend of the late celebrated Mr. Prior), who is in perfect health, though at the age of 120 years.

And near Brampton in Cumberland, a woman named Margaret Foſter, aged 136 years, and who has a daughter aged 104.

Married at the abbey-church at Bath, Mrs. Millard, tallow-chandler in Holloway, aged near 80, to her journeyman, aged about 25.

Died.] The late governor Stephenſon of Bengal; this gentleman dying inteſtate, and without iſſue, his fortune, which is ſuppoſed to be upwards of 500.000 l. devolves to his nephew.

At the ſeat of Thomas Blackhall, at Great Haſely, in the county of Oxford, eſq. Mrs. Carter, aged 85. She firſt married George Blackall, of Great Haſely, in the ſaid county, eſq. Afterwards Richard Carter, of Chilton, in the county of Bucks, eſq. who died in 1755.

In the 81ſt year of his age, Mr. John Stede, upwards of fifty years prompter to the theatres royal in Lincoln's-inn-fields and Covent-garden.

Aged 82, at his houſe at Mile-end old town, Mr. George Thornton, formerly one of the greateſt carcaſe butchers in London, and a contractor for ſerving the navy with oxen.

At Dulwich, aged near 102, Mr. Jacob Gorton, who had acquired a large fortune as a tallow chandler and ſoapmaker in Southwark.

Aged 92, Hugh Hency, eſq. many years keeper of his majeſty's regalia in the tower.

At Hampſtead, in an advanced age, Mr. Peter Fletcher, who had acquired upwards of twenty thouſand pounds in the buſineſs of a ſaleman in Holborn.

Mrs. Munden, a maiden lady, aged 96.

At Pickley-hill, near Biſhop-aukland, Ralph How, aged 103, who retained his faculties perfect to the laſt.

Aged 73, at her houſe near the French Change, Soho, Mrs. Sarah Burchett, who had acquired a fortune of 10,000 l. by dealing in ſecond-hand plate, laces, wearing-apparel, &c.

At Goſport, Chriſtopher Spiggett, aged 72 years. He was the oldeſt maſter cook in the navy. On board his majeſty's ſhip Superb, in the year 1718, under ſir George Byng, he had both his hands ſhot off at the wriſts by one ſhot, for which he enjoyed a penſion of 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. a year, upwards of 50 years. He was many years cook of the Royal William, but at his deceaſe of the Worceſter man of war. He was remarkable for his agility in uſing his ſtumps without any artificial aſſiſtance. He could play at cards, ſkittles, take ſnuff, help himſelf to drink, &c.

OCTOBER.

Her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales gave a grand entertainment laſt night, in honour of his Daniſh majeſty, at Carlton-houſe; it conſiſted of three tables, one for their majeſties, and the princeſs dowager of Wales; a ſecond for the king of Denmark and fifty of the nobility; and the third for his royal highneſs the prince of Wales, and his attendants, &c. 1ſt.

The king of Denmark, with his ſuite, went to Flamſtead-houſe in

Greenwich-park, on Saturday last: he was received by earl Morton, admiral Rodney, Sir Thomas Robinson, general Honeywood, general Harvey, &c. After viewing with the greatest attention the many curious astronomical instruments, &c. he partook of a breakfast of fruit and tea. He went then to lady Catharine Pelham's house, and from thence into Greenwich hospital, and visited the great hall, chapel, wards, &c. of that magnificent structure: from thence he went to the admiral's apartment, where an elegant cold collation was provided; and his majesty and the company went back in the admiralty and navy barges to Whitehall, where they arrived about four.

Premiums this day commenced for the encouragement of herring boats, and for reducing the price of herrings for the benefit of the poor; by which, boats delivering not less than three last of herrings, each at one tide, at Billingsgate, at the rate of 12 l. 10 s. the last (about half a crown the 100 of six score), with certificates that the same were in the sea 48 hours before their arrival, became entitled, the first boat that arrived, to 37 l. 10 s. the second to 30 l. and the third to 22 l. 10 s. To continue during the month of October.

A spot upon the sun is now discoverable by a common opera glass. Its longest diameter is nearly double that of Venus, as seen in 1760.

The archduchess, daughter to the emperor of Germany, and the archdukes Ferdinand and Maximilian, were inoculated by Dr. Ingenhouz, and are since recovered, having received the infection in the most favourable manner. Dr. Ingenhouz came over to England to perfect himself in the practice, and was translating Dr. Franklin's new book of Electricity into Latin, when he was called upon to inoculate the imperial princesses.

At Laval, on the Lower Mayne, the most violent storm arose that ever was felt in that or any other part of the globe. It lasted only six minutes, and destroyed the fruits of the earth in five parishes. The pieces of ice, that fell in different forms, weighed from eight ounces to two pounds. The thunder and lightning that accompanied it were frightful.

2d. This morning, at eleven o'clock, his Danish majesty, and the nobility his attendants, breakfasted in public at St. James's, on a grand cold collation of twenty-one dishes; and at half an hour after one his majesty and attendants set out for Newmarket.

5th. His majesty's advocate general, Dr. Marriot, vice chancellor of Cambridge, together with the rev. Mr. Beadon, the public orator, had the honour of an audience of his Danish majesty, at Newmarket; and, in the name of the university, presented a letter of address and graces, for conferring the same degrees upon his majesty, and his attendants, as his majesty had been graciously pleased to accept at Oxford. The audience lasted about a quarter of an hour; and his majesty received the representatives of the university in the most respectful manner, and returned thanks for himself and his nobility, in terms greatly to the honour of the university.

6th. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland arrived at his

houſe in Pall-mall, from the iſland of Minorca, in the Mediterranean. He landed at Portſmouth in the morning from on board the Venus, refreſhed himſelf a little at the houſe of rear-admiral Sir John Moore, and then ſet out immediately for London.

This morning between two and three o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Barnard's, leather-cutter, in Widegate-alley, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet Without, whoſe houſe and work-ſhop were conſumed; and the flames communicated to the work-ſhop of Mr. Decaux, painter in the ſame alley. The fire was very violent; but, by the vigilance of the firemen, its progreſs was ſtopt without further damage.

The York ſtage-coach was unhappily overturned; there were ſix paſſengers in it, among whom was major Weddel, who loſt his life; two ladies were taken out ſpeechleſs, and without hope of recovery; the other three were much bruiſed. The major's ſervant, who was upon the roof of the coach, had his thigh broke.

10th. At a court of common council, it was reſolved to preſent the king of Denmark with the freedom of London, in a gold box; and the lord mayor was deſired to wait on his majeſty, to know in what manner it ſhould be tranſmitted to him.

His majeſty the king of Denmark gave a moſt ſuperb maſked ball at the Hay-market, at which were preſent the greateſt number of nobility and gentry ever aſſembled together upon any occaſion of the like nature. It is computed, that not leſs than 2500 perſons of diſtinction were preſent. The illuminations were particularly ſplendid and elegant. His Daniſh majeſty went in a private manner to the theatre, accompanied only by his excellency count Holke, in his own coach and pair, and afterwards robed himſelf in maſquerade in one of the dreſſing rooms. A little after ten, the noblemen of his majeſty's retinue, followed in chairs, in their maſquerade dreſſes, extremely rich and elegant. The ball was opened by his Daniſh majeſty and the dutcheſs of Ancaſter. The principal groteſque characters were the conjurer, the black, and the old woman; there was alſo a methodiſt preacher, a chimney ſweeper, with his bag, ſhovel, and ſcraper, and a boar with a bull's head, all which were ſupported with great humour.

A noble duke had the misfortune to loſe a particular ſnuff-box in the crowd, on which was the king of France's picture, ſet with diamonds, for which a reward of 50 guineas has ſince been offered.

The king of Denmark had a numerous levee, at his apartments at St. James's, at which were preſent moſt of the nobility, foreign miniſters, and great officers of ſtate, to take leave of his majeſty. 11th.

The firſt ſtone of the general infirmary at Leeds was laid, by Edwin Laſcelles, eſq. one of the knights of the ſhire for the county of York.

The rev. Dr. Wetherell, vice chancellor of Oxford, together with Dr. Durell, principal of Hertford college, had the honour of being admitted to his Daniſh majeſty at St. James's, and preſented the diploma of his degree of doctor in civil law. His majeſty was pleaſed to receive them very graciouſly;

ouſly; and expreſſed his entire ſatisfaction with this additional mark of attention from the univerſity. The ſeal annexed to the inſtrument was incloſed in a gold box of curious workmanſhip.

A gentleman in Coleraine has now living a parrot, which was ſent over to his father, among other curioſities, from Jamaica, in the year 1694: it is of the maccaw kind, but through its great age has loſt its former beautiful diverſity of feathers, and is become entirely grey.

12th. The king of Denmark took leave of their majeſties and all the royal family. His majeſty, obſerving ſome poor people aſſembled under his window, in Cleveland Row, lifted up the ſaſh, and threw a handful of gold among them.

This morning Robert Paterſon and James Wright, for a robbery on the highway; Richard Holt, for forging a bill of exchange on Meſſrs. Henton Brown and ſon, and publiſhing the ſame; Richard Slocombe, for perſonating his father, and transferring 50 l. new S. S. annuities, part of his father's property, at the S. S. houſe, as if it had been his own; and Hannah Smith, for ſtealing 21 guineas from her maſter; were executed at Tyburn, purſuant to their ſentences. Hannah Smith expreſſed great apprehenſions for her ſoul, on account of her wicked life; ſhe had lived in a variety of places, and had robbed in every one. Slocombe was only twenty-two years of age; his misfortune excited the compaſſion of the ſpectators of his untimely death. He behaved with decency, being fully convinced of the dangerous tendency of his crime.

Letters from Vienna bring an account of a dreadful fire on the manor of Trautſon in Bohemia, where near ſix hundred houſes and granaries have been reduced to aſhes; and what renders the misfortune the more deplorable is, that all the product of the late harveſt has been conſumed, the poor inhabitants not being able to ſave any thing.

13th. The king of Denmark having breakfaſted, took a reſpectful leave of the earl of Hertford and lord Talbot, who attended him, and ſet out for Dover, to embark on board the Mary yacht, for Calais, in his way to Paris. His majeſty, before his departure, made a preſent to the right hon. the earl of Hertford, lord chamberlain, and to the right hon. lord Talbot, lord ſteward, of a ring each, valued at 1500 l. and left 1000 guineas to be diſtributed among the domeſtics at the king's palace.

The earl of Holderneſs, conſtable of Dover-caſtle, and warden of the Cinque ports, was appointed to attend his majeſty till his embarkation.

We hear that Mr. Garrick had the honour of an interview with the king of Denmark on Wedneſday morning laſt, when the king gave him a very elegant gold box, ſtudded with diamonds, deſiring him to receive it as a ſmall mark of the regard he had for his extraordinary talents.

Yeſterday, at a court of common council at Guildhall, the right hon. the lord mayor reported, That, in purſuance of the deſire of that court, he had waited on the king of Denmark, to be acquainted with his majeſty's pleaſure

ſure in regard to the acceptance of the freedom of this city, and the manner it ſhould be tranſmitted to him; that his Daniſh majeſty had been pleaſed to honour the city with accepting the freedom, and deſired it might be delivered to baron Dieden, his ambaſſador here, who would carefully tranſmit it to his majeſty.

His majeſty the king of Denmark having ſignified his pleaſure to take up his freedom in the worſhipful company of goldſmiths, London, Mr. ſheriff Halifax, the prime warden, immediately called a court of aſſiſtants for that purpoſe; and on Wedneſday, it was unanimouſly ordered, that the freedom of the ſaid company be moſt humbly preſented to his majeſty in a gold box of 150 guineas value.

14th. His Daniſh majeſty embarked on board the Mary yacht at Dover, and about 11 in the morning, ſet ſail. He was ſaluted from the caſtle, forts, and veſſels, at his departure; and the populace kept their eyes ſteadily fixed upon the veſſel, till ſhe was out of ſight.

The lady Agatha, from Hamburgh, was loſt on the Yarmouth roads. Her cargo is valued at 50,000 l. Another ſhip came on ſhore at Eccles, without a ſoul on board, when the country people, like ſavages, fell to plundering the wreck of whatever they could carry away.

At Brenchley, Horſmonden, and the pariſhes adjacent, in Kent, a ſudden inundation happened, when in leſs than an hour the waters in ſeveral rivulets roſe to the ſecond floors of ſome of the houſes that were near them. The damage done to mills, meadows, low grounds, and the contiguous roads, is hardly to be eſtimated.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when John Mc Cloud was found guilty of the wilful murder of John Stoddart, late keeper of Clerkenwell-Bridewell, and received ſentence immediately to be executed on Monday next, and his body to be diſſected and anatomized.—At this ſeſſions eight received ſentence of death; two to be tranſported for 14 years; 23 for ſeven years, and two to be whipped. 21ſt.

This morning John Mc Cloud, for the murder of William Stoddart, was executed at Tyburn, and his body delivered to the ſurgeons to be diſſected. He was a young man, by trade a glazier, not quite twenty years of age. 24th.

This day came into Goſport harbour, the Guadaloupe, the neateſt rigged and painted frigate in his majeſty's navy. The men have been ſo trained, that all the ſhip's duty is done by beat of drum.

The empreſs queen is going to iſſue an ordinance, authorizing inoculation, according to the ſieur Ingenhouz's method, throughout out the dominions of the houſe of Auſtria, and exhorting parents to have recourſe of this expedient, for preſerving their children from the dangers with which the natural ſmall-pox is attended.

Dr. Ingenhouz, lately appointed phyſician to the imperial court, has engaged to go wherever their imperial majeſties ſhall think proper to ſend him. It is thought he will ſoon repair to Florence to inoculate the grand duke of Tuſcany; and as the queen of the

two Sicilies has not had the ſmall-pox, it is probable, if the king her ſpouſe will conſent to it, that he will likewiſe go to adminiſter the ſame operation to her.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"An arret of the chamber of vacations of the 24th ult. condemns a hawker of books who has a wife and a numerous family, alſo a journeyman grocer, to the carcan for three ſucceſſive days, then to be burnt in the hand, and afterwards ſent to the gallies, and the hawker's wife to be confined in the priſon of the hoſpital, for having ſold "The man of forty crowns," publiſhed in the Mercury and other journals; alſo "Ericia, or The Veſtal," a tragedy, which was to have been played by the French comedians; and "Chriſtianity unveiled." The hard fate of this family greatly excites the compaſſion of the public."

An edict has been iſſued at Rome, forbidding any altar to be raiſed for the future, in the ſtreets of that city, on the feaſt of the holy Virgin, or on that of any ſaint.

The young prince, Guſtavus, of Sweden, has lately viſited the copper mines of that kingdom, in the habit of a miner, and went down one of them, which was fifty toiſes deep, where he employed two hours in examining it.

Madrid, September 13. The court has received a letter from capt. don Antonio Barcelo, by which we are informed, that he arrived the 2d inſtant at Barcelona with the diviſion of three xebecks under his command, together with an Algerine corſair, which he took the 31ſt ult. between the iſland of Ibiza and that of Majorca. The corſair was bored for 20 guns, and had 18 mounted; her crew conſiſted of 209 men, of whom 145 were taken priſoners, the reſt having been killed in the engagement, which laſted near ſeven hours, during which the Algerines defended themſelves with great vigour. The Spaniards had but one man killed and four wounded.

Letters, dated Sept. 18, have been received from Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander of the Muſeum, who lately ſet out on a voyage for the South-Seas, in the ſhip Endeavour: when theſe letters were diſpatched, the ſhip was juſt going out of the Madeiras, and all in good health.

Halifax, Nova-Scotia, July 30. We have advice from the iſland of St. John, that the ſuperintendant and all the officers of government were ſafe arrived at Charlotte-town, that the town plot was laid out, that the courts of juſtice were opened the 21ſt ult. with the uſual formalities; that ſeveral ſettlers had arrived on different parts of the iſland, and were well pleaſed with the ſoil, which is extremely fertile: oyſters, lobſters, and flat-fiſh, abound in every river; in ſome there are ſalmon and trout, and on the North ſide of the iſland there is plenty of cod-fiſh: partridges, ducks, and pigeons, alſo abound in their ſeaſons: no fogs are ſeen there, but in general a ſerene air.

This morning, about two o'clock the Plymouth and Exeter ſtage-coach, which inns at the Bell-inn in Friday-ſtreet, was ſtopped in Belſond-lane, near Hounſlow, by a highwayman, well mounted on a bay horſe with a ſwitch tail, who demanded the money 26th.

money of the paſſengers, when the guard ſhot him dead with a carbine on the ſpot: he appears to be about 30 years of age, ſhort in ſtature, but ſtout and well ſet, with a drab ſurtout coat on: he was carried to the Bell in the ſaid lane, where he lies in order to be owned.

Lord Aberdour, now earl of Morton, attended at St. James's, and delivered to his majeſty the enſigns of the order of the thiſtle, with which his late father was inveſted. A chapter of the order of the thiſtle was then held, when his majeſty was pleaſed to inveſt the marquis of Lothian with the enſigns of that moſt antient order, in the room of the late earl of Morton.

A coal meter's place, in the port of London, for 21 years, was ſold for 6510 l. and a corn meter's for 3300 l.

A very briſk action happened, between his majeſty's cutter the Lord How, captain Cummins commander, and two ſmuggling veſſels from France, manned with Iriſh, off Milford. The action began in the afternoon, and laſted till night, when the ſmugglers, under the favour of the darkneſs, and a briſk gale, made their eſcape.

Vienna, Oct. 1. On Monday laſt the empreſs queen gave a dinner, in the grand gallery of the caſtle of Schonburn, to ſixty-five little boys and girls, who had been inoculated in the hoſpital of Meydling, prior to the inoculation of the archdukes and the archducheſs Thereſa: her majeſty, and their royal highneſſes the archdukes and the archducheſſes waited on the children at table, and afterwards gave to each a crown of the value of two florins. Their parents were alſo entertained at another table in the caſtle; after which they were preſent at a German comedy; and at their return, muſical inſtruments were ſent to them, and they danced till night.

Paris, Oct. 21. The dearneſs of bread here being attributed to the monopolies of corn made by wealthy people under the pretence of exportation, it was moved, on Saturday laſt, in the chamber of vacations, to make enquiries for diſcovering the parties guilty; and at the ſame time the gentlemen of the law were ordered to give in their opinions, as yeſterday, on this ſubject.

His Daniſh majeſty, in order to encreaſe the commerce of his dominions, has declared the port of Gluckſtadt a free port, and aboliſhed all duties upon veſſels which may paſs the winter there, as well as all payments upon merchandize paſſing through that place.

By advices received from Corſica, we learn, that when the king of France's edict and ordinances, which contain certain promiſes and menaces made to the Corſicans, were ſent the 27th of laſt month to Paoli, he convoked, the next day, at Oletta, an aſſembly of the natives; at which the above edicts, and the Paris Gazette of Auguſt 15, were torn and trampled under feet by all the chiefs; and, at the breaking up of the council, they cried out, with all their might, to the people, "War! War!"

Baſſeterre, in St. Chriſtopher's, July 23. By accounts from St. Croix, we hear, that on Friday laſt the 15th inſtant, a moſt dreadful fire happened there. It is ſaid to have begun on Mr. Manning's eſtate, and in a ſhort time to have communicated to nine other eſtates, deſtroying

ing in its courſe all their works, and above 1000 acres of canes. It laſted from ten in the forenoon to four in the afternoon, the wind blowing exceſſively hard all the time. The damage done cannot be juſtly aſcertained; but is ſuppoſed to exceed 250,000l. ſterling. One white woman is miſſing, ſuppoſed to have periſhed in the flames, but we do not hear of any negroes being loſt.

A gentleman of large fortune, near Maidenhead in Berkſhire, aged 76, was married to a fine young girl, to whom he ſtood godfather in the year 1750. She is his fourth wife, and he has ſeveral children twice the age of their mother-in-law.

Died.] At Dunkirk, in an advanced age, col. Deſmaretz, who had reſided at that port, as firſt commiſſary of the court of England, ever ſince the laſt peace. He entered into the Engliſh ſervice in the year 1709, and having ſerved during the remainder of that war under the duke of Marlborough, he was employed in ſurveying the works of that place after the peace of Utrecht, in 1713.

At Paris, the 20th ult. M. Le Cat, doctor of phyſic, fellow of the royal ſociety of London, and member of the academies of Peterſburgh, Madrid, Porto, and Berlin.

Near St. John's church, Weſtminſter, Mrs. Churchill, mother of the late celebrated Mr. Charles Churchill, and likewiſe of miſs Patty Churchill, who died on Thurſday laſt; ſo that the mother and daughter now both lie dead in the ſame houſe.

On Friday laſt died, aged 102, at her houſe in Richmond-buildings, Soho, Mrs. Davis: ſhe retained her memory to the laſt, and could read the ſmalleſt print without ſpectacles, till within a week of her death.

Mrs. Sparrow, of Kenſington, aged ninety-five. She was formerly the widow of John Moreton, eſq; of Slaugham, in Suſſex, from whoſe eſtate ſhe enjoyed a jointure upwards of ſeventy years.

At his grandſon's houſe, in Horſleydown Fair ſtreet, capt. Samuel Urwin, aged 104, who had been many years a commander in the Eaſt Country trade, and had followed the ſea till within theſe 12 years.

At Petworth, in Suſſex, one Mary Preſcott, aged 105, who had bore 37 children, moſt of whom are now living in good credit. Her death was occaſioned at laſt by a cancer in her breaſt.

One Fraſer, an invalid, in his majeſty's royal hoſpital at Killmainham, near Dublin, aged upwards of 118 years. He ſerved in all the campaigns made by the late king William, and was wounded in the trenches before Namur, at the ſiege of that place (where the king commanded in perſon), by a cannon ball, which carried away his right arm.

NOVEMBER.

Mr. Wilkes's addreſs to the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Middleſex. 3d.

Gentlemen,

I cannot ſuppreſs the emotions of a grateful heart. I muſt pay you my beſt tribute of thanks for the many proofs of a noble and generous friendſhip, which you have continued to me in this priſon for above ſix months. I will not lament my paſt ſufferings, nor even a harſh

harſh and cruel ſentence, becauſe I find that your favour and protection are extended to me in proportion to the increaſe of the perſecutions I undergo. Every day gives a freſh mark of your kindneſs and affection: I truſt that I may add likewiſe, of my firmneſs in the cauſe, as well as ſteady attachment to my friends, the ſupporters of freedom, and the conſtitution of our native country.

The parliament being ſummoned to meet the next week for the diſpatch of buſineſs, I think it my duty to ſubmit to you the particulars of my future conduct. I mean to petition the houſe of commons, as the grand inqueſt of the nation, in the full hope of a redreſs of all my grievances, which have ariſen from various acts of arbitrary power exerted by the miniſters, the illegalities reſpecting the two trials, and eſpecially the alteration of the records. I have already lodged an appeal againſt the two ſentences before the houſe of lords, as the ſupreme judicature of this kingdom; and I ſhall bring before their lordſhips the whole ſtate of the legal proceedings, which I believe are no leſs erroneous and invalid, than thoſe have already been declared to be which reſpected the outlawry. The meeting of parliament will ſuſpend the important public cauſe againſt lord Halifax, which cannot be tried till the term following the next prorogation.

I look forward, gentlemen, to the happy moment of regaining my freedom, and of giving you in a Britiſh ſenate the cleareſt demonſtration that the principles of liberty have taken a deep root in my heart. You ſhall find me a faithful guardian of the civil and religious liberties of the people of England, ſtrenuous and unwearied in my endeavours to deſtroy all the remains of deſpotic power among our freeborn countrymen. I ſhall think it a glorious reward of my toils, if, in one inſtance only, a point of the utmoſt moment, grand juries may, through my efforts, recover the power and right given them by the principles of the conſtitution, which are at preſent entirely loſt in the mode of proceeding by information, ſo long, to the great grievance of the ſubject, practiſed both by the attorney-general and the judges of the court of king's-bench. In this, and every other point of national liberty, I ſhall earneſtly beg your aſſiſtance. I hope at all times in public buſineſs to have the advantage of your counſels, to perfect the plan of ſecuring and guarding the liberties of the freeſt nation in the world, againſt future attacks of wicked miniſters, or even encroachments of the crown; which ſecurity can only be obtained by the moſt wholeſome laws and the wiſeſt regulations, built on the firm baſis of Magna Charta, the great preſerver of the lives, freedom, and property of Engliſhmen. I am,

Gentlemen,
Under increaſing obligations,
Your faithful and obedient
humble ſervant,
JOHN WILKES.

King's-Bench Priſon,
Thurſday, Nov. 3, 1768.

Letters from Stockholm ſay, the royal college of phyſicians there, having ſent to the houſe deſtined for inoculation an hundred children, between the ages of nine and fourteen, all of them have been inoculated, and had the ſmall-pox, without the leaſt accident. The principal members of the college have alſo inoculated their own children.

A young

A young woman, daughter to Mr. Benſon, near Rippon in Yorkſhire, lately fell into a trance as ſhe was eating her dinner: being put to bed, ſhe continued as in a ſound ſleep for five days; ſhe then recovered, but in two days after relapſed, and continued as before three days longer. Though ſhe received no nutriment while ſhe was in a trance, each time of her awaking ſhe was in good ſpirits, and without the leaſt ſymptom of weakneſs.

7th. Being the firſt day of term, Mr. Bingley, bookſeller, ſurrendered himſelf in the court of king's bench (according to his recognizance which he had entered into), to record his appearance, and to have his bail diſcharged. Their lordſhips deſired he would enter into a new recognizance, which was to anſwer interrogatories. This Mr. Bingley refuſed, ſaying, that his friends and the people of England in general had formed ſo dreadful an idea of interrogatories, that no perſon would be bail for him on ſuch conditions. He was then informed by the court, that, if he could not find bail, he muſt ſtand committed. To which he replied, that he would ſuffer a life of impriſonment ſooner than take an oath to anſwer interrogatories, by which he might be the means of accuſing himſelf; and that he was provided (either by himſelf or counſel) with arguments, which he humbly hoped their lordſhips would do him the favour to hear, againſt the proceſs by attachment. He was anſwered, that to argue it was againſt the rules of the court and the laws of the land. The latter, Mr. Bingley aſſured their lordſhips, he was not ſatisfied of; for that he did not know, that the law of the land would oblige him on a criminal accuſation to accuſe himſelf; and, after about half an hour's debate between the court and Mr. Bingley, he was ordered into the cuſtody of the marſhal of the king's-bench priſon.

8th. This day his majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and, having opened the parliament with the uſual ſolemnity, made a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne to both houſes. The reader will ſee the ſpeech, addreſſes, &c. in our State Papers.

About ſeven o'clock in the evening, her majeſty was taken in labour, of which notice was immediately ſent to her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales, his grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the two ſecretaries of ſtate, and the ladies of the bed-chamber, &c. who attended; when, at half an hour paſt eight, her majeſty was ſafely delivered of a princeſs. Her majeſty and the princeſs were yeſterday as well as could be expected.

9th. This day, a great number of the nobility attended at the queen's houſe, to enquire after her majeſty's and the young princeſs's health, and were all entertained with cake and caudle.

Two meſſengers were ſent away to the court of Mecklenburgh, and alſo to other courts, with diſpatches, to notify the ſafe delivery of her majeſty.

At ſeven o'clock in the evening, the two young princes of Mecklenburgh, brothers to her majeſty, arrived at St. James's, from Germany, who were immediately conducted to the queen's houſe.

Private contributions have been raiſed among ſome gentlemen in Scotland, in behalf of Paoli, and a preſent of 32 pieces of ordnance has

has been actually ſent from thence to Corſica, at the expence of the ſubſcribers.

Extract of a letter from Norwich.

"The price of leather having, in the ſpace of about two years, riſen to a degree before unknown; tanned hides, being about two years ago ſold currently for 9s. 6d. the ſtone, are now advanced to the price of 14s. 6d. nor can any perſon that does not buy large quantities have them at that extraordinary price, though their payment is prompt: the caſe with the calf ſkins is the ſame, in that time they are advanced from 18s. to 1l. 6s. per ſtone. Theſe are the grievances the manufacturers of leather at preſent labour under; and they are come to a reſolution to requeſt of their members, by a petition from themſelves to parliament, for a redreſs in favour of the poor (the burthen upon whom they can hardly conceive) as well as themſelves, that ſuch remedies may be applied as they in their wiſdom ſhall think fit, whether by the taking off the drawback, encouraging the importation, or ſuch means as may be thought moſt proper.

11th. Early in the morning it began to rain at Birmingham, and continued inceſſantly for 36 hours, which cauſed the greateſt flood that has been remembered for 40 years in that neighbourhood.

12th. In the afternoon, about four o'clock, a melancholy cataſtrophe happened at the duke of Grafton's houſe, now building on Hayhill; while upwards of fifty men were at work within-ſide of it, part of the inſide partition walls fell down, and buried ſeveral of them in the ruins; thoſe who eſcaped, began immediately to dig out their companions; and, after ſome time, they took out nine men, two of whom were quite dead, others terribly bruiſed, and ſome with their limbs broken; four of them were carried to the Middleſex hoſpital, and two to St. George's hoſpital.

14th. About one in the morning Mr. William Pimlot, of Symond's-inn, was murdered by a woman with whom he had formerly cohabited. On making ſome diſturbance in the inn, he got up to charge her with the watch, when ſhe plunged a penknife to his heart, which killed him in a few minutes. She was immediately apprehended, and committed to Newgate, where ſhe behaves with becoming ſorrow, wiſhing for death, being tired of the world.

St. James's, November 16. This day the right honourable the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, waited on his majeſty; and James Eyre, eſq. the recorder, made their compliments in the following addreſs:

"Moſt gracious ſovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, moſt humbly beg leave to expreſs our ſincere and hearty congratulations on the ſafe delivery of the queen, and the auſpicious birth of another princeſs.

Every increaſe of domeſtick happineſs to your majeſty and your moſt amiable conſort will always fill the hearts of your faithful ci-

tizens of London with joy and gratitude to the divine goodneſs.

Permit us, Sir, to offer you our moſt unfeigned aſſurances of duty and affection to your royal perſon; and we moſt ardently pray, that your reign may be long and proſperous; that loyalty to your majeſty, ſubmiſſion to the laws, the love of true conſtitutional liberty, and a well-governed zeal for the common welfare, may animate your majeſty's ſubjects throughout every part of your extenſive empire.

Signed by order of court,
JAMES HODGES."

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious anſwer.

"I receive with the greateſt pleaſure this dutiful and affectionate addreſs; and return you my hearty thanks for your congratulations on the happy delivery of the queen and the birth of a princeſs, as well as for the repeated aſſurances you give me of your loyalty and attachment to my perſon and family.

The preſervation of the religion, laws, and liberties of my people, in every part of my dominions, is eſſential to their true happineſs, and is, therefore, the great object of my attention.—Theſe are the principles which ever have been, and ever ſhall be, the ſole rule of my government."

They were all received very graciouſly; and had the honour to kiſs his majeſty's hand.

Yeſterday Mr. Richard Webb hanged himſelf in New Ludgate, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, where he had been for a ſhort time a priſoner: he was lately a very reputable ſilverſmith in the Quakers-buildings, Smithfield.

This morning, at two o'clock, died, at his houſe in Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the 76th year of his age, his grace Thomas Pelham Holles, duke of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, and duke of Newcaſtle-under-line in the county of Stafford, marquis and earl of Clare, viſcount Haughton, and baron Pelham of Laughton and of Stanmere, and baronet, lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the county and town of Nottingham; ſteward, keeper, and warden of the foreſt of Sherwood, and park of Folewood, in the county of Nottingham, and recorder of the town of Nottingham; one of the governors of the Charter-houſe, knight of the moſt noble order of the garter, one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge, fellow of the royal ſociety, and LL. D. His grace was born Auguſt 1, 1693, and ſucceeded his father as baron Pelham of Laughton, Feb. 23, 1711,12; and by the laſt will and teſtament of his uncle John Holles, duke of Newcaſtle, who died July 15, 1711, was adopted his heir, and authoriſed to bear the name and arms of Holles. His grace was married, April 2, 1717, to the lady Harriot Godolphin, daughter of the right honourable Francis earl of Godolphin, by the lady Henrietta his wife, eldeſt daughter and coheir of his grace John late duke of Marlborough, but has no iſſue by her grace.—By the death of his grace, without iſſue, the title of duke of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne becomes extinct; but the title of 7th.

duke

duke of Newcaſtle-under-line, which was granted to his grace in 1756, by king George II. devolves to the earl of Lincoln, and the barony of Pelham comes to Thomas Pelham, of Stanmere, eſq. member of parliament for Suſſex, and a privy counſellor.

This morning an expreſs was ſent to Bath, to acquaint her grace the dutcheſs of Newcaſtle, who is much recovered, with the death of the duke.

The eſtate of his grace the late duke of Newcaſtle, when he firſt came into poſſeſſion of it, is ſaid to have been worth 50.000 l. per annum, which he greatly reduced in the ſervice of his king and country; notwithſtanding which, he nobly refuſed to accept a large penſion, when he retired from public buſineſs. In private life, his character was very amiable; he was affable and religious, having divine ſervice conſtantly performed twice a day in his family, both in town and country, and at ſtated times the ſacrament was adminiſtered, at which he conſtantly communicated. He received the ſame the day before he died, from the hands of the biſhop of Saliſbury; and his behaviour in his dying moments was perfectly calm, pious, and reſigned.

Paris, Nov. 4. Inflammatory papers have been found ſtuck up in different parts of this city, which the commiſſaries of the police have torn down, and it is aſſured that the preſident of the parliament has ſent them to the king. The police is endeavouring to detect the authors of theſe papers, and ſome people have been taken up even for talking of them.

All our public diverſions are crowded with people, in hopes of ſeeing the king of Denmark, who omits nothing that is worth notice. When he went to the Gobelins, the duke de Duras acquainted him, that he was charged by the king his maſter to deſire him to chuſe a piece of that fine tapeſtry which was moſt agreeable to him; and he was pleaſed to make choice of that which repreſents the hiſtory of Eſther.

Berne, Nov. 10. A woman here, whoſe ſon was named Iſaac, and the huſband Abraham, took it into her head that ſhe was under an obligation to ſacrifice her ſon, for the expiation of her ſins, and actually performed the ſacrifice upon her toilet, which ſhe converted into a kind of altar; perſuading her huſband that it was a good and laudable act. They are both taken up, and impriſoned; and, excepting their fanaticiſm, appear to be both in their right ſenſes.

This morning, at eight o'clock, the remains of his grace the late duke of Newcaſtle were carried from his houſe in Lincoln's-inn-fields, in order to be interred in the antient family vault at Laughton in Suſſex, in the following order: 1. The two porters, mounted on milk-white horſes, leading the van. 2. Eight of his grace's domeſticks in mourning cloaks, mounted on grey horſes. 3. A gentleman on horſeback, uncovered, bearing a ducal coronet richly gilt, laid on a crimſon velvet cuſhion with gold taſſels, two men with one hand on the horſe walking on each ſide. 4. The corpſe, in a hearſe drawn by ſix horſes. 5. Four mourning coaches, drawn by four 23d.

horſes each, in which were his grace's principal gentlemen. 6. A gentleman, followed by ſix livery ſervants in mourning cloaks, all on horſeback, cloſed the proceſſion.

The dukedom of Newcaſtle-under-line is, we are informed, limited to the male iſſue of the preſent duke, by his late lady the counteſs of Lincoln, eldeſt daughter of the late right honourable Henry Pelham, by whom his grace has three ſons living.

His excellency count de Czernichew, the new Ruſſian ambaſſador, arrived at his houſe in Soho-ſquare from Peterſburgh, but laſt from Calais.

Extract of a letter from Porto Feraro, Oct. 9.

"After a continual drought of five months, there fell ſuch a heavy and abundant rain laſt Sunday, that the like was never before known in the memory of man. It has cauſed great damages, both in town and country. The lower part of the town was entirely under water, and all the goods in the ſhops and warehouſes much damaged. In the country, whole vineyards have been torn up and waſhed away by the torrents, and others covered with ſlime and ſtones; and in the village of Rio, ſeveral mills have been deſtroyed."

A letter from Nottingham, dated Nov. 19, ſays, "The heavy rains, attended with ſnow, which fell for 30 hours together the latter end of laſt week, occaſioned the greateſt flood we have had theſe many years; not only the rivers Trent, Derwent, and Dove, but all the leſſer brooks, overflowed their banks, and have done much damage. Great numbers of ſheep, grazing near Caſtle-Dunnington, Emmington, and Sawley, have been ſwept away, the waters riſing ſo ſuddenly that the owners could not ſave them, without riſking their own lives. In Lancaſhire and Cheſhire, eſpecially near Chapple-Frith, the ſnow lay three feet deep; and a briſk wind from the North-eaſt ſo filled the roads, that they were obliged to be cut through before the carriers could paſs, which occaſioned many to poſtpone their ſtages."

24th. John Urquhart, alias Richards, for robbing Dr. Piggot of his watch and a guinea, near Cranford-bridge; Patrick Hanlon and William Miller, for robbing Mrs. Rogers of a guinea and a crown, near Hampſtead; and Edward Williams, for returning from tranſportation, were executed at Tyburn.

John Andrew Martin, a Dane, was committed to Newgate, charged with breaking open and robbing ſeveral houſes in and about London. There was found in his lodgings, plate and goods to the value of near 3000 l. One perſon in Foſter-lane he had robbed of plate to the amount of 600 l. and a weaver in Spittle-fields ſwore to 27 pieces of ſilk, 26 of which were found in his cuſtody.

Mr. Steare, publiſher of the North Briton extraordinary, N°. 4. and Meſſrs. Pridden and Williams, ſellers of the ſame, were ſummoned before the court of king's-bench; the firſt has been ſentenced to ſuffer three months impriſonment; the ſecond fined 6 s. 8 d. the latter 13 s. 4 d. and diſcharged. Mrs. Bret, ſeller of the North Briton, N°. 50, was fined 6 s. 8 d. and diſcharged

The

The late Mr. Titley, envoy to the court of Denmark, and fellow of Trinity college, having left 500l. to the univerſity of Cambridge, the vice chancellor has appropriated it to the building an amphitheatre for public lectures and muſical performances, and has added a benefaction of twenty guineas. The reverend Dr. Long, profeſſor Shepherd, and Mr. Alderſon, have alſo ſubſcribed ten guineas each.

Mr. Seaton's annual prize is this year adjudged to Mr. Jenner, of Sidney college, for his poem on the deſtruction of Nineveh.

25th. His majeſty went, with the uſual ſtate, to the houſe of peers, attended by the duke of Ancaſter and the earl of Denbigh; and gave the royal aſſent to the bill for prohibiting, for a further limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flower, biſcuit, and ſtarch, and alſo the extraction of ſpirits from low wines.

Naples, October 25. In memory of the ceſſation of the great eruption of mount Veſuvius laſt year, attributed to a miracle of St. Januarius, a marble ſtatue has been erected by the city of Naples upon Maddalena bridge; at the bottom of the pedeſtal an inſcription has been lately placed, of which the following is a tranſlation:

> Clement XIII. pope, grants one hundred days indulgences, toties quoties, for ever, to each believer, who devoutly invokes this ſtatue of our patron St. Januarius.—By brief, dated the 10th of May, 1768.

Copenhagen, Nov. 7. In conſideration of the high price of rye, and to relieve the inhabitants of this capital, the college of the chamber of finances hath ordered ten thouſand tons of that commodity to be taken out of the king's magazines, in order to be ſold among the people at two crowns and four marks Daniſh the ton.

Rome, Oct. 6. The prelate Azpuni, miniſter from Spain to the holy ſee, has received from his court 18.000 Roman crowns, which he has orders to diſtribute among the Spaniſh jeſuits at Bologna, Ferrara, and Ravenna; and 4.500 more, to be diſtributed among thoſe in the diſtrict of Ancona, and in the other parts of Romania.

Several pirates and murderers have been apprehended and brought to the Marſhalſea, of whom the following is an account: a ſet of daring fellows for upwards of ſeven years paſt, moſt of whom lived at Haſtings in Suſſex, and, during that time, boarded and robbed ſeveral ſhips coming up the channel, and in particular boarded a Dutch ſhip homeward bound, plundered the ſhip, murdered all the crew, and then ſunk the ſhip. At laſt, they were diſcovered by their bragging to one another how the Dutchman wriggled about when they had cut him on the back bone with an ax: upon this, information was given to the government, who immediately ordered a detachment of two hundred ſoldiers to march from London for Haſtings, with ſtrict charge not to let the leaſt word tranſpire that could give any perſon ſuſpicion of what they came for; and alſo, if any diſturbance ſhould happen in the town, not to interfere therein; upon their

arrival there, or the next day after, the mayor of Haſtings was walking in the town, when he was interrogated by one of the gang (as they went by the name of Ruxey's crew, or gang) what the ſoldiers came for, upon which the mayor anſwered him he could not tell; upon which they aſſaulted the mayor, who called to the ſoldiers to aſſiſt him; and they, having orders not to intermeddle in any diſturbance, refuſed their aſſiſtance, but, upon their officers appearing, they immediately ſeized three of the gang, who, together with ſeveral others, have been ſent to London. A man of war and a cutter lay off Haſtings for ſome time to receive them, the appearance of which gave the gang more uneaſineſs than the arrival of the ſoldiers.

They write from Boſton, New England, that, from the firſt arrival of the troops and men of war, all trade had been at a ſtand, no buſineſs being tranſacted at the cuſtom-houſe, or any of the public offices.

The following is a tranſlation of the charge given by the grand ſignior to the new grand vizir at his inſtallation:

"Thou Hamzey Pacha, my grand vizir, and abſolute miniſter, who haſt been raiſed to the circuit of my imperial palace, and whoſe behaviour and fidelity have been approved; I have choſen thee, in preference to all my other vizirs, to intruſt thee with my imperial ſeal. In conſequence of which, if thou conducteſt the affairs of the ſlaves of the Deity with the requiſite fidelity, in protecting and favouring the poor, and by conforming thyſelf to my imperial mind, thou wilt be beloved in this world, and in that which is to come. Mehemed Pacha, thy predeceſſor, drawn away by his extreme avarice, and by ſome evil counſels, having diſgraced, by his corruption, the honour of my ſublime porte, has been therefore deprived."

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh, October 10.

"By the journals of the profeſſors Gmelin and Pallas we learn, that the former has diſcovered in the mountains of Walda a number of coal-mines and other minerals near Kreſteſkoi-Jam, on both ſhores of the river Gremetcha; as alſo another coal-mine of a remarkable good ſort not far from the village Uſties, pretty near the river Krupiza, and which extends above twenty werſts around, beſides mines of alum, vitriol, copper, and iron. Profeſſor Pallas aſſures us, that he has diſcovered an animal plant, of a very curious nature, and which he takes to be a ſpecies of the freſh-water polype. He adds, that near Fedojtewa he found beautiful agates, with a multitude of petrifactions, and likewiſe a number of pieces of jaſper, agate, and topazes, in the rivulet of Sungir."

There is now living at Chertſey in Surrey, one Groves, a hamper and broom-maker, who has been married only eight years, and has had by his wife ſixteen children, fifteen of which are now living; the other was drowned accidentally a few weeks ago.

The wife of Mr. Shury, cooper, in Vine-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, was delivered of two fine boys, which, together with all her former children by Mr. Shury, makes in the whole 26; and what is ſtill more remarkable, ſhe has been brought

to

to bed twice within the ſpace of one year laſt paſt, and had twins each time, being four children in twelve months.

Died.] Mr. Bamford, hatter, in Shire-lane, Temple-bar; commonly called the Giant, on account of his extraordinary ſtature. It is ſaid, that 200l. was offered for his body by the ſurgeons for diſſection. He was thirty-ſix years of age, has left a wife (who was brought to bed of a ſon the day he died), and two children. She has been very near death ſince her delivery from the bigneſs of the child, but is now better.

At Croydon, Peter Wilmot, eſq. late a ſcarlet dyer, ſaid to be worth near 60,000 l.

In Tothill-fields Bridewell, aged 68, Mr. Carl Gotlick Ulman, cabinet-maker, in Wild-ſtreet: he was unhappily engaged in procuring artificers to go abroad; for which he was laſt ſeſſions tried at Guildhall, Weſtminſter, and found guilty; but in regard of his age was ſentenced only to three months impriſonment, and to pay a fine of 200 l. with which ſentence he was ſo affected, having till that time lived in good credit, that he was immediately taken ill, and continued in a languiſhing condition ever ſince, which is about three weeks.

At Hackney, aged near 90, Peter Purchas, eſq.

At Stratford, aged 103, Thomas Croſby, gent. who had been formerly one of the cocket-writers in the long room at the cuſtom-houſe.

Thurſday ſe'nnight died in the alms-houſe belonging to the Brewers company, at Aldenham in Hertfordſhire, Mrs. Bampton, aged 127 years.

DECEMBER.

The conſequence of the late heavy rains appears in a dreadful manner by the floods, which extend from Stratford, northward, all over the marſhes for many miles up the ſides of the river Lee. On Friday and Saturday the ſtream ran through the arches over the road beyond Lee-bridge, in a torrent like that at the tail of a mill; but on Sunday morning it greatly abated, and by eleven o'clock the ways were paſſable. On Saturday a poor man, driving ſome cows from the low grounds in Hackney marſhes, was carried away by the force of the ſtream, and drowned in Lee river. The inhabitants of Stratford, &c. had the waters ſo high in their houſes, that they were obliged to have ſcaffolds erected, by which, and the uſe of ladders, they got in at the chamber windows. In many places the ſtream ran ſo high, that the drivers of the ſtages were obliged to open the coach doors to allow a paſſage for the water, the weight of which would otherwiſe have overſet the carriages. The Exeter ſtage-coach, which ſet out yeſterday morning between one and two from the Bell in Friday-ſtreet, was overſet by the violence of the waters on this ſide Staines, and all the inſide paſſengers, namely, Mr. Foy, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Coleman, Mrs. Tyrell and her two children, were drowned, together with four horſes: the coachman, guard, and one outſide paſſenger, were ſaved, after being driven more than half a mile by the impetuoſity of the current. In St. George's-fields, Dr. Townſhend's houſe and gardens were overflowed, and a fine large 5th.

bear was drowned. Up the Thames, the tide of flood is so obstructed, by the freshes from innumerable rivulets, that it is with the utmost difficulty the craft can make their way up the river. In Berkshire, several sheep and horses at Batty farm are drowned; the banks of the Kennet and Lodden are quite overflowed; Burfield bridge is entirely washed away; part of Twyford bridge is broken down, and numbers of people are obliged to leave their houses: in short, the whole looks like a sea. In Essex, a black servant of William Stapleton, esq. of Danbury-hall, in attempting to cross the river at Chelmsford on horseback, was carried away by the rapidity of the stream; both the servant and horse were drowned. In Suffolk, most of the fields, meadows, &c. are entirely under water; near a thousand men are hired to mend the roads and make drains to carry the floods off. In Nottingham, at East Retford, one neighbour was obliged to assist another, by getting ladders, and helping them out of the windows; the cries of the poor women and children were shocking. The tradesmen who live near to the river have suffered greatly in their warehouses, and the loss cannot be computed: the current came into the market place; but luckily no lives are lost. On the North road, the mail which should have arrived on Saturday morning did not arrive till Sunday: and on the western, carriages were retarded for several hours, at Cranford-bridge, Hounslow heath, Longford, Colnbrooke, &c. &c.

At Gloucester, the express was retarded ten hours by the floods, which in every county are higher than can be remembered.

Such a general inundation as the present has scarcely been remembered. The flat country in Herefordshire and Shropshire is a perfect sea, so that the roads are impassable.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 28.

"On the 24th, the duke of Orleans gave a most magnificent entertainment to the king of Denmark, to which all the principal nobility were invited. The supper was served at 12 tables. That of the king of Denmark, at which were present the duke of Orleans, who performed the honours of it, mademoiselle, the prince de Conde, and the ministers of the king, consisted of 90 covers. His Danish majesty handed mademoiselle to her place. The duke de Chartres did the honours of the second table, which consisted of 99 covers. The 12 tables consisted in all of 672 covers, and were served with great order and dispatch. The supper was preceded by a ball, to which 1500 persons of all ranks were admitted. On the 22d, his Danish majesty was entertained by the prince de Soubise."

They write from Worcester, that on Monday the 21st of last month, the quicksilver in the barometer was remarkably low; and on Tuesday lower than scarce ever before remembred. The air was so very light, that the cylinder of mercury supported thereby measured but twenty-eight inches. The cause thereof is apprehended to be great storms at a distance, perhaps at sea.

A gentleman of Exeter says, that the barometer was on the 23d half

half an inch lower than he ever saw it, who is upwards of 78 years of age. It was 27 inches and a half on the scale. We have received the like accounts from several other places; and some pretend to prognosticate we shall not have any settled fair weather for four months to come.

They write from Modbury in Devonshire, that the barometers there were lower the 21st, 22d, and 23d, than has been known these ten years.

One day last week James Ellis, of Colney-street, in Hertfordshire, had a turnip dug out of his ground that weighed seventy-three pounds, which he sold for a penny, after he had previously won five guineas from a man that wagered him that sum, that he could not produce him one of that weight.

7th. The young princess was baptized by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, in the grand council room at St. James's, by the name of Augusta Sophia. The sponsors were the eldest prince of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and the duchesses of Ancaster and Northumberland, as proxies for the queen of Denmark and the princess of Brunswick.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"A case which lately happened in one of the hospitals of this city greatly engaged the attention of gentlemen of the faculty. The unhappy object had the stone to a great degree, from which he suffered the most excrutiating pains. Upon examining him with the probe, the stone was discovered to be of an amazing size, and when it was extracted, it weighed 26 ounces; whereas the largest that have been found have not exceeded seven or eight ounces. It is very remarkable, that the patient suffered little or no pain till within about a fortnight of his being cut. The most skilful anatomists doubted the case till they were eye-witnesses of the operation."

Edinburgh, Dec. 3. Yesterday about 12 o'clock, part of the walls and roof of the church adjoining to the palace of Holyrood-house gave way and fell down; and last night the most of the remainder also shared the same fate; so that now this fine edifice is entirely destroyed. This accident is said to be owing to the enormous weight of a new stone roof laid over it some years ago, which the walls, it is thought, were unable to support. The pillars and ornaments of this church, though for many years past waste, and almost ruinous, were greatly admired, as one of the finest Gothic remains in the island. The fine vaults, where part of the royal family, several of the nobility, and a great number of the gentry were deposited, are now under the ruins.

8th. This morning, a little before 11 o'clock, the sheriffs opened the poll for a knight of the shire for the county of Middlesex, at Brentford, which was carried on with much tranquillity till about a quarter after two; at which time it was generally thought that Mr. serjeant Glynn had polled a greater number than sir W. B. Proctor, when on a sudden a great riot ensued; the mob mounted the hustings, attempted to seize some of the poll-books, and entirely put a stop to the business. On this, great numbers of freeholders were hurt in trying to get away, others came home directly, and the remainder of the day was a scene of confusion.

The

The following ſpirited addreſs which appeared the next day in the papers, together with the enſuing conſequences of this riot, will ſufficiently ſerve to ſhew the nature and deſign of it.

"To the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Middleſex.

Gentlemen,

The warm profeſſions of gratitude, ſo frequently uttered by thoſe who feel no gratitude to their conſtituents becauſe the means by which they ſucceed take off all obligation, make me at a loſs for terms to expreſs myſelf on ſo ſignal, ſo generous, and ſo glorious a ſupport as I have met with from you.

Every means employed, every influence, exerted during a ſix months canvaſs, have not been able to divert a great majority of you from eſpouſing the cauſe of a candidate, whom you ſuppoſed a friend to the CAUSE OF THE PEOPLE, and in whom you hoped to find a zealous defender of the rights and liberties of his country.

Honour or infamy will deſervedly attend me, in the ſame manner as my future conduct ſhall anſwer or diſappoint your expectations. I do not owe your ſupport to any perſonal friendſhip or connexions; and am therefore free, even from the temptation of leaning to them: my obligations are to the public, and to the public I will return them.

For my conduct in the courſe of this election, I can appeal even to my adverſaries; and the truth of my declaration to you has been moſt convincingly proved, by the infamous behaviour of my opponents, in their lawleſs interruption of the poll, when a mob of hired ruffians were, at a ſignal, let looſe upon the peaceable, unarmed, and inoffenſive freeholders of the county of Middleſex, in order to deſtroy thoſe whom they could not corrupt, and to wreſt from them by violence that freedom of election, which every undue and unconſtitutional interpoſition has failed to overthrow.

The ſheriffs, and every perſon preſent, were witneſſes of a ſcene never before exhibited at an election. A deſperate ſet of ruffians, with *Liberty and Proctor* in their hats, without the leaſt oppoſition, without the leaſt provocation, or cauſe of quarrel, deſtroying thoſe who did not lift up a hand in their defence. Sir William, to whom I called to go with me and face this mob, made me no anſwer, and left me: I remained the laſt man upon the huſtings.

However, I live, gentlemen, to aſſert not ſo much my election, as *your* rights; and I pledge myſelf to you, that your blood ſo wantonly ſhed yeſterday ſhall be vindicated, and the charge brought home both to the hired and the hirers. The more exalted their ſtations, and the more privileged their perſons, the louder is the call for juſtice; and the more neceſſary its execution. Whether as your repreſentative, or as a private gentleman, I pledge myſelf to you to go through with this buſineſs, or to periſh in the attempt.

The freedom of a county election is the laſt ſacred privilege we have left; and it does not become any honeſt Engliſhman to ſurvive it. For my own part, I will not. And if by this declaration I may ſeem to depart from that moderation which has always particularly marked my character, it is becauſe I think tameneſs in a cauſe like this, is infamy. There is virtue ſtill left in this coun-

try;

try; we are come to a crisis, and the consequence of this struggle will determine whether we shall be freemen or slaves.

It is at present depending before the house of commons, what measures shall be next pursued in regard to this election. When they have decided, I will give you the earliest notice possible; and I promise you that no discouragement shall ever make me desert you, who have shewn that you will not desert yourselves. I am, Gentlemen,

Your most grateful, and
faithful humble servant,
Bloomsbury-square, JOHN GLYNN."
Dec. 9, 1768.

The lord mayor behaved at the Old Bailey, upon this occasion, in such a manner as will always secure him the esteem of his fellow-citizens. When the jury was called, his lordship asked them, upon their honour, if any of them were freeholders of Middlesex; it appeared that about eighteen of them were so, on which his lordship immediately dismissed them, that they might not be hindered from discharging their duty at Brentford.

They write from Florence, that the first shock of the earthquake, which was felt lately at Santa Sofia, on the frontiers of the ecclesiastical state, happened about eleven o'clock in the evening, and so violent as to throw down several of the weaker houses, especially in the country around. The inhabitants, who were all a-bed, being waked by it, fled towards the fields; but in their flight a second shock, more terrible than the first, happened, by which the strongest buildings were overturned, a number of persons under the ruins, and the great bridge which separates Santa Sofia from the ecclesiastical state, and cost that community upwards of thirty thousand crowns, split through the middle from one end to the other.

They also say, that the senator John Baptist Nelli is sent by the grand duke to St. Sophia, to enquire into the most pressing wants of the inhabitants, whom the late earthquake hath reduced to a most deplorable condition, in order to relieve them. All the houses and churches of the communities of Specia, Campo Sonaldo, Gaballe, and S. Flora, have also been thrown down; and not a building of any kind remains standing at Berletta, except the church and the curate's house.

Letters from Florence of the 12th ult. mention, that the grand duke hath suppressed every tax upon corn, oil, and other commodities, to prevent provisions becoming dear.

We are assured from Brest, that the captain of the king's frigate called the Enjouée, is arrived there, and confirms the great utility of the sieur Poissonnier's method of making sea water fresh, his crew and himself having drank several hogsheads of sea water prepared in that manner, without the least inconvenience. [This method of making salt water fresh was first practised by our countryman Dr. Lind, from whom the French physician has taken the process.]

They write from Scania in Sweden, that the mortality among the cattle in that province is considerably lessened this year; and, what is worthy of attention in every country where the contagion may prevail, they remark, that all such infected beasts as have been shut up in stables where horses were kept, have every one recovered in a few days.

A prin-

A printer, named de Coignard, has lately died at Paris, in whose possession were found, at his death, no less than 73000 louis d'ors. Besides this sum, he had at the sieur Bel's, first valet de chambre to the king, a million of livres in ready money, with about 500000 more at the duke de Nevers, and a further sum of 100,000 livres at the abbe d'Olivet's; making in the whole near 150,000l. sterling.

10th. Last night, the remains of the late marchioness of Tavistock were brought from Lisbon to her late house in Great Russel-steeet, Bloomsbury, and will in a few days be interred at Cheneys, in the county of Bucks.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey. At this sessions seventy eight prisoners were tried; seven received sentence of death, one to be transported for fourteen years, twenty-six for seven years, five to be whipped, and two branded.

On Monday, Mr. Bingley, bookseller, was, by writ of Habeas Corpus, brought before Sir Jos. Yates, at his house in Bedford Row, where, on entering into two different recognizances for his appearance only on the first day of next term, in the court of king's-bench, he was discharged.

St. James's, Dec. 12. A chapter of the most noble order of the garter having been summoned to meet this day, the knights companions, with the officers of the order hereafter mentioned, all in their mantles, attended the sovereign; and being called over by Garter king of arms, a procession was made to the great council chamber, in the following order:

Marquis of Rockingham,
Earl of Hertford — Duke of Northumberland,
Duke of Newcastle,
Duke of Bedford,
His royal highness the Duke of Gloucester,
Black Rod—Register—Garter,
The Chancellor—Prelate,
The SOVEREIGN.

The sovereign and knights companions being seated, the chancellor signified his majesty's pleasure for filling up the vacant stall; and as, by the statutes, none but a knight can be elected, his grace the duke of Marlborough was conducted by Garter and Black Rod to the sovereign, and knighted with the sword of state.

The chapter then proceeding to the election, George duke of Marlborough was declared duly elected; whereupon, being received at the door by the two junior knights companions, and conducted to the sovereign, he was invested with the garter, ribbon, and George, as usual, the chancellor pronouncing the admonitions.

Garter then calling over the knights companions, a procession was made back in the same order as before.

At the queen's house, an inoculation for the small pox was performed on the princess royal and prince William; and their royal highnesses were put under the care of sir Clifton Wintringham, physician to his majesty, sir John Pringle, physician to the queen, Cæsar Hawkins, esq; serjeant surgeon, and Pennell Hawkins, esq; surgeon to the queen.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Nov. 30, 1768.

"The entertainment given to the king

king of Denmark by the prince of Condé at Chantilly, ſurpaſſed every other, except that given by the king our ſovereign. It was on Monday laſt the 28th inſtant. It being free to all perſons, it is computed that there were at leaſt 6000 perſons at it; there went ſuch a prodigious concourſe of the nobility and gentry of both ſexes to it, that the ſtreet of St. Dennis, which is longer and wider than Holborn in London, was filled with their carriages from end to end; inſomuch that there was no room to paſs through it on foot. The entertainment continued three days and three nights; during which there was an open houſe kept for all comers and goers, without exception. There was likewiſe a moſt grand hunt in the foreſt of Chantilly, by candle-light. After a wild boar had been chaced for a good while, he was killed by a nobleman, with a bow and arrow."

14th. The poll for a knight of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex ended, when the numbers ſtood thus:

For Mr. ſerjeant Glynn —— 1542
For ſir W. B. Proctor —— 1278

Majority for Mr. Glynn 264

whereby Mr. Glynn was by the ſheriffs declared to be duly elected.

It is ſaid, that the number polled at this election exceeds by forty-two, the greateſt number that ever was known to poll at any preceding election.

The election was carried on with the utmoſt tranquillity and regularity, without the leaſt appearance of diſorder, except that a few ſnow-balls were thrown at the friends of one of the candidates; but the conſtables interpoſing, all was quiet.

15th. Edward Umfreville, eſq; one of the coroners for the county of Middleſex, took an inquiſition upon the body of George Clarke, a young gentleman, then lying dead, at the White Hart, in Wellbeck-ſtreet, in the pariſh of Marybone, before a very reſpectable jury of neighbours, ſummoned to enquire how he came by his death; when it appeared to them, from very clear and poſitive evidence, that it was occaſioned by a blow given him by a ſtick or bludgeon at Brentford election, on the 8th inſtant, from a perſon or perſons, of the mob concerned in the riot on that day, at the time of the ſaid election. The jury, very prudently, deſired to have the aſſiſtance and opinion of a ſurgeon, when a very eminent one was ſent for, and, after opening the head of the deceaſed, examining him in a very particular manner, and giving his opinion, that the ſaid blow was the cauſe of his death, the jury, without the leaſt heſitation, unanimouſly gave in their verdict to be wilful murder, by ſome perſon or perſons unknown.

The whole livery of the worſhipful company of cordwainers met at their hall in Diſtaff-lane, and came to a reſolution to apply to parliament, in order to have the drawback taken off leather; there having been ſo much exported of late as to have almoſt doubled the price it formerly ſold for.

His Daniſh majeſty was to take his departure from Paris the 8th inſtant, and had ſettled his route, in order to return to his own dominions, as follows: he was to go from Paris to Ferre; on the 9th he goes to Chalons; to Verdun on the 10th; to Metz on the 11th; to Nancy on the

the 12th; the 14th to Luneville; the 15th to Savern; 16th to Straſburgh; 19th to Weiſſenburg; 20th by Landau to Manheim; 23d to Heidelburg; 24th to Hanau; 27th to Gieſſen; 28th to Jeſbourg; 29th to Caſſel; 1ſt of January to Seeſon; 2d to Brunſwick; 5th to Oultzen or Elbſtorff; and on the 6th his majeſty intended lying at Altena.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, dated Nov. 25.

"Our excellent ſovereign is continually diſplaying inſtances of the goodneſs of his heart. A courier is juſt arrived with an order from his majeſty, that collections be made on Sunday next, not only in the churches of this capital, and other places in Zealand, but alſo in thoſe of all the commercial towns in the kingdom, in favour of the poor diſſidents of Poland."

The empreſs of Ruſſia, willing to encourage the fine arts in her dominions, has aſſigned an annual ſum of 5000 rubles for the tranſlation of foreign learned works into the Ruſſian language.

Hague, Dec. 6. Upon the prince of Orange's notifying, on Friday laſt, the pregnancy of her royal highneſs his conſort, to the principal colleges of the republic, deputations were ſent to compliment him; and public prayers are ordered for the princeſs's happy delivery throughout the United Provinces.

18th. Inſtitution of the new Royal Academy of Arts.

His majeſty, ever ready to encourage uſeful improvements, and always intent upon promoting every branch of polite knowledge, hath been graciouſly pleaſed to inſtitute in this metropolis a royal academy of arts, to be under his majeſty's own immediate patronage, and under the direction of forty artiſts of the firſt rank in their ſeveral profeſſions.

The principal object of this inſtitution, is to be the eſtabliſhment of well-regulated ſchools of deſign, where ſtudents in the arts may find that inſtruction which hath ſo long been wanted, and ſo long wiſhed for in this country. For this end, therefore, there will be a winter academy, of living models of different characters to draw after, and a ſummer academy, of living models of different characters to paint after; there will alſo be laymen, with all ſorts of draperies, both ancient and modern, and choice caſts of all the celebrated antique ſtatues, groups, and baſſo relievos. Nine of the ableſt academicians, elected annually from amongſt the forty, are to attend theſe ſchools by rotation, to ſet the figures, to examine the performances of the ſtudents, to adviſe and inſtruct them, and to turn their attention towards that branch of the arts for which they ſhall ſeem to have the apteſt diſpoſition.

And in order to inſtruct the ſtudents in the principles and laws of compoſition, to ſtrengthen their judgement, to form their taſte of deſign and colouring, to point out to them the beauties and imperfections of celebrated performances, and the particular excellencies and defects of great maſters, to fit them for an unprejudiced ſtudy of books, and to lead them into the readieſt and moſt efficacious paths of ſtudy, there are appointed, a profeſſor of painting, a profeſſor of architecture, one of anatomy, and one of perſpective, who are annually to read a certain number of public lectures in the ſchools, calcu-

calculated for the purpoſes above recited.

Furthermore, there will be a library of books of architecture, ſculpture, painting, and all the ſciences relating thereto; alſo of prints of bas-reliefs, vaſes, trophies, ornaments, antient and modern dreſſes, cuſtoms and ceremonies, inſtruments of war and arts, utenſils of ſacrifice, and all other things uſeful to ſtudents in the arts.

The admiſſion to all theſe eſtabliſhments will be free to all ſtudents properly qualified to reap advantage from ſuch ſtudies as are there cultivated. The profeſſors and academicians, who inſtruct in the ſchools, have each of them proper ſalaries annexed to their employments; as have alſo the treaſurer, the keeper of the royal academy, the ſecretary, and all other perſons employed in the management of the ſaid inſtitution; and his majeſty hath, for the preſent, allotted a large houſe in Pall Mall for the purpoſes of the ſchools, &c.

And that the effects of this truly royal inſtitution may be conſpicuous to the world, there will be an annual exhibition of paintings, ſculptures, and deſigns, open to all artiſts of diſtinguiſhed merit, where they may offer their performances to public view, and acquire that degree of fame and encouragement which they ſhall be deemed to deſerve.

But as all men who enter the career of the arts are not equally ſucceſsful, and as ſome unhappily never acquire either fame or encouragement, but, after many years of painful ſtudy, at a time of life when it is too late to think of other purſuits, find themſelves deſtitute of every means of ſubſiſtence; and as others are, by various infirmities incident to man, rendered incapable of exerting their talents, and others are cut off in the bloom of life, before it could be poſſible to provide for their families: his majeſty, whoſe benevolence and generoſity overflow in every action of his life, hath allotted a conſiderable ſum, annually to be diſtributed, for the relief of indigent artiſts, and their diſtreſſed families.

This is but a ſlight ſketch of the inſtitution of "The Royal Academy of Arts;" yet ſufficient to convince the world, that no country can boaſt of a more uſeful eſtabliſhment, nor of any eſtabliſhed upon more noble principles.

The preſent officers are,
Joſhua Reynolds, preſident,
William Chambers, treaſurer,
George Michael Moſer, keeper,
Francis Mil. Newton, ſecretary,
Profeſſor of Painting, Edward Penny,
of Architecture, Thomas Sandby,
of Anatomy, Dr. William Hunter,
of Perſpective, Sam. Wale,

Council:
George Barret,
William Chambers,
Francis Cotes,
Nathaniel Hone,
Jeremiah Meyer,
Edward Penny,
Paul Sandby,
Joſeph Wilton.

Viſitors:
Agoſtino Carlini,
Charles Catton,
J. Bap. Cipriani,
Nathaniel Dance,
Francis Hayman,
Peter Toms,
Benjamin Weſt,
Richard Wilſon,
Franceſco Zuccares.

A letter

A letter from Paris says, "The sieur Brioche, a notary of this city, has just given a rare example of generosity and disinterestedness. The late sieur Coignard, his uncle, made him his heir and universal legatee, leaving only trifling legacies (considering his fortune) to his other nephews and relations; but the sieur Brioche has proved himself worthy of that preference, by augmenting all the legacies of the other kindred, in proportion to their degrees of affinity, &c. An action which must certainly heighten, if possible, the general esteem which that gentleman had before acquired."

Extract of a letter from Rochester, Dec. 20.

"A most terrible fire at this place broke out at the house of an eminent undertaker, at twelve on Saturday night. There were two young women in the house burnt to death; one, the maid-servant, and the other her sister. A soldier, on the roof of the adjoining house, fell in with it, and shared the same fate. Seven houses in front, with the stables, out-houses, hay-stacks, &c. were wholly consumed, and three more so much damaged, that they are not habitable. By what means this calamitous affair happened, is not known; but the owner of the house where it began is strongly censured for words which he had been heard to speak some time before; and certain it is, that he, in the midst of his trouble, last night cut his own throat, and died this morning; but before he expired, he made signs for pen and ink, and wrote that he did his endeavour to save the young women. Several families, not being insured, have lost their all."

Thursday last, miss Gardiner, only daughter of Frederic Gardiner, esq; of Blossom-hall in Wiltshire, being dreadfully frightened by a bull, was so strangely affected, that, in the space of four hours, her hair, which was before of a fine brown, became as grey as that of a person of 80 years of age.

Letters from Petersburgh give us the following account of the progress of the inoculation for the small-pox, lately performed on the empress of Russia, viz. The operation was performed on the 23d of October last, by Dr. Dimsdale, who had been sent for from England for that purpose; and her imperial majesty set out the next day for Czarsko Selo. It had no visible effect till the 29th, when, the weather being fine, and the ground covered with snow, her majesty took a walk in the morning for the air, as she had done the preceding days; and, on her return to her apartment about two in the afternoon, felt some symptoms of a fever, which continued till the 31st towards six in the evening, when the eruption first began to appear. The empress kept her apartments but three days, the rest of the time she went abroad and saw company.

His majesty went in state to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills: 20th.

The bill for granting an aid to his majesty of three shillings in the pound land-tax, to be raised in Great Britain, for 1769.

The bill for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for 1769.

The bill for allowing a further time for the free importation of rice into this kingdom, from his majesty's colonies of North America.

The

The bill for the regulation of his majesty's marine forces while on shore.

The bill for the more effectually preventing the clandestine importation of foreign spirits, and for explaining an act which relates to penalties inflicted upon persons selling ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors, by retale, without licence, &c.

The bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

The bill for repairing, improving, and better preserving, the harbour and quay of Wells, in the county of Norfolk.

The bill for naturalizing George Madrass.

The bill for naturalizing Paul Niedrick.

The bill for naturalizing John Henry Schneider.

The bill for erecting a market-house, and holding a market, at Taunton, in Somersetshire, for cleansing the streets, and for lighting certain streets in the said town.

And to such bills as were ready.

21st. Between five and six in the evening, the shock of an earthquake was felt at Worcester, and the parts adjacent.

The shock was also felt at Gloucester, where many people in a fright left their houses. One who was in the cathedral says, the whole of that edifice was shaken. A gentleman, passing through the fields, affirms, the birds were sensible of it, and left the hedges in a kind of terror.

Advices from Russia inform us, that the grand duke, who was lately inoculated there for the small-pox, is daily recovering. Nothing perhaps ever shewed the greatness of the present empress's mind more, than her courage and public spirit on this occasion; in endeavouring to get the better of her subjects prejudice against this very beneficial practice, by ordering the operation to be first performed on herself and son.

A horse, belonging to Mr. Delimore of Hanstead in Hertfordshire, was cut for the stone, and a calculus extracted which weighed 17lb. The horse died immediately after the operation.

24th. His majesty went, with the usual state, to the house of peers, attended by his grace the duke of Ancaster and the earl of Denbigh; and gave the royal assent to the bill for prohibiting, for a further limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, biscuit, and starch, and also the extraction of spirits from low wines.

We hear that his royal highness prince William Henry, and the princess royal, have both had the small-pox in the most favourable manner, and are judged to be out of danger.

The eldest prince of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, now here, has been twice inoculated for the small-pox; but no irruption having yet appeared, it is supposed his highness must have had it in the natural way in so favourable a manner as to have escaped the notice of the family.

The ingenious Dr. Short, well known for his curious observations on the air, and by his history of mineral waters, remarks, in a late letter from Rotherham, that, for seventy years past, in the course of his journal on the weather and atmosphere, he had not remembered a

ſeaſon in which there had fallen ſuch quantities of rain, as in every ſummer for the four laſt years.

The common council of London paſſed an act on the 28th of October laſt, for regulating the watch of this metropolis for the year enſuing, viz. from Dec. 25, 1768, to Dec. 25, 1769; and the ſum to be paid to the watchmen and beadles for all the wards in the city for next year amounts in the whole to 11 747 l. 7 s. The ſum to be aſſeſſed on the inhabitants next year will amount to 23.680 l. 7 s.

A dreadful hurricane aroſe on the 25th of October, on the iſland of Cuba, by which the town and harbour of the Havannah ſuffered irreparably. Houſes, ſhips, and docks were involved in one common ruin, and above 1000 ſouls periſhed almoſt inſtantaneouſly. The ſtorm began on the ſouth-ſide, and died away on the North, and did not continue more than two hours: 96 public edifices, and 4048 houſes, were deſtroyed by it.

Peterſburgh, Dec. 6. On Saturday, Sunday, and yeſterday, very ſolemn ſervices were performed in the imperial chapel and the different churches here. On the firſt day for the recovery of the empreſs and the grand duke, after their having been inoculated. The ſecond, to aſk the divine aſſiſtance in the courſe of the war, which was that day declared. And yeſterday, on account of the feaſt of St. Catherine, the empreſs's name day. After the empreſs had received the compliments of the ſenate, &c. her imperial majeſty was pleaſed to grant to Dr. Dimſdale, and to his lawful heirs male, the dignity of a baron of the Ruſſian empire; and as a farther inſtance of the ſenſe her imperial majeſty entertains of his merit, and of the ſervice he has performed to her perſon, family, and empire, ſhe has been pleaſed to make him a preſent of 1000 l. for his journey hither; the like ſum for his return to England; and alſo a preſent of 10.000 l. and has ſettled on him 500 l. per annum during his life, with the title of medicin du corps, and counſellor of ſtate, which gives him the rank of major general.

Letters from Peterſburgh mention, that the empreſs of Ruſſia has ordered two merchants in London to pay Dr. Dimſdale 10.000 l. ſterling, upon his arrival in London, and granted him 500 l. per annum during his life. She has likewiſe made the doctor phyſician to herſelf and the grand duke; alſo appointed him privy counſellor of ſtate, and created him baron of the empire of all the Ruſſias.

Piſa, Dec. 13. The dutcheſs dowager and regent of the little dutchy of Maſſa died there a few days ago.

Vienna, Dec. 17. A medal has been ſtruck here, in honour of the ſucceſsful inoculation of the archdukes and archducheſs Thereſia; it bears on one ſide the buſts and names of their imperial majeſties; on the reverſe is the following inſcription; "FERDINANDVS, MAXIMILIANVS, EORVMQVE NEPTIS THERESIA, ARCHIDVCES AVSTRIÆ DE INFESTIS VARIOLIS RESTITVTI. 29 SEPT. 1768."

Berlin, Dec. 17. His Pruſſian majeſty, accompanied by the prince of

of Brunſwick, arrived here yeſterday from Potſdam, in order to ſpend his Chriſtmas in this city. His majeſty has ſent the moſt magnificent preſents to the queen and the royal family; the gifts to prince Henry conſiſt of the enſigns of the order of the black eagle, richly garniſhed with diamonds.

Paris, Dec. 28. The king has ſigned the contract of marriage between the marquis de Fitz James, colonel of the regiment of his name, and mademoiſelle de Thiard.

Extract of a letter from Naples.

Dec. 1. "Sixteen thouſand perſons have died here of the ſmall-pox; but the fury of that diſtemper begins to abate."

Married, at Oldwinford, Mr. Bathom of Stourbridge, to Mrs. Martin of Kniver. They were both born in the ſame year, and their ages, when added together, amounts to upwards of 160. Mr. Bathom has been totally dark for ſeven years.

We are aſſured that there is now living in Queen-ſquare, Weſtminſter, one Mr. Dives, a gentleman, who is in the 115th year of his age, and deſcended from Sir Lewis Dives, who was a cavalier in the reign of king Charles the firſt.

At the village of Wainsford in Hampſhire, there is now living one Peter White, in the 95th year of his age, who was born deaf, dumb, and blind, and without legs or arms, which are ſupplied by ſtumps of about four inches long.

Died.] At Leeds, after having compleated his 114th year, Robert Ogleby, the noted old tinker. It appears by his regiſter, that he was born at Rippon the 16th day of November, 1654; to corroborate which, his own account of himſelf is, that he was put apprentice in 1668 to one Sellers, a brazier in York, when he was 14 years old; ſerved him ſeven years in that capacity, and two years more as a journeyman; then he began buſineſs for himſelf at Ripon, which he carried on five years, and failed; after which he went to Hull, and wrought journey-work there four years, when he entered into king James's ſervice; was ſent with the regiment into Ireland, where he changed his maſter, and was among the number of thoſe who fought under king William, at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690, where he ſaw the duke of Schomberg fall. He ſerved about 23 years longer in the army in different places, and was diſcharged after the peace of Utrecht; but having neither wounds nor infirmities to plead for him, he got no penſion; ſo he reſumed his old trade, or rather took up the new one of travelling brazier, which he continued till within four years of his death, and, at the amazing age of 100, would carry his budget 20 miles in a winter day, and do his buſineſs with as much alacrity as any other man at 50. But he ſoon after grew infirm, and was obliged to give up the itinerant trade he had carried on above 50 years, and take to begging.

William Carter, a poor blind man, at Upingſtone in Hampſhire, who had received pay of the pariſh for 25 years laſt paſt. He was 113 years old, and was a ſerjeant in the ſervice of queen Anne, and in all the battles and ſieges with the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene.

At his houſe at Chelſea, aged 99, Mr. Robert Fyaſs.

Aged 92 years, Mrs. Lucas, furrier, in Panton-ſtreet, Leiceſter-fields.

At Drogheda in Ireland, Mrs. Adams, aged 120 years.

In the courſe of the paſt year, 4173 ſhips have been cleared from the port of Newcaſtle, (which is 453 more than in the preceding year); of which 3728 were coaſtways, and 445 to foreign places.

The Dutch ſent out this year, on the whale-fiſhery, 124 ſhips, of which five periſhed in the ice. The reſt have brought home, between them, 390 whales.

The following is an account of the exports to the continent of America, from England only, for five years, excluſive of Scotland.

1761	amounts to	1.554.866	2	3
1762	———	1.812.082	17	7
1763	———	2.535.429	18	2
1764	———	2.230.022	15	0
1765	———	2.228.450	3	8
	£.	10.360.821	16	8

which is 2.072.164l. 7 s. 4 d. per annum, on a medium of thoſe five years, by the cuſtom-houſe entries and valuation.

Imports from the continent of America to England only, for five years, excluſive of Scotland.

1761	amounts to	787.978	15	0
1762	———	1.145.199	3	6
1763	———	1.164.844	8	6
1764	———	1.204.238	11	2
1765	———	1.104.689	19	12
	£.	5.405.650	18	1

which is 1.021.130l. 3 s. 7 d. ½ per annum, on a medium of thoſe five years, by the cuſtom-houſe entries of England only.

A general bill of all the chriſtenings and burials from Dec. 15, 1767, to Dec. 13, 1768.

Chriſtened,

Males ——— ———	8321
Females ——— ———	7721
In all ———	16042

Buried,

Males ——— ———	12134
Females ——— ———	11505
In all ———	23639

Increaſed in the burials this year, 1027.

Died under 2 years of age	8229
Between two and five	2441
Five and ten	963
Ten and twenty	874
Twenty and thirty	1910
Thirty and forty	2158
Forty and fifty	2192
Fifty and ſixty	1714
Sixty and ſeventy	1515
Seventy and eighty	1097
Eighty and ninety	471
Ninety and an hundred	71
An hundred	1
An hundred and one	2
An hundred and two	1
	23639

Bills of births, &c. for the year 1768.

Paris. Born 17578. Deaths 20808. Decreaſed in the births this year 2171. Increaſed in the deaths 933. Foundlings received in the hoſpitals 6025.

Amſterdam. Births 4741. Deaths 9656. Decreaſed in the births this year 167. Increaſed in the deaths 2657. Ships came into the Texel 1602.

Turin. Births 2962. Deaths 3167. Increaſed in the births this

this year 6. Decreaſed in the deaths 813.

At Konningſberg in Pruſſia. Births 2152. Deaths 1763. Ships entered the harbour 763.

At Dantzick. Births 1913. Deaths, 2188, and 1190 veſſels ſailed out of the river.

In Mancheſter and Selford laſt year there were 960 chriſtenings, 867 burials, and 399 marriages. Increaſed in chriſtenings 31. Increaſed in burials 175. Increaſed in marriages 53.

At Darlington laſt year there were 135 chriſtenings, 194 burials, and 34 marriages.

City and ſuburbs of York, chriſtenings 410, marriages 179, and burials 505. Decreaſed in chriſtenings this year 62. Increaſed in marriages 22. Increaſed in burials 100.

At Norwich, from Jan 1. to Dec. 31, 1768, have been chriſtened 1049, buried 1136. Decreaſed in the births 64. Decreaſed in the burials 26.

At Newcaſtle and Gateſhead, in the courſe of laſt year, were chriſtened 741, buried 773.—The burials of the quakers, anabaptiſts, and in the Ballaſt-hills, are not included in the above, which are computed to be above 300.

In Sunderland laſt year were chriſtened 249, married 91, buried 403.

At Whitby laſt year there were 226 chriſtenings, 203 burials, and 51 marriages.

At Cheſter there were 380 chriſtened, 422 buried, and 135 married. Increaſed in chriſtenings 29, increaſed in burials 55, and decreaſed in marriages 8.

At Liverpoole. Births 1057. Deaths 1073. Decreaſed in births 21. Increaſed in deaths 50. Marriages 483.

Liſts of births, and deaths in London, for 4 years, beginning in 1717.

Date.	Chriſtened.	Buried.
1717	18475	23446
18	18307	26523
19	18413	28347
20	17479	25454
For 3 years, beginning 1727.		
1727	18252	28418
28	16652	27810
29	17000	29722
For 3 years beginning 1734.		
1734	17630	26062
35	16873	23538
36	16491	27581
From the year 1739 to 1767.		
1739	16181	25432
40	15231	30811
41	14957	32169
42	13751	27483
43	15050	25200
44	14261	20606
45	14078	21296
46	14577	28157
47	14942	25494
48	14153	23869
49	14260	25518
50	14548	23729
51	14691	21018
52	15308	20485
53	15444	19276
54	14947	22696
55	15209	21917
56	14839	20872
57	14533	22313
58	14209	17576
59	14253	19004
60	14951	19130
61	16000	21063
62	15351	26326
63	15133	26143
64	16801	23202
65	16374	23230
66	16257	23911
67	15980	22612

BIRTHS
For the year 1768.

Lately, lady of the late sir Ellis Cunliffe, of a daughter.

Jan. 5. Viscountess Ranelagh, of a son.

Lady of sir David Lindsey, of a daughter.

6th. Lady of the hon. Mr. Byng, of a son.

Countess of Pomfret, of a son.

Countess of Essex, of a son.

12th. Countess of Shannon, of a daughter.

13th. Lady of sir Thomas Stapleton, of a daughter.

Right honourable lady Hope, of a daughter.

20th. Countess of Elgin, of a son.

Lately, lady of his excellency, lord Charles Greville Montagu, of a daughter.

Lady Reay, of a daughter.

Lady Knatchbul, of a son.

28th. Her majesty the queen of Denmark, of a prince.

Feb. 10. Countess of Moray of a son.

20th. Lady of the right hon. lord Sondes, of a son.

24th. Viscountess Torrington, of a daughter.

The lady of his excellency general Gage, of twins, (a son and daughter) at his house in New York.

The princess Dorothea Maria, spouse of the hereditary count of Lowenstein Wartheim, of a daughter.

March 3. Her grace the duchess of Manchester, of a son.

7th. Countess of Northesk, of a son.

25th. The right honourable lady Garlies, of a son.

Duchess of Buccleugh, of a son and heir.

31st. Lady of sir Thomas Frankland, of a daughter.

April 5. Lady of lord Mountflorence, of a son and heir.

Countess of Buckingham, of a daughter.

15th. Lady Betty Craven, of a son.

The lady of the bishop of St. David's, of a daughter.

Countess of Strathmore, of a daughter.

27th. Lady Langham, of a daughter.

May 3. Honourable Mrs. Venables Vernon, of a daughter.

Lady of lord William Seymour, of a son.

9th. Lady Harriet Conyers, of a daughter.

Countess of Donegal, of a daughter.

13th. Right honourable lady Grosvenor, of a son.

Her royal highness the princess of Brunswick, of a daughter.

Countess of Thanet, of a daughter.

16th. Countess of Barrymore, of a daughter.

18th. Right honourable lady Hinchingbrook, of a daughter.

June 3. Lady of the honourable William Brabazon, of a son.

Lady of sir Edward Swinburn, of a daughter.

5th. Lady of the honourable Charles Yorke, of a son and heir.

Lady of sir Gervas Clifton, baronet, of a son.

21st.

21ſt. Counteſs of Dalhouſie, of a daughter.

24th. The ducheſs of Portland, of a ſon and heir.

July 6th. Ducheſs of Bolton, of a daughter.

Lady of ſir Thomas Broughton, of a daughter.

20th. Counteſs of Darnley, of a daughter.

Aug. 23. Lady of lord viſcount Downe, of a daughter.

30th. Lady Courtenay, of a ſon.

Lady of the archbiſhop of York, of a daughter.

Counteſs of Darlington, of a daughter.

Sept. The princeſs royal of Denmark, conſort of the hereditary prince of Heſſe Caſſel, of a daughter.

Octob. 3. Lady Suſan Burgherſh, of a daughter.

10th. Lady viſcounteſs Weymouth, of a daughter.

Lady Blaney, of a daughter.

15th. Counteſs of Shelburne, of a ſon.

23d. Ducheſs of Hamilton, of a ſon.

Lady of Sir William Bagott, of a daughter.

25th. At the Hague, the princeſs of Naſſau Weilburg, of a prince.

Ducheſs of Gordon, of a daughter.

Nov. 2. Lady of the right honourable Thomas Townſhend, junior, of a ſon.

8th. Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, her majeſty was happily delivered of a princeſs.

27th. Lady Mountſtewart, of a ſon.

Counteſs of Home, of a daughter. Dec. 2.

Lady of ſir Rowland Wynne, of a daughter.

15th. At Liſbon, her royal highneſs the princeſs of Brazil, of a daughter.

19th. Lady Sarah Bunbury, of a daughter.

21ſt. Counteſs of Shafteſbury, of a ſon.

23d. Ducheſs of Beaufort, of a ſon.

Lady Armytage, of a ſon.

24th. Counteſs of Bruhl, late counteſs of Egremont, of a ſon.

30th. Lady of lord Aſhbrook, of a ſon.

MARRIAGES, 1768.

Lately. Right honourable lord Blaney, to miſs Tipping.

Thomas Twiſleton, eſquire, of Broughton in Oxfordſhire, a lieutenant colonel in the third regiment of foot-guards, to miſs Turner, eldeſt daughter of the late ſir Edward Turner, baronet.

Sir Edmund Wilſon, baronet, to miſs Arabella Wilkinſon.

26th. Lord Beauchamp, ſon to the earl of Hertford, to the honourable miſs Windſor, daughter to the late lord Windſor.

February 1. His excellency ſir George Macartney, his majeſty's ambaſſador at the Ruſſian court, to lady Jane Stewart, ſecond daughter to the earl of Bute.

5th. The right honourable lord George Sutton, ſecond ſon of the duke of Rutland, to miſs Mary Peart.

7th. Sir James Ibbetſon, baronet, to miſs Caygill of Halifax.

10th. Right honourable lord Home, to miſs Ramſay.

21ſt. In Ireland, the earl of Miltown, to miſs French.

Baron de Hobe of Mecklenburgh, to miſs Nancy Bazley of Briſtol.

March 12th. Honourable Mr. Beauclerk, to the right honourable lady Diana Spencer.

24th. The earl of Kerry, to Mrs. Daly.

April 4. Earl of Rothes, to miſs Jane Maitland.

7th. His majeſty the king of the Two Sicilies to the archduchеſs Charlotte.

14th. John Radcliffe, eſquire, to lady Frances Howard, ſiſter to the earl of Carliſle.

17th. Honourable Raby Vane, eſquire, brother to the earl of Darlington, to miſs Eyres, daughter of the late biſhop Eyres.

The biſhop of Durham, to miſs Stonehewer.

William Piggot, eſquire, of Bucks, to miſs Wolſeley, only daughter of ſir William Wolſeley, of Staffordſhire.

May 3d. Sir Alexander Macdonald, baronet, to miſs Boſville.

25th. Earl Gower, lord preſident of the council, to lady Suſan Stuart, daughter to the earl of Galloway.

June 12. Honourable Trevor Hampden, eſquire, ſon to lord Trevor, to miſs Greeme, only daughter of major general Greeme.

25th. Sir John Palmer, baronet, to miſs Charlotte Gough, daughter of ſir Harry Gough.

Lord viſcount Longford, to miſs Rowley.

July 5. Sir Thomas Champneys, baronet, to miſs Cox.

Earl of Charlemont, to miſs Hickman.

7th. Earl of Abingdon, to miſs Warren, daughter of the late admiral ſir Peter Warren.

Captain Baron, to miſs Heron, only daughter of ſir Thomas Heron, of Biſhop Middleham, in the county of Durham.

14th. Earl Cornwallis, to miſs Jones.

The reverend ſir Peter Rivers Gay, baronet, to miſs Coxe of Kenſington.

John Simpſon, eſquire, to lady Ann Lyon, daughter to the late earl of Strathmore.

Chriſtopher Bethel, eſquire, to the honourable miſs Sandys, youngeſt daughter to lord Sandys.

Sir William Beſt, baronet, to miſs Jackſon.

29th. Honourable and reverend Dr. Noel, brother to lord Wentworth, to miſs Boothby.

Aug. 8. Sir Griffith Boynton, baronet, to miſs Mary, daughter of ſir James Heblethwayte.

15th. John Gates, eſquire, of Dunmow, to lady Beaumont, relict of the late ſir George.

22d. Heneage Legge, eſquire, ſon of the late baron Legge, to miſs Muſgrove, daughter of ſir Philip.

Sept. 6th. His ſerene highneſs prince Frederick of Brunſwick, to the princeſs Frederica Sophia Charlot Auguſta of Wurtemberg Oel.

Captain

Captain Campbell of the guards, to miſs Frances Meadows, daughter to ſir Sidney Meadows, and one of the maids of honour to the queen.

19th. Sir John Lyndſay, baronet, to miſs Milner.

Thomas Delaval, eſquire, to miſs Watſon, ſiſter to lady Davers, 75,000 l. fortune.

Octob. 1. Alexander lord Colville, rear admiral of the white, to lady Elizabeth Macfarlane, ſiſter to the earl of Kelly.

6th. Sir James Calder, baronet, to miſs Odiarne of St. James's ſquare.

Honourable Edmund Butler, eldeſt ſon to lord viſcount Mountgarret, to lady Harriet Butler, daughter to the earl of Carrick.

11th. The earl of Hillſborough, to the right honourable lady Stawell.

14th. Sir Thomas Henſon, to miſs Meadowes.

Nov. 8. —— Bowyer, eſquire, to lady Downing, relict of the late ſir Jacob Downing.

18th. Noel Hill, eſquire, to miſs Vernon, ſiſter to lady Groſvenor.

21ſt. Sir William Cunningham, baronet, to miſs Frances Myrton.

Dec. 3. Lord viſcount Molyneaux, to lady Iſabella Stanhope, daughter of the earl of Harrington.

5th. Right reverend Charles lord biſhop of Oſſory, to miſs Smythe.

14th. The honourable Ponſonby Moore, brother to the earl of Drogheda, to the honourable miſs Moore, ſiſter to lord viſcount Mount Caſhel.

Principal PROMOTIONS for the year 1768, from the London Gazette, &c.

Jan. 6. His royal highneſs the duke of Glouceſter, to be a major general of his majeſty's forces, and alſo to the command of the third regiment of foot-guards, in the room of John earl of Rothes, deceaſed.

20th. Right honourable Wills earl of Hillſborough, and Thomas viſcount Weymouth, to be two of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

Right honourable Richard Rigby, eſq. to be one of the vice-treaſurers of Ireland.

Edward Willes, eſq. ſolicitor-general, to be one of the judges of the court of king's-bench.

John Dunning, eſquire, to be ſolicitor-general.

30th. The right reverend and honourable Frederick biſhop of Cloyne in Ireland, is tranſlated to the biſhoprick of Derry in that kingdom.

Richard Steel, of the city of Dublin, eſquire, and his heirs male lawfully begotten, the dignity of a baronet of that kingdom.

Feb. 2. David Cuthbert, eſquire, to be a commiſſioner of exciſe in Scotland, in the room of George Burges, eſquire; George Burges, eſquire, to be comptroller general of his majeſty's cuſtoms in Scotland, and alſo of the ſalt duties, in the room of William Jones, eſquire, deceaſed.

Thomas Harriſon, eſquire, to be his majeſty's attorney in the iſland of Jamaica, in the room of Gilber Ford, eſquire, deceaſed.

A com-

A commiſſion iſſued under the great ſeal, authorizing and empowering Richard Sutton, William Blair, and William Fraſer, eſquires, or any two of them, to execute the office of keeper of his majeſty's privy ſeal, for and during the ſpace and term of ſix weeks, determinable nevertheleſs at his majeſty's pleaſure: and alſo to grant, during his majeſty's pleaſure, to the right honourable William earl of Chatham, the ſaid office of keeper of his majeſty's privy ſeal, from and after the ſaid term of ſix weeks, or other ſooner determination of the ſaid commiſſion.

Feb. 16th. Lieutenant general George Howard, to be governor of the royal hoſpital near Chelſea, in the room of ſir Robert Rich, baronet, deceaſed.

Lieutenant general John Moſtyn, to be governor and commander in chief of his majeſty's iſland of Minorca, in the room of lieutenant general George Howard.

John Hinchcliffe, doctor in divinity, and one of his majeſty's chaplains in ordinary, the place of maſter of Trinity college, Cambridge; vacant by the death of doctor Robert Smith.

Reverend Charles Agar, doctor of laws, and dean of Kilmore, to the biſhoprick of Cloyne in the kingdom of Ireland; vacant by the tranſlation of the right reverend father in God Frederick late biſhop thereof to the ſee of Derry.

22d. His majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood on Francis Laurent, of the Grenades, eſquire.

23d. Robert Sandford, eſquire, to be governor of the town and port of Galway in the kingdom of Ireland, in the room of Stratford Eyre, eſquire, deceaſed.

Sir John Hort, baronet, conſul-general at Liſbon.

24th. The right honourable Charles Shaw, lord Cathcart, one of the ſixteen peers for Scotland, knight of the moſt ancient order of the thiſtle, firſt commiſſioner of police in that part of his majeſty's kingdom of Great Britain called Scotland, and lieutenant general of his majeſty's forces, his majeſty's ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the empreſs of Ruſſia.

March 8. William Young, eſquire, lieutenant governor of Dominica, in the room of George Scott, eſquire, deceaſed.

19th. Lord Charles Spencer, a lord of the admiralty.

21ſt. The privy ſeal was redelivered to the earl of Chatham.

Mr. Lewis de Viſme, ſecretary to the embaſſy to the empreſs of Ruſſia.

30th. Robert Irvine, eſquire, conſul at Oſtend, Bruges, &c.

Henry Shirdley, eſquire, commiſſary-general of ſtores and proviſions in Eaſt Florida.

Sir James Dunbar, deputy judge advocate of North Britain.

Thomas Colby, eſquire, a commiſſioner of the victualling-office.

April 19. Reverend Hugh Hamilton, doctory of divinity, to the deanery of Armagh.

Honourable Frederick Thynne, maſter of the king's houſhold.

Richard Vernon, eſquire, a clerk of the green cloth.

George Jackſon, eſquire, judge advocate of the admiralty.

Right

May 27th. Right honourable Thomas Harley, lord mayor of the city of London, a privy counſellor.

28th. William O Brien, eſquire, ſecretary and provoſt marſhal of the Bermuda iſlands.

James Dennis, eſquire, a baron of the exchequer in Ireland, in the room of baron Mountney, deceaſed.

John Potts, eſquire, judge of the vice admiralty court at Quebec.

June 14th. Right honourable Richard Rigby, paymaſter of the forces.

James Grenville and Iſaac Barre, eſquires, and lord Clare, joint vice-treaſurers, &c. of Ireland.

21ſt. James Nugent, eſquire, of Donore in Ireland, and Edward Loftus, and John Freke, eſquires, and their heirs male, the dignity of baronets of that kingdom.

Reverend Joſeph Deane Bourke, M. A. to the Deanery of Killaloe, Mr. James Dixon, to the deanery of Downe, and Mr. Robert Bligh, to the deanery of Elphin, all in the kingdom of Ireland.

29th. Lord Cathcart, and ſir Joſeph Yorke, privy counſellors.

July 2. Reverend John Thomas, L L. D. to the deanery of Weſtminſter, in the room of the biſhop of Rocheſter, who reſigned.

Dudley Alexander Sidney Coſby, eſquire, and his heirs male, the dignity of lord Sidney of Leix, and baron of Stradbally in the kingdom of Ireland.

Abraham Creighton, eſquire, and his heirs male, the dignity of baron Erne of Crum caſtle in the county of Fermanagh in Ireland, and John Eyre, eſquire, and his heirs male, the dignity of baron Eyre of Eyre-court, in the county of Galway in the ſaid kingdom.

12th. Soame Jenyns, Edward Elliot, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyſon, William Fitzherbert, together with Thomas Robinſon, eſquires, to be commiſſioners for trade and plantations; and Wills earl of Hilſborough, one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate, duly to attend the meetings of the ſaid commiſſioners.

Richard Phelphs, eſquire, provoſt marſhal of the leeward iſlands.

Henry Eccles, eſquire, attorney general of Barbadoes.

John Chriſtopher Roberts, eſquire, ſecretary of the province of Quebec.

William Moore, eſquire, ſolicitor general of the iſland of Barbadoes.

Aug. 2. Edward viſcount Kingſton and his heirs male, the dignity of an earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of earl of Kingſton in the county of Roſcommon.

John lord Mounteagle, and his heirs male, the dignity of viſcount Weſtport of the county of Mayo; and Ralph lord Gore, and his heirs male, the dignity of viſcount Belleiſle, of Belleiſle, in the county of Fermanagh; both of the ſaid kingdom.

12th. Honourable and right reverend, doctor Frederick Cornwallis, biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, to the archbiſhoprick of Canterbury, in the room of the late doctor Secker.

13th. Norborne lord Bottetourt, governor of Virginia, in the room of general Amherſt.

Charles

Charles Price, eſquire, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet.

30th. Honourable Robert Walpole, ſecretary of the extraordinary embaſſy to the moſt chriſtian king.

John Marſh, eſquire, conſul at Malaga.

Sept. 17. George Mercer, eſquire, lieutenant governor of North Carolina.

28th. Simon Luttrell, of Luttrellſtown, in the county of Dublin, eſquire, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of baron Irnham, of Luttrellſtown aforeſaid.

Duke of Bedford, chancellor of the univerſity of Dublin.

Octob. 1ſt. William Lynch, eſquire, envoy extraordinary to the king of Sardinia.

4th. The biſhop of Briſtol, to the deanry of St. Pauls, in the room of the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

7th. The archbiſhop of Canterbury, a privy counſellor.

15th. Doctor Egerton, biſhop of Bangor, to the biſhoprick of Litchfield and Coventry, in the room of the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

21ſt. Lord Weymouth, ſecretary of ſtate for the Southern department, in the room of the earl of Shelburn, who has reſigned.

The earl of Rochford, ſecretary of ſtate for the Northern, in the room of lord Weymouth.

Nov. 2. George William earl of Briſtol, lord keeper of the privy ſeal, in the room of the earl of Chatham.

8th. Lord viſcount Stormont, a knight of the thiſtle.

Charles Whitworth, eſquire, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet.

Doctor John Ewer, biſhop of Landaff, to the biſhoprick of Bangor, in the room of doctor Egerton, tranſlated to Litchfield and Coventry. Dec. 3.

The duke of Grafton, chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge, in the room of the duke of Newcaſtle. Dec. 5.

Duke of Marlborough, a knight of the garter. 12th.

Gilbert Laurie, eſquire, a commiſſioner of the exciſe in Scotland. 13th.

Earl of Delawar, chamberlain to the queen.

Duke of Beaufort, maſter of horſe, in the room of lord Delawar.

His grace Henry Fiennes Pelham-Clinton, duke of Newcaſtle, a privy counſellor; lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Nottingham, and of the town and county of the town of Nottingham, alſo ſteward, keeper, &c. of the Foreſt of Sherwood, and park of Folewood, in the ſaid county. 16th.

Robert Murray Keith, eſquire, envoy extraordinary to the court of Dreſden. 27th.

Jonathan Sewall, judge of the court of vice-admiralty at Halifax.

Jonathan Delaney, eſquire, commiſſary general of Virginia.

Jeremiah Dyſon, eſquire, a lord of the treaſury. 31ſt.

Lord viſcount Liſburne, a lord of trade and plantations.

Robert Auchmuty, eſquire, judge of the vice admiralty court at Boſton.

Jared

Jared Ingerſel, eſquire, at Philadelphia, and Auguſtine Johnſon, eſquire, at Charlestown.

DEATHS, 1768.

Lately, the honourable colonel ſir John St. Clair, baronet, at Elizabeth town, New York.

Jan. 1. The honourable ſir William Rowley, knight of the bath, and admiral and commander in chief of his majeſty's fleet.

Lord Mount Florence, of the kingdom of Ireland, at Bath.

Mr. Jacob Henriques, the celebrated projector, at the Hague, in the 85th year of his age.

Lady Stewarta Shirley, a maiden lady, aunt to earl Ferrers, at Bath.

7th. Sir Hungerford Hoſkyns, baronet, at Harwood, in the county of Hereford.

10th. Doctor William Bernard, lord biſhop of Londonderry in Ireland, in Queen-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 72.

Captain Thomas Saumarez, who ſailed round the world with lord Anſon.

12th. Sir Henry Frankland, baronet.

John Philip, archbiſhop and elector of Triers, deſcended from the illuſtrious houſe of the counts of Walderſdoff, in the 68th year of his age.

18th. Sir Samuel Fludyer, baronet, alderman of Cheapward, member for Chippenham, and deputy governor of the bank of England.

20th. Sir Walter Wagſtaffe Bagot, baronet, at Blithfield in Staffordſhire; many years knight of the ſhire for that county, and member in the preſent parliament for the univerſity of Oxford.

24th. The honourable George Edward Pakenham, at Peckham in Surrey, brother to the late, and uncle to the preſent, lord Longford.

Madam Frances Grimini, at Venice, aged 19; ſhe was conſort to the eldeſt ſon of the reigning duke, and a moſt amiable young lady. By ſtanding in her chamber with her back to the fire, her cloaths catched the flames, and ſhe was mortally ſcorched before they could be extinguiſhed. She languiſhed 12 days, and died in great agonies.

Relict of ſir John Haliburton, baronet.

Anthony Trivulzi, prince of the empire, grandee of Spain, and general of cavalry, at Milan.

Duke of Medina Celi, at Madrid.

Her ſerene highneſs Sophia Henrietta, princeſs of Schleſwic, Holſtein, Beck, &c.

Sir Henry Sinclair, baronet, at Leith.

Feb. 1. Sir Robert Rich, baronet, field marſhal of his majeſty's forces, colonel of the 4th regiment of dragoons, and governor of Chelſea hoſpital, Londonderry, and Culmore fort, in Ireland.

The reverend and learned doctor Smith, at Cambridge, in the 79th year of his age, S. T. P. F. R. S. and maſter of Trinity college in that univerſity. By his will he has left the intereſt of 2000 l. for the annual repairs of his college; 2500 l. to the univerſity, the intereſt of half which ſum he has given to the augmentation of the ſtipend of the Plumerian

merian profeſſorſhip, and the other half to be divided between the mathematical and philoſophical ſcholars that annually take the degree of batchelor of arts. The maſterſhip, which is worth 2000 l. per annum, is in the gift of the king.

3d. Right honourable lord viſcount Kilmorey, in Ireland.

Right honourable lord Kilmaurs, eldeſt ſon of the earl of Glencairn, at Coventry, where he lately joined his regiment.

Sir William Halford, at Weſton in Leiceſterſhire.

Her grace the dutcheſs dowager of Somerſet, at Maiden Bradley, in Wilts.

17th. At his houſe in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, the right honourable Arthur Onſlow, eſquire, one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council, and ſpeaker of the houſe of commons for upwards of 33 years.—He was choſen ſpeaker of the houſe of commons in 1727, being the firſt year of his late majeſty king George II. which important poſt he filled, with great honour, during that long reign, and the firſt of the preſent.

21ſt. Lord Sherrard, only ſon to the earl of Harborow.

23d. Sir Harry Houghton, baronet, at his ſeat in Lancaſhire, aged 90.

Sir Jocelyn Price, at his ſeat near Alnwick, in Northumberland, formerly his majeſty's ambaſſador at the court of Naples.

The right honourable lord George Reay, at Roſebank, near Edinburgh.

The earl of Balcarros, in Scotland.

Lady Kemp, relict of ſir John Kemp, baronet, at Lower Tooting.

The right honourable lady Ann Murray, wife of John Murray, M. D. and daughter of the right honourable George earl of Cromartie, deceaſed; at Charlestown, South Carolina. Her ladyſhip was firſt married to the honourable Edmond Atkin, eſquire, ſuperintendant of Indian affairs in the ſouthern diſtrict of America, and preſident of his majeſty's council in that province, who died in 1761.

Lady Catharine Wemyſs, lady of lieutenant governor John Wemyſs, at Edingburgh caſtle. March 1.

Sir John Lambert Middleton, baronet, of Belſay caſtle in Northumberland. 2d.

The princeſs Carolina Louiſa Frederica, only daughter of the reigning prince of Anhalt Cothen, of the ſmall pox.

Honourable miſs Wortley Montague, daughter to lord Ruthven. 4th.

Sir Andrew Chadwicke, knight, the oldeſt of the band of gentlemen penſioners. 15th.

The right honourable ſir Compton Domville, baronet, in Dublin, one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council in that kingdom, knight of the ſhire for the county of Dublin, and clerk of the crown and hanaper. 19th.

At his ſeat near Pocklington in Yorkſhire, ſir John Pennington, baronet.

Honourable Henry Archer, eſquire, brother to lord Archer.

Lady dowager Frances Lyttelton, at Piperider in Staffordſhire. 25th.

The

31ſt. The reverend ſir Gilbert Williams, baronet, vicar of Iſlington.

April 7. Sir Robert Hicks, baronet, at Hemel Hempſtead.

Sir Charles Innes, of Balvenie, baronet.

9th. The honourable Rowland Bellaſyſe, eſquire, brother to the earl of Falconberg.

Miſs Anne Dowdeſwell, daughter of the right honourable William Dowdeſwell, eſquire.

Richard Mountney, eſquire, one of the barons of the exchequer in Ireland.

Relict of Robert Elwes, eſquire, of Chiſwick. She has left 1200 l. to the ſociety for propagating the goſpel; 200 l. to the ſons of the clergy; 200 l. to the charity ſchool at Chiſwick, and 100 l. to the poor of that pariſh, with other charitable legacies.

16th. Sir William Pennyman, baronet, in Yorkſhire.

Sir John Riddell, baronet, at Hampſtead.

18th. The lady of ſir James Calder, baronet.

Earl of Laneſborough, in Ireland.

25th. Counteſs dowager of Haddington.

The counteſs of Roſs.

Right honourable lady Riverſton; both of the kingdom of Ireland.

28th. Honourable miſs Verney, daughter of lord Willoughby de Broke.

30th. The right honourable lady Margaret Ingham, wife of the reverend Mr. Ingham, of Abberford, Yorkſhire, and one of the daughters of Theophilus earl of Huntingdon, grandfather of the preſent earl.

May 7. The reverend doctor Delany, dean of Down, in the kingdom of Ireland, in the 83d year of his age.

The reverend doctor Bland, in the 83d year of his age, at the college of Durham, the oldeſt prebendary in that cathedral, and rector of Biſhop-Wearmouth and Waſhington, both in the county of Durham. He was inſtalled in May 1728, and is ſaid to have died worth 80.000 l. His large fortune devolves to his three ſiſters.

9th. Honourable lieutenant general James Stuart, colonel of the 7th regiment of foot, and ſon of James, late earl of Galloway.

11th. Lord George Beauclerk, lieutenant-general of his majeſty's forces, colonel of the 19th regiment of foot, and member in the preſent parliament for Windſor, in Berks.

13th. Of a decline, in the 20th year of her age, her royal highneſs princeſs Louiſa Anne, ſiſter to the king, and 3d daughter of the late prince of Wales.

15th. Sir Samuel Duckinfield, baronet.

19th. The lady of ſir Harry St. John, of Dagmersfield.

28th. The right honourable the earl of Dalkeith, in Upper Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, the only ſon of his grace the duke of Buccleugh, who was a few days ago inoculated for the ſmall-pox.

The lady of the honourable Charles Howard, eſquire, only ſon of the honourable Charles Howard, eſquire, of Grayſtock, in Cumberland, in childbed; the child is likewiſe dead.

The

The honourable Mrs. Cadogan, at the ſeat of lord Cadogan, at Caverſham, near Reading, lady of the honourable Mr. Cadogan, his lordſhip's ſon, and ſiſter to lord Mountfort.

Lady Frances Waldegrave, ſecond daughter of lord Waldegrave.

29th. Right honourable Harry earl of Stamford. His lordſhip married lady Mary Booth, only daughter of George, earl of Warrington; and is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon George Harry lord Grey, member for Staffordſhire.

Miſs Charlotte Lowth, daughter to the biſhop of Oxford.

June 4th. Her grace Elizabeth, ducheſs dowager of Dorſet. She was married to his grace Lionel, late duke of Dorſet, in January 1708-9, and has left iſſue, living, Charles, now duke of Dorſet, who married the daughter and ſole heir of Richard Boyle, viſcount Shannon, of Ireland, who died May 10, 1763; and lord George Sackville, born Jan. 26, 1715-16, member for Eaſt-Grinſted, and a privy counſellor; who by his lady, Diana, ſecond daughter and coheir of John Sambroke, eſquire, has three daughters, Diana, Eliſabeth, and Caroline, and a ſon born in Auguſt 1767: alſo a daughter, Caroline, lady Milton. Her grace has likewiſe living a grandſon, John, member of parliament for the county of Kent, and a granddaughter, the children of the late lord John Philip.

5th. George Cooke, eſquire, one of the knights of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex, joint pay-maſter of his majeſty's forces, chief prothonotary of the common pleas, and colonel of the Weſtern battalion of the Middeſex militia.

9th. The right honourable lady Bathurſt, aged 80, at lord Bathurſt's houſe, in St. James's ſquare; ſhe had been married to his lordſhip about 60 years.

Dame Martha Drury, lady of the late ſir Thomas Drury, baronet, of Overſtone near Northampton, and ſiſter of the late ſir John Tyrell, baronet. It is ſaid her ladyſhip has left to her daughter, the counteſs of Buckinghamſhire, 120,000l. and has likewiſe left a legacy of 500l. and an annuity for life of 50l. a year to her houſe keeper.

Lady Amelia Waldegrave, daughter of the earl of Waldegrave, at Naveſtock, in Eſſex, being the ſecond of his daughters who have died within a fortnight paſt.

The honourable John Cornwallis, uncle to the preſent earl Cornwallis.

11th. The honourable Thomas Arundell, uncle to lord Arundell.

Her ſerene highneſs, Maria Chriſtina, fouth daughter to the king of Sardinia.

16th. Honourable Robert Lane, only ſon of lord Bingley.

24th. At Verſailles, about 10 o'clock at night, her moſt chriſtian majeſty; ſhe was daughter to the late Staniſlaus king of Poland, born June 23, 1703. Her majeſty has left iſſue, Elizabeth ducheſs dowager of Parma, princeſs Adelaide, princeſs Victoria, and two other princeſſes.

July 1. Right honourable lady Hinchingbroke; ſhe was daughter to the earl of Halifax.

Lady

28th. Lady Goring, aged near 100 years, she was mother to the present sir Charles Goring.

Helena, princess of Courtenay (widow of Louis-Benigne de Beaufremont, knight of the Golden-fleece), mother of the prince de Beaufremont and de Listenois, aged 79, at Paris. She is the last of the name and branch of the illustrious house of Courtenay, in France.

Right hon. earl of Dumfries and Stair.

Prince William-Henry de Nassau-Usingue Saarbrugge, in the 51st year of his age. He married Sophia-Christina, countess of Erbach, by whom he has left a prince and two princesses.

Aug. 2. The most rev. Thomas Secker, LL. D. lord abp. of Canterbury, in the 75th year of his age.

Right hon. lady dowager Harvey, mother of the earl of Bristol.

10th. The ingenious Dr. John Huxham, of Plymouth. His medical works do honour to his name and country.

11th. Peter Collinson, esq. fellow of the royal society of antiquaries, in the 75th year of his age; he was a gentleman of a most extensive correspondence in all parts of the globe, and a most useful member of society.

14th. In the 33d year of her age, the most hon. Margaret, lady marchioness of Carnarvon.—Her ladyship was daughter and sole heiress of John Nicol, of Minchenden-house, esq. by Margaret, daughter of Benjamin Poole, esq. of London; she was married on the 22d of March, 1753, and died without issue.

20th. The rev. Mr. Spence, prebendary of Durham, and professor of Modern History in Oxford.

The prince of Hesse-Darmstad, prince bishop of Augsbourg. By this event, prince Clement of Saxony, archbishop of Treves, who was coadjutor to the deceased, obtains a third bishoprick. 22d.

The lady of sir Edward Swinburne.

Right hon. lady Abergavenny. 29th.

At Skibo in Sutherland, the right hon. Erick Sutherland, commonly called lord Duffus. Kenneth, third lord Duffus, succeeded his father James, the second lord, in 1705; and being engaged in the rebellion in 1715, he made his escape, and was attainted by act of parliament; after which, he was taken at Hamburgh, brought to London, and committed prisoner to the Tower in 1716; but the next year being released by the act of grace, he withdrew into foreign parts, and served as a flag officer in the Muscovite fleet. He married Charlotte, daughter of Erick de Sioblade, governor and admiral of Gottenburg in Sweden, by whom he had a son Erick, abovementioned, who married miss Dunbar, daughter of sir James Dunbar, of Hemprigs, bart. by whom he has two sons and three daughters; James Axley, Elizabeth, Charlotte, and Anne.

Algernon Sidney, esq. son of the late William Perry, esq. by the hon. Eliz. Sidney, niece and coheir of Joceline Sidney, earl of Leicester. Sept. 5.

Lady Frances Crosbie, sister to the earl of Mornington. 11th.

Lady Ann Talbot, daughter of Thomas earl Fauconberg.

At Grimsthorpe in Lincolnshire, aged 59, lord Vere Bertie, eldest son of the most noble Robert the first duke of Ancaster 13th.

and Kefteven, by his ſecond wife Albinia, daughter of the late general Farrington.

18th. Sir George Trevelyan, bart. at his ſeat at Nettlecomb, in Somerſetſhire, brother in-law to ſir Walter Blacket, bart.

Phillippes-Jules-François Mazarini, duke de Nivernois and de Douzios, peer of France, grandee of Spain of the firſt claſs, prince of the holy empire, noble Venetian, Roman baron, governor and lieutenant-general for the French king of the ſaid provinces of Nivernois and Douziois, &c. at Paris, aged 92.

23d. Sir Thomas Worſeley, bart. at Pilewell, in Hampſhire.

Octob. 1. Lady of ſir Robert Ladbroke.

12th. The right hon. the earl of Morton, one of the ſixteen peers of Scotland, and preſident of the royal ſociety. His lordſhip's body was opened, at his houſe at Chiſwick, in Middleſex, in the preſence of ſir John Pringle, bart. M. D. Dr. Warren, and ſeveral other phyſicians and ſurgeons, when it was diſcovered, that the diſorder of which he died was an ulcer in his ſtomach, which afflicted his lordſhip for many years before his death.

13th. The hon. John Maitland, ſon to earl Lauderdale.

14th. Sir Mark Stuart Pleydell, bart. aged 75. He was one of the Exchequer annuitants on ſurvivorſhip eſtabliſhed in 1693. The original number of nominees was 1013, who, for 100l. ſubſcribed by each, had the firſt year 10l. with benefit of ſurvivorſhip; of theſe, 982 are now dead, ſo that 31 only are ſurviving, who received for the laſt half-year 111l. 1s. 8d. each. The fund, which is 7000l. per ann. is to be divided the laſt year among the four ſurvivors, and then to ceaſe. Sir Mark married, in 1723, Mary, daughter and heireſs of Robert Stewart, of Aſcog in Bute, eſq. by whom he had an only daughter, Harriet, married in 1748, to the preſent earl of Radnor; dying in 1750, ſhe left one ſon, the right hon. Jacob Pleydell Bouverie, commonly called Viſcount Folkeſtone, now heir to his grand-father.

17th. At Darmſtadt, in the 78th year of his age, Louis the 8th, the reigning Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, field-marſhal-general of the Imperial troops.

Right hon. Thomas lord Archer, baron of Umberlade, and recorder of Coventry.

19th. The hon. colonel Robert Brudenell, of a fever, at Windſor, vice-chamberlain to her majeſty, ſecond brother to his grace the duke of Montague, colonel of the 4th regiment of foot, and lieutenant-governor of Windſor-caſtle.

28th. Lady Gerrard, wife of ſir Thomas Gerrard, of Bryn in Lancaſhire, bart.

Nov. 1. To the inexpreſſible grief of her friends, and moſt univerſally lamented, at Liſbon, where ſhe went for the recovery of her health, the moſt hon. the marchioneſs of Taviſtock. The fate of this amiable lady, who fell a victim to grief and conjugal affection, will long be remembered with regret. She was ſiſter to the preſent earl of Albemarle, and married on June 7, 1764, to Francis late marquis of Taviſtock, by whom ſhe has left iſſue, three ſons.

Sir John Hoſkins Eyles Stiles, bart.

Sir

Sir John Innes, bart.

Anthony Warwick, esq. aged 97. He commanded under sir George Byng when the Spanish fleet was destroyed in 1720.

6th. Sir Mathew Lamb, bart.

Lady Dorothea Primrose, aunt to earl Rosebury.

17th. In the 76th year of his age, Thomas duke of Newcastle.

Sir Edward Simeon, of Britwell, Oxfordshire, in the 87th year of his age.

26th. Hon. col. Sandys, second son of lord Sandys.

Right hon. lord Arundell, baron of Trerice.

29th. Sir Francis Gosling, knt. an eminent banker in Fleet-street, and alderman of the ward of Farringdon without.

Sir Paul O'Brien, bart. at Lisbon.

27th. Sir Francis Head, bart. at Hermitage in Kent.

Dec. 11. Sir John Playters, bart. in the 88th year his age.

12th. Lord viscount Dunboyne, of the kingdom of Ireland.

22d. At his house in Clifford-street, Burlington-gardens, Dr. Charles Lyttelton, bishop of Carlisle, brother of lord Lyttelton, president of the antiquarian society, and fellow of the royal society. His lordship left his most valuable books and MSS. to the hon. society of antiquaries; and the principal bulk of his fortune to Thomas Pitt, of Boconnic in Cornwall, esq. his lordship's nephew.

APPENDIX

TO

THE CHRONICLE.

The LORDS PROTEST.

Die Lunæ, 8 *Feb.* 1768.

Hodie 3ª *vice lecta est billa*—intituled, An act for further regulating the proceedings of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, with respect to the making of dividends. The question was put, whether the said bill shall pass; it was resolved in the affirmative.

Dissentient.

1st, BECAUSE this bill is an exertion of the supreme power of parliament, equally unnecessary and dangerous, after having had the most mortifying experience of the operation of a like restriction last year, which increased the very mischief it was intended to remedy, at a time when the circumstances of the company are clear beyond a doubt, and their opulence verified beyond the most sanguine expectation: no supposed misconduct of the company calling for the interposition of parliament; no rash and excessive dividends declared; no increase of dividends even desired; on the contrary, the company has restrained itself

on principles much more rational than thoſe adopted by the bill, as they have a reference to their circumſtances, and not to a fixed period of time, marked by an arbitrary reſolution. We cannot therefore avoid conſidering this bill as a mere act of power, without a colour of delinquency on the part of the company, or of neceſſity on the part of the public.

2dly, Becauſe it appears to us, that this bill is an high violation of the national faith, taking away, without any judicial proceſs, or even any criminal charge, that power of declaring dividends, which the company purchaſed from the public for a valuable conſideration.

3dly, Becauſe it appears to us altogether unaccountable to paſs in one year an act for regulating the modes and conditions of declaring dividends by the company; and, in the very next year, to prohibit the exerciſe of thoſe very powers ſo regulated: this act is now in full force; no defect in it has been ſtated; no amendment has been propoſed; no infraction has been pretended. This law, made expreſly to regulate the method of declaring dividends, does of neceſſity imply the exerciſe of that right under the conditions therein preſcribed, which cannot be taken from the E. I. company, without the moſt ſignal diſgrace to the wiſdom and good faith of the legiſlature, and the ſubverſion of every principle of legal government.

4thly, Becauſe it appears to us, that to reſtrain the ſubject in the diſpoſition of his own property, without any other pretence than the mere *poſſibility* of abuſe (this bill having been chiefly defended upon that ground), is a principle unheard-of in any free country, and moſt alarming to all the trading and monied intereſts of this kingdom: it goes to the ſubjecting to the ſame reſtraint, on the ſame looſe reaſons, every great company, as well as every public or private ſtock, which may become of magnitude ſufficient to tempt, in future times, an impoveriſhed treaſury and a rapacious adminiſtration, ſince no degree of innocence can be a ſecurity againſt ſuch ſuſpicion of a poſſible fraud; and ſuch a ſuſpicion may be made a ground for continuing an arbitrary reſtraint, until the ſubject ſhall conſent to ranſom his property on ſuch terms as ſhall be preſcribed to him.

5thly, Becauſe this annual reſtraint tends to eſtabliſh a perpetual interpoſition of parliament, in declaring dividends for this company, and indeed all companies whatſoever, to the increaſe of that moſt dangerous and infamous part of ſtock-jobbing, which is carried on by clandeſtine intelligence, and to the veſting it in the worſt of all hands, thoſe of adminiſtration; for a miniſter, who ſhall hereafter acquire in parliament (by whatever means) ſufficient influence for the purpoſe, may, by his power of increaſing, diminiſhing, or withholding dividends at his pleaſure, have all the ſtock-holders in theſe companies (a body extremely conſiderable for wealth and numbers) entirely at his mercy, and probably at his diſpoſal, to the infinite increaſe of the already overgrown, and almoſt irreſiſtible influence of the crown.

6thly,

6thly, Becauſe we apprehend, that this unprecedented practice of declaring dividends in parliament may become a more alarming mode of undue influence on the members themſelves, than any of thoſe which have hitherto ſo frequently excited the jealouſy of the legiſlature, ſince it furniſhes a fund of corruption far greater than any hitherto known; a fund in its nature inexhauſtible, of the greater facility in the application, and quite out of the reach of all diſcovery and proſecution. We think the principle of this bill the firſt ſtep towards the introduction of ſuch a new ſyſtem of corruption; and have therefore reſiſted it, leſt the conſtitution ſhould become totally perverted from the ends for which it was originally eſtabliſhed, and be no longer venerated by this nation, as giving ſecurity to liberty and property, and protection to the ſubject from all violence injuſtice of the part of government.

Richmond, Temple,
King, Fred. Exon,
Portland, Winchelſea and
Rockingham, Nottingham,
Monſon, Dartmouth,
Lyttelton, Ponſonby.

The Speech of the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, when he reprimanded Philip Ward, *late mayor of the city of* Oxford; John Treacher, *Sir* Thomas Munday, Thomas Wiſe, John Nicholes, John Philips, Iſaac Lawrence, Richard Tawney, *all of the ſaid city*; Thomas Robinſon *and* John Brown, *late bailiffs of the ſaid city*; *upon their knees, at the bar of the ſaid houſe, upon* Wedneſday *the tenth day of* February, 1768.

Philip Ward, John Treacher, *Sir* Thomas Munday, Thomas Wiſe, John Nicholes, John Philips, Iſaac Lawrence, Richard Tawney, Thomas Robinſon, John Brown,

THE offence of which you have been guilty has juſtly brought you under the ſevere diſpleaſure of this houſe. A more enormous crime you could not well commit: ſince a deeper wound could not be given to the conſtitution itſelf, than by the open and dangerous attempt which you have made to ſubvert the freedom and independence of this houſe.

The freedom of this houſe is the freedom of this country, which can continue no longer than while the voices of the electors are uninfluenced by any baſe or venal motive. For if abilities and integrity are no recommendation to the electors; if thoſe who bid higheſt for their voices are to obtain them from ſuch deteſtable conſiderations, this houſe will not be the repreſentatives of the people of Great Britain. Inſtead of being the guardians and protectors of their liberties, inſtead of redreſſing the grievances of the ſubject, this houſe itſelf will be author of the worſt of grievances: they will become the venal inſtruments of power to reduce this happy nation, the envy and admiration of the world, to the loweſt ſtate of miſery and ſervitude. This is the abject condition to which you have attempted to bring your fellow-ſubjects.

Many circumſtances concur to aggravate your offence. The place of your reſidence was a ſingular advantage. You had at all times the example of one of the moſt

learned and respectable bodies in Europe before your eyes. Their conduct in every instance, but especially in the choice of their representatives in parliament, was well worthy your imitation.

You are magistrates of a great city. In such a station, it was a duty peculiarly incumbent upon you to watch over the morals of your fellow-citizens; to keep yourselves pure from venality; and to prevent, by your influence, those under your government from being tainted by this growing and pestilential vice. How have you abused this trust! You yourselves have set the infamous example of prostitution, in the most public and daring manner.

Surely you must have felt some remorse from the generous disdain with which your corrupt offer was rejected by your representatives. They thought, and justly thought, that a seat in this house, obtained by a free and independent choice of their constituents, was the highest honour to which a subject can aspire; and that discharging their duty, as such representatives, was the noblest of services. Sorry I am to say, that these considerations do not appear to have had the least weight with you.

However, you have at last acknowledged your guilt; and, by your petition yesterday, you seem conscious of the enormity of your offence. This house, in the terror of its judgements, always thinks upon mercy; nor do they ever inflict punishment but for the sake of example, and to prevent others from becoming the objects of their resentment.

The censure passed upon you will, they hope, have that effect. You are now the objects of their mercy; and are brought to the bar to be discharged.

May you be penetrated with a due sense of their justice and lenity! May you atone for your past offence, by your constant endeavours to make a right use of the invaluable privileges which you enjoy as electors! Consider these privileges as a sacred trust reposed in you. Discharge it with integrity.

But, before you rise from your present posture, I do, in obedience to the commands of this house, REPRIMAND you.

I am now to acquaint you, that you are discharged, paying your fees.

Abstract of the trial of John Grainger, Daniel Clark, Richard Cornwall, Patrick Lynch, Thomas Murray, Peter Flaharty, *and* Nicholas M'Cabe, *for shooting at* John Green, *contrary to the statute, on the* 21*st of* April *last.*

JOHN GREEN, living at the bottom of New Gravel-Lane, Shadwell, deposed, that he was employed as deputy-agent under Mr. William Russel, who, as agent appointed by Mr. alderman Beckford, was concerned in the execution of the act of parliament for regulating coal-heavers; that before this they were under the direction of justice Hodgson, and revolted from the coal-undertakers, insisting first upon 16*d.* a score, and then 18*d.* but at last would have nothing to do with the undertakers, and would have their price under the act of parlia-

parliament; that Mr. Ruſſel and the deponent had fixed upon an office at Billingſgate for regiſtering the coalheavers, but none of them came there; alledging they were under the direction of juſtice Hodgſon, to whom only they would apply; that the deponent was ſent with a complaint to the juſtice by Mr. Ruſſel, deſiring a meeting with him, which he excuſed, but would ſend his clerk; and further told him, that, if Mr. Ruſſel did not deſiſt, he would meet with trouble, and he would give him a pretty dance to Weſtminſter-hall, for the act of parliament was in ſo vague a manner, that any body might keep an office, and that, as they had the beſt men at their office, they did not fear to have the buſineſs; that, however, in a few days after, Mr. Ruſſel adverti ſed for men to come, but none came; and then he adverti ſed for their coming at ſuch a time, or he would employ ſuch able-bodied men as choſe to come, whereupon many came, and they were put in the gangs; that, Dunſter, juſtice Hodgſon's clerk, having ſeen the deponent do this at Billingſgate, brought to his door no leſs than 3 or 400 of theſe men, a great many of whom threatened they would pull down his houſe, or they would do for him; that the deponent went to the Manſion-houſe, to acquaint the lord mayor of the danger he was in, and received for anſwer, that he muſt be directed by ſome magiſtrate in his neighbourhood; that on Saturday morning, the 16th of April, the coal-heavers having put up ſome bills, a neighbour's ſervant went and pulled one down, upon which the coal-heavers cried out, that Green's maid had pulled down their bills; and then they directly came running from different parts to his door, to the amount of 100 and upwards. The purport, the deponent ſaid, of theſe bills, was a libel on Mr. alderman Beckford, and that what was done was Mr. Ruſſel's own doing.—The acts of violence, committed by the coal-heavers againſt this deponent, beſt appear from his own words.

'I aſked them, ſaid he, what they wanted with me; they cried, By J—s, they would have my life if I offered to meddle with any of their bills; I ſaid, I had not meddled with any, nor none had that belonged to me; one of them cried, By J—s, he ſhall have a bill put up at his own window; he took up a handful of dirt, and put it upon the window, and put the bill upon it; another of them laid hold of my collar, and dragged me off the ſtep of my door; another ſaid, Haul him into the river; ſaid another, By J—s, we will drown him; I got from them, and retreated back into my houſe. After that I went to Billinſgate, and met ſeveral of them there; there they threatened they would have my life. When I came home, I ſaw a great many of theſe people running from their different habitations, ſome with bludgeons, or broomſticks, and weapons of that ſort; they did not collect themſelves in a body, but were running to the head of New Gravel Lane, I believe about 4 or 500 of them came within 200 yards of my houſe; they went to Mr. Metcalf, a neighbour of mine, and threatened him; there was one of them that was a pretended friend

of mine, that had promiſed, when he knew of any thing againſt me, he would let me know: I ſat up to guard my houſe, and I ſent my wife and children out of the houſe; after that, I prevailed upon my wife to ſtay in the houſe upon this man's intelligence; he came about twelve, and told me nothing was intended againſt me, that they had done their buſineſs they were about; I went to bed, and was aſleep; I was awaked by my ſiſter-in-law, calling, Mr. Green, Mr. Green, for God's ſake, we ſhall be murdered; this was about one o'clock on the Sunday morning; I jumped out of bed, and ran into the next room where my arms were; I took and levelled one, and ſaid, You raſcals, if you do not be gone, I will ſhoot you; they were then driving at my doors and ſhutters, the noiſe was terrible, like a parcel of men working upon a ſhip's bottom, I could compare it to nothing elſe; I fired among them, I believe I fired about fourteen times, and, when I had not any thing ready to fire, I threw glaſs bottles upon them; they were at this about a quarter of an hour, when they all diſperſed. On the Monday I went to Billingsgate about eleven, I ſaw ſeveral of them there who threatened me. Dunſter was there alſo, they told me they would do for me if I did not deſiſt in my proceedings, which was to regiſter ſuch people as applied; there were always ſome of the coal-heavers about Dunſter, he talked of the advertiſements that had been in the paper, and ſaid they were mine; for he ſaid Mr. Ruſſel had told him he totally declined having any thing to ſay in it, and it was my doing only; I ſaid, Do not deceive theſe men, that is very wrong of you; I aſked him, if Mr. Ruſſel did not tell him he would advertiſe to this effect; I began to be afraid, and, as many of them came about me, I left them.

Nothing happened after till Wedneſday night, that was the 20th, about ſeven in the evening; then I ſaw a great many of theſe coal-heavers aſſembling together about 3 or 400 yards from my houſe, going up Gravel-lane. I ſhut up as faſt as I could, and told my wife to get out of the houſe as faſt as ſhe could with her children; accordingly ſhe went away with the child that was aſleep in the cradle; Gilberthorp was in the houſe drinking a pint of beer (I did not know his name then); ſaid I, Brother tarpawling, (he is a ſea-faring man) I am afraid I ſhall have a deſperate attack to-night from what I have heard, will you ſtand by me and give me all the aſſiſtance you can? Yes, ſaid he, that I will. When the houſe was ſecured backwards and forwards, I went up ſtairs, ſome ſtones had broke ſome windows there; I believe ſome of them had thrown ſtones, and run away; I heard them call out 'Wilkes and liberty;' I ſaw the neighbours lighting up candles; I ſaid to my maid, For God's ſake, light up candles, for theſe people ſhall have no occaſion at all to uſe me ill. I went to the window, and begged of them to deſiſt, and ſaid, if they knew any thing particular of me, I was willing to reſolve any thing they wanted to know: ſeeing I could not defend myſelf, I diſguiſed myſelf, and put on an old watch-coat and a Dutch cap, and went down

ſtairs in order to get a magiſtrate to come and prevent my houſe from being pulled down; I had one Dunderdale, a ſhoemaker, that lodged in my houſe, he went down with me; when I came down to the back door, I heard them threaten they would have me and my life; I then found it impoſſible to get out of the houſe; I ran up ſtairs then, fully determined to defend myſelf as long as I was able; I ſpoke to them again in the ſtreet from the window, and deſired them to tell me what I had done; they called out in the ſtreet they would have me, and hang me over my ſign-poſt; others ſaid, they would broil and roaſt me, and words to that effect; ſtones came up very faſt. I then took a brace of piſtols from the table and fired among them, loaded with powder only; after that, I kept firing away among them what arms I had loaded with bird and ſwan ſhot; they diſperſed in the front then; I immediately ran backwards, they were heaving ſtones into the back chamber windows; I fired from the back chamber windows; after I had fired ſome few rounds backwards, they deſiſted from heaving ſtones into the back part of the houſe, but I did not find they had left the place. I was again attacked, both in the front and back part of the houſe; I fired among them ſometimes from the front of my houſe, and ſometimes from the rear; I imagined they would have broke into the houſe preſently, if I had not kept a warm fire upon them; I heard them call out ſeveral times, I am ſhot, I am wounded; ſtill they ſaid they would have me, and do for me. I had various attacks in the night: I ſaw no fire-arms they had till eleven or twelve in the night; they were driving at the door about ten, but I cannot tell with what; I looked through the door and ſaw their hands moving, driving ſomething hard againſt it. About twelve they fired into the houſe both in the front and the rear; the balls ſtruck the cieling in the room where I was, ſometimes cloſe over my head; as they were in the ſtreet and I in the one pair of ſtairs, the balls went into the cieling and dropped down on the floor; I could not walk about the room with any ſafety, I was forced to place myſelf by the wall between the windows, and ſometimes I would crawl under the window to the next, and ſometimes I ſtood behind the brackets; then I would ſtand up and drive among them like dung; I have ſeen their balls ſtrike the cieling as I have ſtood under the cover of the wall, and as I have been going to fire they have come over my head, and ſome lodged in the cieling.

This firing continued all the night, and all the morning, at different periods.

When I attacked them backwards, I uſed to crawl out of the window on my belly, and lie upon the waſh-houſe leads with my arms; I have heard them ſay, You that have arms are to fire upon him, and you that have ſtones are to heave, and ſo many to break the door, and ſo many to climb the wall; if they got up there, they could get in at the window from the leads; I had Gilberthorp below to guard the door, for part of the front door was broke. I got off, I believe, about nine in the

the morning, when I had no more ammunition left, only the charge that I had in my blunderbuss, except what was in the musket, that would not go off; so I said to the men that were in the house, You see they are firing from every quarter, there is no help for me, they will come in, and I can make no return upon them to check their insolence; the best way to make them desist is for me to get out of the house, you will all be very safe whether I make my escape or not; Mr. Gilberthorp said, Do what you think best; I said, They only want me, if they get me, it is all over; or if they know I am gone, they will desist: I took my blunderbuss over my arm, and my drawn hanger in my hand, and went out of the back window upon the leads; I saw several of them in the alley, I levelled the blunderbuss at them, and said, You rascals, be gone, or I'll blow your brains out, especially you (that was to one under me), but I scorn to take your life; he said, God bless you, Mr. Green, you are a brave man; he clapped his hand on his head, and ran away; I went over into Mr. Mereton's ship-yard, one of the shipwrights met me; just as I jumped, he said, Mr. Green, follow me; he took me to a saw-pit, and shewed me a hole at the end where the sawyers used to put their things; he said, Go into that hole, you will be safe enough; said I, Don't drop a word but that I am gone over the wall; I got in, he left me; there I lay till the guards came; I heard the mob search for me; some said, he is gone one way, some another; they were got into the yard, I heard one of the shipwrights say he is gone over the wall, and gone away by water.

When the guards came, one of the shipwrights came to me, and desired to know what I should do; I said, Go and tell the officer to draw his men up and come into the yard, and I'll surrender myself to him; the soldiers came, and I came out of the saw-pit; I had nothing but my handkerchief about my head; I had been wounded between ten and eleven at night; I surrendered myself to the officer; justice Hodgson said, Mr. Green, you are one of the bravest fellows that ever was; whom do you intend to go before, me, or sir John Fielding? I said, I do not care who it is; Then, said he, you will go before me; accordingly we went, and when I came there he committed me to Newgate.'—In the course of this evidence it does not appear, that the deponent swore to the identity of any of the prisoners, as engaged in the act of firing against, or otherwise assailing his house, though he did to some few of them threatening him at Billingsgate; but this identity was sworn to by the next evidence George Crabtree, in the persons of Cornwall, David Clark, or Clarey, Lynch, Flaharty, and Grainger. The first he saw fire several times towards Green's windows; Clark he also saw fire after Green had shot his brother; Grainger he saw heaving a stone, or brickbat, at Green's windows, and Lynch with a musket in his hand, but did not see him fire. Robert Anderson swore to Clark's and Cornwall's firing several times, as did also Andrew Evenerus to Clark's firing. Thomas Cummings swore to the same

same as committed by Flaharty, Clark, Lynch, Cornwall, and Murray; and he particularly accused Flaharty of getting into his own house, and firing out at his garret windows. Philip Oram and William Burgess corroborated the same as to Cornwall, and the latter saw M'Cabe and John Grainger firing, knowing their persons but not their names. M'Cabe asked him for his sleeve buttons to load a piece with to fire at Green, and moreover examined his coat, and wanted to feel in his pocket for something to load: M'Cabe also enquired in the house where he the deponent lodged, for the pewter spoons and pots to cut them in pieces for shot, saying he would pay for them. There were several other evidences to prove the identity of the prisoners as concerned in this riot. Some of the prisoners declared their innocence of the charge; others said they were there with the design of keeping the peace, and preventing the escape of Green, who had been guilty of murder by firing out of his windows. Several appeared to their character; but all seven were brought in guilty, death; and were executed the 26th July, pursuant to their sentence.

Abstract of the trial of Samuel Gillam, *esq. for the wilful murder of* William Redburn.

JOhn Taylor deposed, that he lives in High-street, Mile-end, is a journeyman weaver; that William Redburn was the same, and lived next door but one to him eighteen years; that Redburn and he went from home about two o'clock, in the afternoon, on the 10th of May, to Westminster, but passed over London-bridge into St. George's-fields; that it might want about a quarter to three o'clock when they got there; that the horse-guards were just come, and were clearing the people out of the fields; that Redburn and he stopped about five or six minutes in the causeway, and in that time two or three of the foot soldiers fired; that he saw no rioting, nor nothing done in the time he stood there; but that, when the soldiers had fired, Redburn said to him, Taylor, let us go; that they then came out of the causeway into the road, their backs being towards the soldiers, and in that time Redburn received a ball, which wounded him in the hind part of the thigh; that, a great many helping Redburn along, he went to a surgeon in Blackman-street; the surgeon probed the wound, it went in behind, and came out before; that he did not see the defendant Mr. Gillam, at the time he was looking at the soldiers and the mob; and nothing at all between the soldiers and the mob previous to the firing, nor any body make any disturbance during the whole time he was there.

Cross examined. Says, he can give no guess what number of people might be there, but that there was a vast number; and all were quiet while he was there.

Richard Nicholl, a rope-maker, and constable of St. George the Martyr, deposed, that he was posted at the king's-bench prison the tenth of May, came there at half an hour past two in the afternoon; but that he had been there before between ten and eleven; that there was

was a vaſt number of people, a thouſand or more; that when he firſt came down before the king's-bench, he went nigh the brick-wall; that Mr. Ponton ſaid, there was a paper ſtuck up againſt the priſon-wall, and deſired it might be taken down; which Mr. Latham the conſtable did, and ſoon after that the people cried out, Give us the paper, and throwed ſtones at them: this was between eleven and twelve, as nigh as he can gueſs; that the people threw ſtones at the juſtices and conſtables as they went towards the marſhal's houſe, and continued ſo doing from the time of the taking down the paper till they got to the marſhal's houſe; that the juſtices and conſtables went in there for ſoldiers, as he believes; after they had got into the houſe, the people kept on throwing ſtones, which he ſays might continue for about four or five minutes; that there is a way through the houſe, and there was a guard of ſoldiers; that they came from behind the houſe, and the guard of ſoldiers came after them, round to the front of the houſe; believes there were three juſtices, Mr. Ponton, Mr. Gillam, and another; but did not know the other; that when they came round the houſe, the people began to halloo, and cry out for the paper, and kept throwing of ſtones; upon which Mr. Gillam, Mr. Ponton, and the other gentleman, drew up to read the riot-act, and while they were reading it, or were going to read it, the mob heaved ſtones at the juſtices; ſaw one ſtone cut a ſerjeant's lip, and another ſtruck Mr. Ponton on the breaſt; that whilſt a man was hallooing out, 'Wilkes and liberty for ever!' he was in the field facing the brick-wall, about five yards from it, and was ordered to take hold of him; that, getting within ten yards of him, he ſaw him run, and, looking over his left hand, ſaw an officer and ſome ſoldiers running after him as far as the Hay-market, then loſt ſight of him; that is all he knows of that part, this was near twelve o'clock. About one, was ſtanding near the road, where ſome ſoldiers were poſted; ſays, the people behaved very riotous, and threw ſtones at the ſoldiers, ſo that they could not keep their poſts for them; Mr. Gillam, who was there, begged of the people to diſperſe, and go about their buſineſs; he told them that the riot-act had been read; ſome people there ſaid, D—n you, we do not believe the riot-act has been read; Mr. Gillam ſaid, If I thought that would appeaſe you, I would read it again; upon which, he took a pocket-book out of his pocket, called out ſilence, and read it again, and he the deponent heard him read it; the people came round about, were pretty ſilent at that time, and afterwards he begged of them again to diſperſe. Between two and three o'clock, as he was ſtanding by the king's-bench, Mr. Gillam ſaid to him, Conſtable, go with me; and he went with him to the ſoldiers. They were poſted near a road; when they got there, he begged of the people to diſperſe, told them the riot-act had been read, and they were every ſoul liable to be taken up; while he was begging them to diſperſe, they threw ſtones at the ſoldiers, Mr. Gillam, and himſelf, as they ſtood all together; Mr. Gillam then ſaid, For God's

God's ſake, good people, go away; if I ſee any more ſtones thrown, I will order the guards to fire: while he was ſo ſaying, a ſtone came, and hit him over the head, about the temple, it cauſed him to reel three or four yards backwards; and when he recovered himſelf, or ſoon after, the deponent heard him ſay, Fire; the ſoldiers were then in two rows, they fell back a few paces into four rows, and then fired; does not know whether there were four or ſix in front then; after they had fired, the horſe rode down and fired. The riot-act had been read above an hour the ſecond time; heard 'no orders for the horſe to fire;' after they had fired, ſaw a man ſit upon the ground wounded in the pathway; he held his hand upon his thigh, and ſaw blood in his hand, and it ran down; does not know how that man was dreſſed, they ſaid he was a weaver; a good many perſons were taken up, but none reſcued that he ſaw, yet they would not diſperſe.

William Abbot, a conſtable of St. Olave's, depoſed, that a ſtone or ſomething hit Mr. Gillam on the head, between two and three, when he was in the fields near Mr. Gillam; that ſome of the mob appeared to throw it, but cannot ſay who; the ſtone made him ſtagger; preſently after ſomebody gave orders to fire; but who it was cannot ſay, as he was looking towards the people at the ſame time.

Croſs examined. Says, he had been there during the whole of the day; that he ſaw Mr. Ponton ſtruck in the morning; Mr. Gillam on the head, and a ſerjeant cut on the lip; that the throwing ſtones were ſeveral times repeated; heard the juſtices deſire them to diſperſe a great many times, but did not hear the proclamation read, and ſays there were fifteen or twenty thouſand people there.

Robert Allen, a conſtable, depoſed, that he was preſent on the 10th of May, when the firing was; does not think there was, upon his ſoul, any provocation, for there was no attempt made to take any priſoners; a great number of people were in the fields; it was a general thoroughfare, and he believes every body that went through the fields ſtopped there; ſays, a great party of horſe-guards came and rode among the people, cauſing a great diſturbance; the gaol is railed round, and the people were leaning upon theſe rails; the horſe rode among them, and diſperſed them to the out-borders of the fields; when they came to the road and cauſeway, they huzzaed and hiſſed the ſoldiers, that was all the provocation he ſaw; that he ſaw two or three people fall with their wounds, was not near enough to hear any orders given to fire, but remembers the manner of firing was thus: The body of ſoldiers were within about forty yards of the cauſeway, the way that people walk in; they call it platoons, believes they were ſeparated, not all together; they fired at random half a dozen at a time, more or leſs; a great number of them loaded three times, and ſeemed to enjoy their fire, which he thought a great cruelty; this was about three, or a little after; cannot ſay he ſaw a ſtone thrown the whole day, was in different parts, but did not ſee the weaver.

Croſs

Croſs examined. Says, the commanding officer came up, and ſaid, he believed they had diſperſed the mob: Mr. Gillam ſaid, I hope there is no miſchief done; this was a very ſhort time after the firing; the commanding officers ſaid, You may depend upon it, there is no miſchief done, becauſe we always fire in the air; a great number of people afterwards reported, murder was done. This was the horſe officer. That a ball went through the thigh of one Boddington, and ſhivered it; they were going to order him, the deponent, into confinement, for ſaying it was a cruel thing; and, as they ordered this fire, it was very proper, he ſaid, they ſhould order the man away; Mr. Gillam ſaid, Why do not you go and take him away? The deponent ſaid, it was not in his power. That, when the firing was ordered, he was in the field by the juſtices almoſt the whole day, but not near enough to hear any order for firing, being ſometimes he ſuppoſes forty yards from Mr. Gillam, ſometimes cloſe to him; and, at the time the firing was ordered, ſuppoſes he might be about forty yards. Being aſked then, if he was not near, how he could tell there was no occaſion to order a firing? ſays, he was amongſt the general body of the people, and could ſee thoſe upon whom the firing was, but obſerved nothing but hallooing, and did not ſee a ſtone thrown the whole time he was there. Queſtioned whether he was relation to Allen that was killed, ſaid, None at all.

George Milford Flowers, of St. Olave's, depoſes he was preſent in St. George's-fields the 10th of May; came there a few minutes after twelve; went into the Haymarket, and continued there a quarter of an hour; was there part of the day beſides, and obſerved the people a good deal diſſatisfied at the death of Allen; the people expreſſed it in words; did not ſee any ſticks or any thing thrown; went to Mr. Allen's, and from thence down the Borough to enquire for a juſtice of the peace, to have an evidence made of that young man; came back near two; went along the wall of the king's-bench about three, paſſed from thence to the king's-bench, and from thence to the marſhal's houſe; obſerved during that time there was a great tumult among the ſoldiers; believes the people were fleeing, and the ſoldiers after them; was not in a ſituation to obſerve the foot, this was the horſe; was cloſe by the priſon-wall; did not obſerve he was there the time the foot fired, as he did not remain, but paſſed along; ſaw Mr. Gillam a little after, but not immediately; was waiting to obtain a warrant for a ſoldier that had killed Mr. Allen; Mr. Gillam took off his wig, and rubbed his head; ſaid, he had received a blow with a brick-bat or ſomething, but thanked God that his ſkull was thick, it had not hurt it; Mr. Gillam did not give any reaſon in his hearing for firing; did not ſee Redburn that day to his knowledge; had ſome converſation with Mr. Gillam in the evening, who ſaid he had ſomething thrown at him. Aſked, whether Mr. Gillam at any other part of the day gave any reaſon for firing? ſays, he did nothing but what was mentioned before.

James Darbyſhire depoſed, that he knows Mr. Gillam, and remembers the 10th of May very well; had converſation with Mr. Gillam about the accident that day; it was about two o'clock, after the murder of Mr. Allen, before the killing of Redburn. Being told by the council for the proſecution that had nothing to do with this matter, and that they would not aſk any further queſtions, demanded then what he came there for? ſaid he could prove ſomething, having been there from twelve till nine at night, and ſeen the whole behaviour of Mr. Gillam; is himſelf a bookſeller, and lives in the pariſh of St. George's Hanover-ſquare; went into the king's-bench priſon a little before twelve o'clock, ſtaid there about half an hour; could ſee into the fields becauſe there were glaſs windows; did not obſerve the leaſt ill behaviour in the people; did quit the priſon, and, when he came out, was going into the city, but, at the end of the wall, there were people crying out, that there was a murder committed; this was a little before one o'clock. Being told to keep to the death of Redburn, and Mr. Gillam's behaviour, ſays, that, after the murder, he returned to the king's-bench priſon, by deſire of Mrs. Allen, to ſee after the murderer; this was about one o'clock; applied to the juſtices for a warrant to apprehend the murderer or murderers; the juſtices would not grant any; then applied to juſtice Gillam, who told him, he had orders from the miniſtry to fire upon the people, and that there muſt be ſome men killed, and that it was better to kill five-and-twenty to-day, than have an hundred to kill to-morrow; this was in the field oppoſite the marſhal's houſe, between one and two o'clock, in the preſence of the ſoldiers; and that all the afternoon there were people taken into cuſtody, and put into a cellar under the marſhal's houſe. Being deſired by the court to name thoſe perſons that were preſent, very properly exclaimed, 'What! the ſoldiers!' ſaid, he was not ſo well acquainted with them; but believes it was twice ſaid in the houſe, and out of the houſe, and with a ſneer, as murder was a thing of no conſequence; ſays, there were ſome people by at this time, but does not recollect who they were. Aſked, Was Mr. Ponton there? replied, Yes; but does not know whether in hearing, but ſaw him there.

Croſs examined. Believes it was ſpoken twice, but is not certain, only as to once, and, to the beſt of his knowledge, that it was ſpoken the firſt time oppoſite the marſhal's houſe, about two o'clock; that they talked of it as a thing of trifling concern, a matter of no concern; that Mr. Gillam, upon his application to him for a warrant for the murderers, ſaid he would grant no warrant, and that it was no murder; for that he had orders from the miniſtry to fire upon the people, and there muſt be ſome killed, and it was better to kill five and twenty to-day than a hundred to-morrow. [N. B. The deponent repeats this ſeveral times.] Aſked, How long that was after the firſt converſation? ſays, he cannot tell; but it was not at night, he was in bed at night; does not ſay the very particular words were ſaid, but ſeveral things were ſaid. Is not certain whether

it

it was in the marſhal's houſe, but believes it was. When he heard it a ſecond time, it was not the ſame words, but to that purport; it was with great difficulty that any warrant could be obtained. Gillam ſaid it was no murder; that he did not hear the other juſtices ſay any thing in particular; imagined that this gentleman was Foreman on that moſt glorious day. Adds that, Mr. Gillam ſaid, if their names could be procured, he would grant warrants; but would not grant any warrants till he knew their names. This was in the marſhal's houſe, but the words were uſed on the firſt application for warrants. Being aſked how long he had been acquainted with Mr. Gillam, ſays, The 10th of May about 12 o'clock, was the firſt of his acquaintance with him; but did not know there was a Mr. Gillam living before, and wiſhed he had not ſeen him then, becauſe he ſaw ſuch acts of cruelty he never ſaw before. Adds, Gillam was in company with him in that ſecond converſation many hours, and that they came together as acquaintance, becauſe he was applying for warrants, endeavouring to bring the murderers to light; that he was there, and drank there, and believes out of the ſame glaſs, but is not ſure of that; that Mr. Flowers was in the room, and the cowman, whoſe name he does not recollect; ſaw alſo Mr. Ponton there ſeveral times; that the application for the warrants was particularly made by Mr. Flowers, and another gentleman, Mr. Horne, who, the deponent believes, is a clergyman, and lives at Brentford, Says, the juſtice's clerk, upon taking a depoſition for the murder of Allen, beginning with what happened from twelve o'clock; when he came to that part wherein he ſaid he heard Mr. Gillam order the military to fire upon the people, Mr. Gillam ſaid, Hold, hold, do not take his depoſition from the time before that, but what happened in the cow-houſe; imagined Mr. Gillam was conſcious of his guilt. Aſked, Were any juſtices preſent except Mr. Gillam, at the time he ſaid it was no murder? Anſwered No, not as he knew of. [Much bickering paſſed between this evidence and the council.]

George Milford Flowers, being aſked whether he remembered ſeeing Mr. Darbyſhire there, replied, Yes; that he [Geo. Flowers] made repeated applications for a warrant to Mr. Gillam, in the marſhal's houſe, about three o'clock, when he ſaw Mr. Darbyſhire ſeveral times, who ſaid a great many things to him; that the juſtice ordered him [George Flowers] into cuſtody for helping the woman; that he [the juſtice] ordered depoſitions to be taken; but ſaid they were all alike, and would not have them, he would have them otherwiſe. The deponent did not get a warrant. Mr. Pardon was taking depoſitions; he [the latter] ſaid he could not help it, it was as they gave them.

Flowers further depoſed, that he [Gillam] ſaid it was owing to their throwing at his head; that juſtice Capel was there, who ſaid he had an order from the miniſtry to kill 25 of the people: that Col. Weſt was there, he made ſome ſlight apologies, and ſaid it was owing to the gun going off; he ſaid he could have drove them all away without breaking their ſhins, there was no reaſon to hurt any of them. Mr. Gillam,

Gillam, in the evening, to have them fire again.

William Penrith, turnkey at the king's-bench prison, deposed, that he was minding the prisoners on the inside, knows nothing what happened without, but saw a great number of people on the outside. That he took in many that day for misbehaviour; but there were no stones thrown that day, as he knows of, though some were the day before. Asked, If he was not afraid of their breaking the prison the second day? Replied, No; because he had a sufficient guard with him on the inside, half a dozen people, not soldiers. Did not send the day before for a guard, but believes the marshal did. It was a guard on the outside, did not see what was done there. Being asked whether there was any force used the second day, replied there was not.

John Wills, a glazier, and constable of St. Olave's parish, was in St. George's fields on the 10th of May; he went there about twelve o clock; saw Mr. Ponton, Mr. Gillam, Mr. Russel, and several others, whose names he does not know. At the time the horse-grenadiers came, there was a sad disturbance, the people cried out 'Wilkes and liberty!' and threw stones; the guards were ordered to the field-gate, Mr. Gillam was along with them; the deponent went with them; Mr. Gillam desired the people to disperse, and for God's sake to go home; saying, if he saw any more stones thrown, he would order the guards to fire; just at that time, something came and hit him on the side of the head, he fell back about two or three yards; came forwards again, and said to the officer, If this be the case, we shall all be killed, you must fire; he said, Fire; upon that the soldiers fired immediately. The deponent saw the horse-grenadiers fire; then thought himself in danger, because they fired into the path where he and others were. Asked, If he knew how they fired? Says there were three rows, believes they fell into six, but cannot be positive; looked upon them to be 35 or 36 men; did not hear the riot act read, but Mr. Gillam told the people it had been read, and the time was nearly expired; in the evening it was read again; it was read three several times afterwards, that he remembers; said, Mr. Gillam spoke in a very friendly manner to the people, but, if they threw any more stones, they must order the guards to fire.

Serjeant Glynn. I call no more witnesses, your Lordships will never find me acting a part against humanity and candour; I am not now pressing this gentleman's conviction; I opened the law, that, where it was absolutely necessary for suppressing a riotous mob, there the magistrate is justified: the application thereof from facts is the whole question; with respect to me, I shall say not a word more about it.

Without going into his defence, or calling any witness, the Justice was honourably acquitted, and had a copy of his indictment granted.

No account was allowed to be published by authority, of the trial of Donald Macleane at Guildford. Those that have appeared, are so contradictory, and so deeply tinged by the violent spirit of party which then prevailed, that we think any extract from them would only serve

to mislead the opinion of our readers. The most remarkable circumstance attending this trial was, that it appeared by justice Gillam's evidence, that he knew Macloughlan to be the person who shot young Allen.

Lord Baltimore's *Defence, read to the Court and Jury, upon his trial at* Kingston *in* Surry, *on* Saturday *the 26th of* March, *for a rape said to be committed by him, on* Sarah Woodcock; *of which his Lordship was acquitted. Taken in Court by a Gentleman present.*

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

I Have put myself upon my country, in confidence that prejudice and clamour will avail nothing in this place, where it is the privilege of the meanest of the King's subjects to be presumed to be innocent until his guilt has been made appear by legal evidence. I wish I could say, that I have been treated abroad with the same candour; I have been loaded with obloquy; the most malignant libels have been circulated, and every other method that malice could devise has been taken to create a general prejudice against me. I thank God, that, under such circumstances, I have had firmness and resolution enough to meet my accusers face to face, and provoke an enquiry into my conduct. *Hic murus aheneus esto, nil conscire sibi.*

The charge against me, and against these poor people, who are involved with me because they might otherwise have been witnesses for me, is, in its nature, easy to be made, and hard to be disproved. The accuser has the advantage of supporting it by direct and positive evidence. The defence can only be collected from circumstances.

My defence is composed of a very great variety of circumstances, all tending to shew the falsity of this charge, the absurdity of it, the impossibility that it can be true. It will be laid before the jury by evidence, under the direction of my counsel; and I have the confidence of an innocent man, that it will manifest to your lordship, the jury, and the whole world, that the story told by this woman is a perversion of the truth, and a mere invention.

What could induce this woman to make such a charge, I can only suspect.—Very soon after she came to my house, upon her representation to me that her father was distressed, I sent him a considerable sum of money; whether the ease with which that money was obtained from me, might suggest this idea, as a means of obtaining a larger sum of money, or whether it was thought necessary to destroy me in order to re-establish the character of the girl with the world, I know not; but I do aver upon the word of a man of honour, that there is no truth in any thing which has been said or sworn of my having offered violence to this girl. I ever held such brutality in abhorrence; may I be allowed to add, without offending against that decorum which ought to be observed here, that as a man of pleasure, I am in opinion against all force. I should not have introduced this sentiment, if it had not been pertinent to the subject; other opinions on other subjects, no way relating to this charge, have been imputed, and falsely imputed to me, to inflame this accusation. Libertine as I may have been represented,

I hold

I hold no such opinions; and considering the debility of my constitution, it is not only a moral but a physical impossibility for me to have ravished this woman, who is stronger than I am. Much has been urged against me upon that of having seduced her from her parents and friends. Seduction is not the point of this charge; but I do assure your lordship and the jury, that this part of the case has been aggravated exceedingly beyond the truth; if I have been in any degree to blame, I have very sufficiently atoned for every indiscretion which a weak attachment to this unworthy woman may have led me into, by having suffered the disgrace of being exposed as a criminal at the bar, in the county which my father had the honour to represent in parliament, and where, if this sort of an active life had been my object, my own rank and fortune gave me some pretensions to have attained the same honour. I will take up no more of your lordship's time than to add, that if I had been conscious of the guilt now imputed to me, I could have kept myself and my fortune out of the reach of the laws of this country. I am a citizen of the world, and could have lived any where; but I love my country, and submit to its laws; and resolving that my innocence should be justified by the laws, I now, by my own voluntary act, by surrendering myself to the court of king's-bench, stake upon the verdict of twelve men my life and fortune, and what is dearer to me than either, my honour.

The public writings, which the extraordinary transactions in our colonies have this year produced, are so numerous and diffuse, that in themselves they would form a volume of very considerable bulk; for which reason, it is only in our power to select a few of the most interesting and important of them for our readers.

Copy of the Agreement entered into by the inhabitants of Boston, the capital of the province of Massachusetts-bay.

THE merchants and traders in the town of Boston having taken into consideration the deplorable situation of the trade, and the many difficulties it at present labours under on account of the scarcity of money, which is daily increasing for want of the other remittances to discharge our debts in Great Britain, and the large sums collected by the officers of the customs for duties on goods imported; the heavy taxes levied to discharge the debts contracted by the government in the late war; the embarrassments and restrictions laid on the trade by several late acts of parliament; together with the bad success of our cod fishery this season, and the discouraging prospect of the whale fishery, by which our principal sources of remittance are like to be greatly diminished, and we thereby rendered unable to pay the debts we owe the merchants in Great Britain, and to continue the importation of goods from thence;

We, the subscribers, in order to relieve the trade under those discouragements, to promote industry, frugality, and œconomy, and to dis-

courage luxury, and every kind of extravagance, do promiſe and engage to and with each other as follows:

Firſt, That we will not ſend for or import from Great Britain, either upon our own account, or upon commiſſion, this fall, any other goods than what are already ordered for the fall ſupply.

Secondly, That we will not ſend for or import any kind of goods or merchandize from Great Britain, either on our own account, or on commiſſions, or any otherwiſe, from the 1ſt of January 1769, to the 1ſt of January 1770, except ſalt, coals, fiſh-hooks and lines, hemp, and duck bar lead and ſhot, wool-cards and card-wire.

Thirdly, That we will not purchaſe of any factor, or others, any kind of goods imported from Great Britain, from January 1769, to January 1770.

Fourthly, That we will not import, on our own account, or on commiſſions, or purchaſe of any who ſhall import from any other colony in America, from January 1769, to January 1770, any tea, glaſs, paper, or other goods commonly imported from Great Britain.

Fifthly, That we will not, from and after the 1ſt of January 1769, import into this province any tea, paper, glaſs, or painters colours, until the act impoſing duties on thoſe articles ſhall be repealed.

In witneſs whereof, we have hereunto ſet our hands, this firſt day of Auguſt, 1768.

New-York, Sept. 15. The following reſolves are agreed to by the tradeſmen of this city, reflecting on the ſalutary meaſures entered into by the people in Boſton and this city, to reſtrict the importation of goods from Great Britain, until the acts of parliament laying duties on paper, glaſs, &c. are repealed: and being animated with a ſpirit of liberty, and thinking it our duty to exert ourſelves by all lawful means, to maintain and obtain our juſt rights and privileges, which we claim under our moſt excellent conſtitution as Engliſhmen, not to be taxed but by our own conſent or that of our repreſentatives: and in order to ſupport and ſtrengthen our neighbours, the merchants of this city, we the ſubſcribers, uniting in the common cauſe, do agree to and with each other, as follows:

I. That we will not ourſelves purchaſe or take any goods or merchandize imported from Europe, by any merchant, directly or indirectly, contrary to the true intent and meaning of an agreement of the merchants of this city, on the 27th of Auguſt laſt.

II. That we will not ourſelves, or by any other means, buy any kind of goods from any merchant, ſtore-keeper, or retailer, (if any ſuch there be) who ſhall refuſe to join with their brethren in ſigning the ſaid agreement; but that we will uſe every lawful means in our power to prevent our acquaintance from dealing with them.

III. That if any merchant, in or from Europe, ſhould import any goods in order to ſell them in this province, contrary to the above agreement, that we ourſelves will by no means deal with ſuch importers; and as far as we can, by all lawful means, endeavour to diſcourage the ſale of ſuch goods.

V. That we will endeavour to fall upon ſome expedient to make known

known such importers or retailers as shall refuse to unite in maintaining and obtaining the liberties of their country.

V. That we, his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, inhabitants of the city of New-York, being filled with love and gratitude to our present most gracious sovereign, and the highest veneration for the British constitution, which we unite to plead as our birth-right, and are always willing to unite to support and maintain, give it as our opinion, and are determined to deem those persons who shall refuse to unite in the common cause, as acting the part of an enemy to the true interest of Great Britain and her colonies, and consequently not deserving the patronage of merchants or mechanics.

New-York, Sept. 5, 1768.

PROCEEDINGS *at* BOSTON.

From the New York Gazette of Monday, Sept. 26, 1768.

Boston, Sept. 19.

At a meeting of the freeholders, and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, legally qualified and warned in public town meeting assembled, at Faneuil-Hall, on Monday the 12th of September, A. D. 1768.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Cooper.

The hon. James Otis, esq; was unanimously chosen moderator.

THE petition of a considerable number of the respectable inhabitants to the select-men, dated the 8th instant, praying that the town might be forthwith legally convened, to enquire of his excellency the governor, the grounds and reasons of sundry declarations made by him, that three regiments may be daily expected, two of them to be quartered in this town, and one at Castle-William; as also to consider of the most wise, constitutional, loyal, and salutary measures to be adopted on such an occasion, was read, whereupon the following vote was passed:

Whereas it has been reported in this town meeting, that his excellency the governor has intimated his apprehensions that one or more regiments of his majesty's troops are daily to be expected here:

Voted, That the hon. Thomas Cushing, esq; Mr. Samuel Adams, Richard Dana, esq; Benj. Kent, esq; and Dr. Joseph Warren, be a committee, to wait upon his excellency, if in town, humbly requesting that he would be pleased to communicate to the town the grounds and assurances he may have thereof.

Upon a motion made and seconded,

Voted, That the following petition be presented to his excellency the governor; and a committee was appointed for that purpose, who were directed humbly to request his excellency to favour the town with an immediate answer.

To his excellency Francis Bernard, esq; governor, &c.

May it please your excellency,

THE inhabitants of the town of Boston legally assembled, taking into consideration the critical state of the public affairs, more especially the present precarious situation of our invaluable rights and privileges, civil and religious, most humbly request that your excellency would be pleased forthwith to issue precepts for a general assembly, to be con-

vened with the utmoſt ſpeed, in order that ſuch meaſures may be taken as in their wiſdom they may think proper for the preſervation of our ſaid rights and privileges.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, &c.

Upon a motion made and ſeconded, a committee was appointed to take the ſtate of our public affairs into conſideration, and report at the adjournment the meaſures they apprehend moſt ſalutary to be taken in the preſent emergency.

Adjourned till the next day ten o'clock, A. M.

Tueſday, the 13th Sept. ten o'clock, A. M. met accordingly.

THE committee appointed yeſterday to wait upon his excellency with the petition and requeſt of the town, reported from his excellency the following anſwer in writing;

Gentlemen,

MY apprehenſions that ſome of his majeſty's troops are to be expected in Boſton, ariſe from information of a private nature: I have received no public letters, notifying to me the coming of ſuch troops, and requiring quarters for them; whenever I do, I ſhall communicate them to his majeſty's council.

The buſineſs of calling another aſſembly for this year is now before the king, and I can do nothing in it until I receive his majeſty's commands. FRA. BERNARD.

The committee appointed to take the ſtate of our public affairs into conſideration, reported the following declaration and reſolves.

WHEREAS it is the firſt principle in civil ſociety, founded in nature and reaſon, that no law of the ſociety can be binding on any individual without his conſent, given by himſelf in perſon, or by his repreſentative, of his own free election:

And whereas in and by an act of the Britiſh parliament paſſed in the firſt year of the reign of king William and queen Mary, of glorious and bleſſed memory, entitled, An act declaring the rights and liberties of the ſubject, and ſettling the ſucceſſion of the crown; the preamble of which act is in theſe words, viz. 'Whereas the late king James the Second, by the aſſiſtance of divers evil councellors, judges, and miniſters, employed by him, did endeavor to ſubvert and extirpate the proteſtant religion, and the laws and liberties of this kingdom;' it is expreſly, among other things, declared, That the levying money for the uſe of the crown, by pretence of prerogative, without grant of parliament, for a longer time or in other manner than the ſame is granted, is illegal:

And whereas in the third year of the reign of the ſame king William and queen Mary, their majeſties were graciouſly pleaſed, by their royal charter, to give and grant to the inhabitants of this his majeſty's province, all the territory therein deſcribed, to be holden in free and common ſoccage: and alſo to ordain and grant to the ſaid inhabitants certain rights, liberties, and privileges therein expreſly mentioned: among which, it is granted, eſtabliſhed, and ordained, that all and every the ſubjects of them, their heirs and ſucceſſors, which ſhall go to inhabit within the ſaid province and territory, and every of their children, which ſhall happen to be born there, or on the ſeas in going thither, or returning from thence, ſhall have and enjoy all liberties and immunities of free and natural ſubjects, within

within any of the dominions of them, their heirs and ſucceſſors, to all intents, purpoſes, and conſtructions whatever, as if they and every of them were born within the realm of England:

And whereas by the aforeſaid act of parliament made in the firſt year of the ſaid king William and queen Mary, all and ſingular the premiſes contained therein are claimed, demanded, and inſiſted on, as the undoubted rights and liberties of the ſubjects born within the realm:

And whereas the freeholders and other inhabitants of this town, the metropolis of the province in the ſaid charter mentioned, do hold all the rights and liberties therein contained to be ſacred and inviolable; at the ſame time publicly and ſolemnly acknowledging their firm and unſhaken allegiance to their alone rightful ſovereign king George the third, the lawful ſucceſſor of the ſaid king William and queen Mary to the Britiſh throne: Therefore,

Reſolved, That the ſaid freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boſton will, at the utmoſt peril of their lives and fortunes, take all legal and conſtitutional meaſures to defend and maintain the perſon, family, crown, and dignity of our ſaid ſovereign lord George the third; and all and ſingular the rights, liberties, privileges, and immunities, granted in the ſaid royal charter; as well thoſe which are declared to be belonging to us as Britiſh ſubjects by birthright, as all others therein ſpecially mentioned.

And whereas by the ſaid royal charter it is ſpecially granted to the great and general court or aſſembly therein conſtituted, to impoſe and levy proportionable and reaſonable aſſeſſments, rates, and taxes, upon the eſtates and perſons of all and every the proprietors and inhabitants of the ſaid province or territory, for the ſervice of the king, in the neceſſary defence and ſupport of his government of the province, and the protection and preſervation of his ſubjects therein: Therefore,

Voted, As the opinion of this town, that the levying money within this province for the uſe and ſervice of the crown, in other manner than the ſame is granted by the great and general court or aſſembly of this province, is in violation of the ſaid royal charter; and the ſame is alſo in violation of the undoubted natural rights of ſubjects, declared in the aforeſaid act of parliament, freely to give and grant their own money, for the ſervice of the crown, with their own conſent, in perſon, or by repreſentatives of their own free election.

And whereas in the aforeſaid act of parliament it is declared, that the raiſing or keeping a ſtanding army within the kingdom, in time of peace, unleſs it be with the conſent of parliament, is againſt law; it is the opinion of this town, that the ſaid declarations are founded in the indefeaſible right of the ſubjects to be conſulted, and to give their free conſent, in perſon, or by repreſentatives of their own free election, to the raiſing and keeping a ſtanding army among them; and the inhabitants of this town, being free ſubjects, have the ſame right, derived from nature, and confirmed

by the British constitution, as well as the said royal charter; and therefore the raising or keeping a standing army, without their consent, in person, or by representatives of their own free election, would be an infringement of their natural, constitutional, and charter rights; and the employing such arts for the enforcing of laws made without the consent of the people, in person, or by their representatives, would be a grievance.

The foregoing report being divers times distinctly read, and considered by the town, the question was put, Whether the same shall be accepted and recorded? and passed unanimously in the affirmative.

Upon a motion made and seconded, the following vote was unanimously passed, viz.

WHEREAS by an act of parliament of the first of king William and queen Mary, it is declared, that for the redress of all grievances, and for amending, strengthening, and preserving the laws, parliaments ought to be held frequently; and inasmuch as it is the opinion of this town, that the people labour under many intolerable grievances, which, unless speedily redressed, threaten the total destruction of our invaluable, natural, constitutional, and charter rights:

And furthermore, as his excellency the governor has declared himself unable, at the request of this town, to call a general court, which is the assembly of the states of this province for the redress of such grievances:

Voted, That this town will now make choice of a suitable number of persons, to act for them as a committee in convention with such as may be sent to join them from the several towns in this province, in order that such measures may be consulted and advised, as his majesty's service, and the peace and safety of the subjects in the province, may require.

Whereupon the hon. James Otis, esq. hon. Thomas Cushing, esq. Mr. Samuel Adams, and John Hancock, esq. were appointed a committee for the said purpose; the town hereafter to take into consideration what recompence shall be made them for the service they may perform.

Voted, That the select-men be directed to write to the select-men of the several towns within this province, informing them of the foregoing vote; and to propose that a convention be held, if they shall think proper, at Faneuil-hall, in this town, on Thursday the 22d of September instant, at ten o'clock before-noon.

Upon a motion made and seconded, the following vote was passed by a very great majority, viz.

WHEREAS by an act of parliament of the first of king William and queen Mary, it is declared, that the subjects, being protestants, may have arms for their defence; it is the opinion of this town, that the said declaration is founded in nature, reason, and sound policy, and is well adapted for the necessary defence of the community:

And forasmuch as, by a good and wholesome law of this province, every listed soldier, and other housholder (except troopers, who by law are otherwise to be provided)

provided) shall be always provided with a well-fixed firelock, musket, accoutrements and ammunition, as is in the said law particularly mentioned, to the satisfaction of the commission officers of the company: and as there is at this time a prevailing apprehension in the minds of many, of an approaching war with France; in order that the inhabitants of this town may be prepared in case of sudden danger: *Voted*, That those of the said inhabitants, who may at present be unprovided, be, and hereby are, requested duly to observe the said law at this time.

The hon. Thomas Cushing, esq. communicated to the town a letter received from a committee of the merchants in the city of New-York, acquainting him with their agreement relative to a non-importation of British goods:—Whereupon the town, by a vote, expressed their highest satisfaction therein.

The town taking into serious consideration the present aspect of their public affairs, and being of opinion that it greatly behoves a people professing godliness, to address the Supreme Ruler of the world, on all occasions, for that wisdom which is profitable to direct;

Voted unanimously, That the select-men be a committee to wait on the several ministers of the gospel within this town, desiring that the next Tuesday may be set apart as a day of fasting and prayer.

Ordered, That the votes and proceedings of the town in their present meeting be published in the several news-papers.

The town voted their thanks to the moderator for his good services, and then the meeting was dissolved.

Attest,
W. COOPER, Town-clerk.

The following is a copy of the circular letter, written by the select-men of this town, and directed to the select-men of the several towns within this province; agreeable to a vote at the meeting on the 13th inst.

Gentlemen, Boston, Sept. 14.

YOU are already too well acquainted with the melancholy and very alarming circumstances to which this province, as well as America in general, is now reduced. Taxes, equally detrimental to the commercial interests of the parent country and her colonies, are imposed upon the people, without their consent: taxes designed for the support of the civil government in the colonies, in a manner clearly unconstitutional, and contrary to that in which, till of late, government has been supported, by the free gift of the people in the American assemblies or parliaments; as also for the maintenance of a large standing army; not for the defence of the newly-acquired territories, but for the old colonies, and in time of peace. The decent, humble, and truly loyal applications and petitions from the representatives of this province, for the redress of these heavy and very threatening grievances, have hitherto been ineffectual, being assured from authentic intelligence that they have not yet reached the royal ear: the only effect of transmitting these applications hitherto perceivable, has been a mandate from one of his majesty's secretaries of state to the governor of this

this province, to diſſolve the general aſſembly, merely becauſe the late houſe of repreſentatives refuſed to reſcind a reſolution of a former houſe, which implied nothing more than a right in the American ſubjects to unite in humble and dutiful petitions to their gracious ſovereign, when they found themſelves aggrieved: this is a right naturally inherent in every man, and expreſly recognized at the glorious Revolution as the birth right of an Engliſhman.

This diſſolution you are ſenſible has taken place; the governor has publicly and repeatedly declared that he cannot call another aſſembly; and the ſecretary of ſtate for the American department, in one of his letters communicated to the late houſe, has been pleaſed to ſay, 'proper care will be taken for the ſupport of the dignity of government;' the meaning of which is too plain to be miſunderſtood.

The concern and perplexity into which theſe things have thrown the people, have been greatly aggravated by a late declaration of his excellency governor Bernard, that one or more regiments may ſoon be expected in this province.

The deſign of theſe troops is every one's apprehenſion; nothing ſhort of enforcing by military power the execution of acts of parliament, in the forming of which the colonies have not, and cannot have, any conſtitutional influence. This is one of the greateſt diſtreſſes to which a free people can be reduced.

The town which we have the honour to ſerve, have taken theſe things at their late meeting into their moſt ſerious conſideration: And as there is in the minds of many a prevailing apprehenſion of an approaching war with France, they have paſſed the ſeveral votes, which we tranſmit to you, deſiring that they may be immediately laid before the town whoſe prudentials are in your care, at a legal meeting, for their candid and particular attention.

Deprived of the councils of a general aſſembly in this dark and difficult ſeaſon, the loyal people of this province will, we are perſuaded, immediately perceive the propriety and utility of the propoſed committee of convention: and the ſound and wholeſome advice that may be expected from a number of gentlemen choſen by themſelves, and in whom they may repoſe the greateſt confidence, muſt tend to the real ſervice of our gracious ſovereign, and the welfare of his ſubjects in this province, and may happily prevent any ſudden and unconnected meaſures, which in their preſent anxiety, and even agony of mind, they may be in danger of falling into.

As it is of importance that the convention ſhould meet as ſoon as may be, ſo early a day as the 22d of this inſtant September has been propoſed for that purpoſe—and it is hoped the remoteſt towns will by that time, or as ſoon after as conveniently may be, return their reſpective committees.

Not doubting but that you are equally concerned with us, and our fellow citizens, for the preſervation of our invaluable rights, and for the general happineſs of our country, and that you are diſpoſed with equal ardor to exert yourſelves

yourſelves in every conſtitutional way for ſo glorious a purpoſe.

Signed by the ſelect-men.

The following articles of intelligence from Boſton are taken from the ſame paper.

IT is ſaid that orders for troops to be quartered in this province, are in conſequence of letters wrote here on the 19th of March laſt.

On Thurſday next there will be a general muſter of the regiment in this town; and, we hear, a critical view of the arms of the ſoldiers.

Monday in the night the poſt contiguous to liberty tree was ſawed off; the damage was inconſiderable, but diſcovers the evil diſpoſition of the perpetrators of ſuch a baſe action.

[*By private advices we hear, that the perſon who performed the above feat was detected, and flogged by the populace till he confeſſed by whom he was ſet upon this enterprize.*]

The following ſpirited and judicious anſwer, to the circular letter from the ſelect-men of Boſton, is the beſt comment upon many of their late tranſactions that has yet appeared; and will be a laſting teſtimonial of the good ſenſe and moderation that directed the conduct of the inhabitants of Hatfield in New England upon this occaſion.

From the Maſſachuſets Gazette of Thurſday, October 6, 1768.

At a full meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Hatfield, September 22, 1768.

A Letter from the ſelect-men of the town of Boſton, together with the votes paſſed by the ſaid town the 12th and 13th inſt. was, by the ſelect-men, communicated to this town, which being read calmly, and fully deliberated and conſidered, the queſtion was then put by the moderator, Whether this town will chuſe any perſon or perſons a committee to meet in convention with others in Boſton, as propoſed in the ſaid letter? and it paſſed unanimouſly in the negative. It was then moved and ſeconded, that the meeting would chuſe a committee to prepare an anſwer to the ſelect-men of Boſton, to be laid before this town for their conſideration at the time to which this meeting ſhall be adjourned: it paſſed unanimouſly in the affirmative. A committee was choſe accordingly, and then the meeting adjourned till to-morrow at five o'clock in the afternoon.

Sept. 23. The inhabitants being aſſembled agreeable to adjournment, the committee appointed yeſterday report, which being repeatedly read and duly conſidered, was accepted; and then unanimouſly reſolved, that the following anſwer be ſent by the ſelect-men as ſoon as may be to the ſelect-men of the town of Boſton:

Gentlemen,

WE have fully conſidered your propoſal of a convention, and the reaſons you are pleaſed to aſſign for it, and hereby take the liberty to expreſs our ſentiments.

We are not ſenſible that the ſtate of America is ſo alarming, or the ſtate of this province ſo materially different from what they were a few months ſince, as to render the meaſure you propoſe either ſalutary or neceſſary. The act of parliament for raiſing a revenue, ſo much complained of, has been in being and carrying into execution for a conſiderable time paſt,

paſt, and proper ſteps taken by ſeveral governments on this continent to obtain redreſs of that grievance; and humble petitions by them ordered to be preſented to his majeſty, we truſt, have already, or ſoon will reach the royal ear, be graciouſly received, and favourably anſwered; and the petition from the houſe of repreſentatives of this province the laſt year among the reſt: if it ſhould not, for want of an agent from this province at the court of Great Britain to preſent it, we preſume you very well know, if it be an impolitic and imprudent omiſſion, where to lay the blame; and we apprehend that nothing that can or will be done by your propoſed convention can or will aid the petition.

And here we beg leave to ſay, that we judge that it would be much for the intereſt of this province to have an agent at this critical day: a perſon that would have ſerved us faithfully, we make no doubt, might have been found; but the reaſons given, and the methods we hear have been taken, to prevent it, are diſſatisfactory, and give us much uneaſineſs.

We are further informed, that all matters of a public and private nature lying before the laſt general court were fully conſidered and acted upon, and all then propoſed to be done, finiſhed before the adjournment, except the impeachment of his majeſty's repreſentative, which perhaps might not have been agreed to had they ſat longer, or not been afterwards diſſolved. We are ſorry for that circumſtance that occaſioned ſo early a diſſolution of the general court; though we muſt own that the governor by charter is veſted with that power; yet we wiſh, if he had judged it conſiſtent with his duty to the king, it had been as uſual: however, we hope another will be ſoon called, or at fartheſt on the laſt Wedneſday in May next,—and that in the mean time the public affairs of the province will not greatly ſuffer.

And here we propoſe to your conſideration, whether the circular letter, which gave ſuch umbrage, containing theſe expreſſions, or others of the like import, 'that the king and parliament, by the late revenue act, had infringed the rights of the colonies, impoſed an inequitable tax, and things yet worſe might be expected from the independence and unlimited appointments of crown officers therein mentioned,' was ſo perfectly innocent, and entirely conſiſtent with that duty and loyalty profeſſed by the houſe of repreſentatives the laſt year, in their petition to his majeſty; and whether the laſt houſe might not have complied with his majeſty's requiſition, with a full ſaving of all their rights and privileges, and thereby prevented our being deſtitute of a general court at this day.

We cannot comprehend what pretence there can be of the propoſed convention, unleſs the probability for a conſiderable number of regular troops being ſent into this province, and an apprehenſion of their being quartered, part in your town, and part at the caſtle.—And here we would obſerve, that it was a matter of doubt and uncertainty whether any were coming or not; if otherwiſe, for what purpoſe the king was ſending them, whether for your defence in caſe of a French war (as you

you tell us there is in the minds of many a prevailing apprehenſion of one approaching (and, if we don't miſunderſtand your letter, induced them to paſs the votes tranſmitted to us), or whether they are deſtined for the protection of the new-acquired territories, is altogether uncertain: that they are to be a ſtanding army in time of peace, you give us no evidence; and if your apprehenſions are well grounded, it is not even ſuppoſable they are intended as ſuch — and if your town meant ſincerely, we can't ſee the need they had of interpoſing in military matters, in an unprecedented way requeſting their inhabitants to be provided with arms, &c. (a matter till now always ſuppoſed to belong to another department), eſpecially as they muſt know ſuch a number of troops would be a much better defence in caſe of war than they had heretofore been favoured with: to ſuppoſe what you ſurmiſe they may be intended for, is to miſtruſt the king's paternal care and goodneſs; — if, by any ſudden excurſions or inſurrections of ſome inconſiderate people, the king has been induced to think them a neceſſary check upon you, we hope you will, by your loyalty and quiet behaviour, ſoon convince his majeſty, and the world, they are not longer neceſſary for that purpoſe, that thereupon they will be withdrawn, and your town and the province ſaved any farther trouble and expence from that quarter.

We are ſenſible the colonies labour under many difficulties, and we greatly fear what the conſequences of the diſputes with our mother country will prove; however, we are far from thinking the meaſures you are purſuing have any tendency to deliver the good people of this province, but, on the contrary, immerge them in greater; — after all, we ſhould hope (were it not for your preſent attempt, attended with a bad complexion) we might ſoon have deliverance from our preſent troubles, and things reſtored as at the firſt. The governments have, in our opinion, conſulted, and are purſuing, the propereſt methods to obtain redreſs of their grievances; our duty is to wait with patience the event, unleſs we are determined to take the alternative. How far paſſion and diſappointment and private reſentment may influence any to hurry their neighbours into ſuch mad and deſperate meaſures, we don't know, but pray God prevent. Suffer us to obſerve, that in our opinion the meaſures the town of Boſton are purſuing, and propoſing to us and the people of this province to unite in, are unconſtitutional, illegal, and wholly unjuſtifiable, and what will give the enemies of our conſtitution the greateſt joy, ſubverſive of government, deſtructive of that peace and good order which is the cement of ſociety, and have a direct tendency to rivet our chains, and deprive us of our rights and privileges, which we the inhabitants of this town deſire may be ſecured to us, and perpetuated to our lateſt poſterity.

Thus we have freely expreſſed our ſentiments, having an equal right with others, though a leſſer part of the community, and take this firſt opportunity to proteſt againſt the propoſed convention — and hereby declare our loyalty to

to his preſent majeſty, and fidelity to our country; and that it is our firm reſolution, to the utmoſt of our power, to maintain and defend our rights in every prudent and reaſonable way, as far as is conſiſtent with our duty to God and the king.

Atteſt,

Oliver Partridge, town-clerk.

Boſton, Sept. 26.

On Thurſday laſt, the 22d inſtant, a number of gentlemen, upwards of ſeventy, from the different parts of this province, aſſembled at Faneuil-hall in this town: theſe gentlemen, by the appointment of the ſeveral towns to which they belong, to the number of ſixty-ſix towns beſides diſtricts, then and there convened, to conſult and adviſe the moſt effectual meaſures for promoting the peace and good order of his majeſty's ſubjects in the province, as far as they lawfully might, under the preſent very dark and threatening aſpect of the public affairs. The debates and proceedings are open: their firſt ſtep was to prepare an humble petition to the governor of the province, praying that his excellency would be pleaſed to convene the conſtitutional aſſembly of the province; and three of their number were appointed to preſent the ſame.

The Petition is as follows, viz.

May it pleaſe your excellency,

THE committee choſen by the ſeveral towns in this province, and now convened in Boſton, to conſult and adviſe ſuch meaſures as may moſt effectually promote the peace and good order of his majeſty's ſubjects in this government, at this very dark and diſtreſſing time, take the earlieſt opportunity, openly to diſclaim all pretence to any authoritative or governmental acts: nevertheleſs as we freely and voluntarily come from the different parts of the province, at the earneſt deſire of the inhabitants, and muſt be ſuppoſed to be well acquainted with their prevailing temper, inclination, and ſentiments, under the preſent threatening aſpect of our public affairs, we think ourſelves indiſpenſably obliged, from a ſenſe of duty to his majeſty, to whom we, and the people of this province, bear the firmeſt allegiance, and from the tendereſt concern for the welfare of his ſubjects, with all due reſpect to your excellency, to declare our apprehenſions of the abſolute neceſſity of a general aſſembly.

If ever this people needed the direction, the care, and the ſupport of ſuch an aſſembly, we are humbly of opinion that their preſent circumſtances immediately require it.

Your excellency cannot be inſenſible of their univerſal uneaſineſs, ariſing from their grievances occaſioned by the late acts of parliament for an American revenue: from an authentic information that the dutiful and loyal petition of the late houſe of repreſentatives has not been allowed to reach the preſence of our gracious king: from the diſſolution of the late general aſſembly: from undoubted advice that the enemies of Britain, and the colonies, are ſtill unwearied in the moſt groſs miſrepreſentations of the people of the province to his majeſty's miniſters,

miniſters, as being on the eve of a general inſurrection: and from the alarming intelligence that the nation by means of ſuch miſrepreſentations is incenſed to a high degree, ſo that it is generally apprehended that a ſtanding army is immediately to be introduced among the people, contrary, as we apprehend, to the bill of rights—a force repreſented to be ſufficient to overawe and controul the whole civil power of the province; which muſt render every right and poſſeſſion dreadfully precarious.

From theſe weighty conſiderations, and alſo that the people may not be thrown into a total deſpair; that they may have a freſh opportunity, at the next meeting of the parliament, of taking off the impreſſion from the mind of the nation, made by ſuch miſrepreſentations as is before mentioned, and by that means preventing the moſt unhappy conſequences to the parent country, as well as ourſelves; we beg leave moſt earneſtly to pray, that your excellency would commiſerate his majeſty's truly loyal ſubjects of this province under their deplorable circumſtances, and reſtore to them the full poſſeſſion of their invaluable charter-right to a general aſſembly, and cauſe one to be immediately convened, that the moſt effectual meaſures may be taken, in the manner preſcribed by our happy conſtitution, for the redreſs of grievances, for the preventing an unconſtitutional encroachment of military power on the civil eſtabliſhment, for the promoting the proſperity of his majeſty's government, and the peace, good order, and due ſubmiſſion of his ſubjects in the province, and making the neceſſary proviſion for the ſupport of government, and, finally, for the reſtoration of that harmony, union and affection, between the nation and the colonies, which appear to us to be in the utmoſt danger of being totally and irrecoverably loſt.—As in duty bound, the committee ſhall ever pray,

In the name and behalf of the committee,

Thomas Cuſhing, chairman.

His excellency was pleaſed to decline receiving the petition; but delivered to the gentlemen the following writing, viz.

Gentlemen,

'YOU muſt excuſe me from receiving a meſſage from that aſſembly which is called a committee of convention; for that would be to admit it to be a legal aſſembly, which I can by no means allow.'

The ſaid writing not being ſigned by the governor, the gentlemen, at the requeſt of the committee, declared in writing, under their hands, that his excellency delivered the ſame to them, in conſequence of their offering to him the petition.

The day following, the chairman acquainted the committee, that he had received of the ſecretary of the province a writing ſigned by the governor, dated yeſterday, which was publicly read, and is as follows:

By his excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, eſq. captain-general and governor in chief of the province of Maſſachuſetts-bay, and vice-admiral of the ſame.

To the gentlemen assembled at Faneuil-hall under the name of a committee of convention.

AS I have lately received from his majesty strict orders to support his constitutional authority within this government, I cannot sit still, and see so notorious a violation of it, as the calling an assembly of the people by private persons only. For a meeting of the deputies of the towns is an assembly of the representatives of the people to all intents and purposes; and it is not the calling it a committee of convention that will alter the nature of the thing.

I am willing to believe that the gentlemen who so hastily issued the summons for this meeting were not aware of the high nature of the offence they were committing; and they who have obeyed them have not well considered of the penalties which they will incur if they should persist in continuing their session and doing business therein. At present, ignorance of law may excuse what is past: a step farther will take away that plea.

It is therefore my duty to interpose, at this instant, before it is too late. I do therefore earnestly admonish you, that instantly, and before you do any business, you break up this assembly, and separate yourselves. I speak to you now as a friend to the province, and a well-wisher to the individuals of it.

But if you should pay no regard to this admonition, I must as a governor assert the prerogative of the crown in a more public manner. For assure yourselves (I speak from instruction), the king is determined to maintain his entire sovereignty over this province; and whoever shall persist in usurping any of the rights of it, will repent of his rashness.

FRA. BERNARD.

Province-House,
Sept. 22. 1768.

On the 24th, five gentlemen were appointed to wait on his excellency governor Bernard with the following message:

Message to the GOVERNOR.

May it please your excellency,

THE committee from a number of towns in this province, now convened at Faneuil-hall, having received from your excellency a message, containing a remonstrance against our thus meeting, and an admonition to break up and separate ourselves instantly, and before we do any business, have taken the same into our serious and attentive consideration; and we assure your excellency, that though, according to the best of our abilities, we have considered the matters that are hinted by your excellency as the foundation of your message, yet we are not able to collect sufficient information therefrom to place our present meeting and proceedings in the same light in which they seem to lie in your excellency's mind. We do assure your excellency most freely, that neither the views of our constituents in sending us, nor the design of any of us in this meeting, was to do, propose, or consent to, any thing oppugnant to, or inconsistent with, the regular execution of government in this his majesty's province; and that though the letters from the select-men of the town of Boston, to the respective towns from which

we came, might first give rise to our being chosen and sent; yet that neither the said letter from the select-men of the town of Boston, nor any votes of the said town accompanying the same, were considered by our respective towns in the choosing, nor by us in our assembling, as the foundation and warrant of our convening. But may it please your excellency, being assured that our constituents, as well as ourselves, have the most loyal and affectionate attachment to the person and government of our rightful sovereign king GEORGE the third, we beg leave to explain to your excellency the real cause and intention of our thus convening.

Your excellency cannot be unacquainted with the many difficulties under which his majesty's subjects on the whole continent of America apprehend themselves to labour, and of the uneasiness which the subjects in this province have repeatedly expressed on the same account. The minds of the people who have sent us are greatly disturbed, that the humble and dutiful petition of their representatives for the removal of those difficulties has not been permitted to reach the royal ear; and they are greatly agitated with the expectation of a standing army being posted among us, and of the full exertion of a military government; alarmed with these apprehensions, and deprived of a house of representatives, their attention is too much taken off from their daily occupations; their morals and industry are in danger of being damaged, and their peaceable behaviour disturbed for want of such persons as they can confide in, to advise them in these matters, and to make application for their redress.

Your excellency will further naturally conceive that those of his majesty's subjects who live remote from Boston, the center of their intelligence, and whose occupations do not admit of much knowledge of public affairs, are subjected to many misrepresentations of their public concerns, and those generally of a most aggravated kind; nor is it in the power of the most knowing persons amongst us to wipe off the pernicious effects of such rumours without the appearance of a public enquiry.

Induced by these motives, and others of the same kind, our constituents thought it no ways inconsistent with good order and regular government, to send committee-men to meet with such committees as might be sent from the several towns in the province, to confer upon these matters, and learn the certainty of those rumours prevailing amongst us, and to consult and advise as far as comes legally within their power to such measures as would have the greatest tendency to preserve the peace and good order among his majesty's subjects, and promote their due submission; and at the same time to consult the most regular and dutiful manner of laying our grievances before our most gracious sovereign, and obtaining a redress of the same. This, we assure your excellency, is the only cause and intention of our thus convening; and we are exceeding sorry it should be viewed by your excellency in an obnoxious light.

Your excellency may be aſſured, that had our conſtituents conceived, or did their committee thus convened conceive, this proceeding to be illegal, they had never ſent us, nor ſhould we pretend to continue our convention: but as your excellency, in the meſſage with which you have been pleaſed to favour us, has not been ſo explicit in pointing out the criminality of our preſent proceeding as we could have wiſhed, but has left us to our own judgement and underſtanding, to ſearch it out, we would with all duty to your excellency, as the repreſentative of our rightful ſovereign, requeſt of your excellency to point out to us wherein the criminality of our proceedings conſiſts, being aſſured we cautiouſly mean to avoid every thing that has the leaſt appearance of uſurpation of government in any of its branches, or any of the rights of his majeſty's ſovereignty, or that is in the leaſt incentive to rebellion, or even a mental diſaffection to the government by law eſtabliſhed and exerciſed.

Your excellency will be pleaſed, in your well-known knowledge of human nature, and the delicacy of Britiſh privileges, to be ſparing in your frowns on our preſent proceeding; we being at preſent inclined to think, till better informed, that if criminality be imputed to us, it will be applied only to our doings, and not to the profeſſed manner and deſign of our meeting; but if your excellency has a different apprehenſion of the matter, we entreat an explanation of the ſame, and aſſure your excellency we ſhall deliberately attend to it. Nothing could give us more uneaſineſs than a ſuggeſtion that our proceedings are criminal; not ſo much from a fear of perſonal puniſhment, as from a fixed averſion we have to any thing inconſiſtent with the dignity of our ſovereign, and the happineſs of his extended dominion; and we flatter ourſelves, that when the real deſign of this convention is underſtood, it will prove an argument to evince the entire loyalty of his majeſty's ſubjects in this province, and their diſpoſition to peace and good order.

In the name and behalf of the committee of a number of towns in this province, convened in Boſton, Sept. 24, 1768.

THO. CUSHING, Chairman.

Theſe gentlemen reported alſo in writing, that they had accordingly waited on his excellency, and that he was pleaſed to ſay he could not receive the meſſage.

The committees then appointed nine gentlemen of their number, to conſider and report the moſt effectual meaſures, conſiſtent with the expreſs deſign of their convening, to promote the peace and good order of his majeſty's ſubjects in the province.

This committee having made their report on the 26th, a letter with a repreſentation of their tranſactions, and grievances, in which was incloſed a petition to his majeſty, to be delivered in perſon, was forwarded to their agent Denys de Bert, eſq. in London, and on the 29th the convention diſperſed. At this convention, committees from 98 towns, and eight diſtricts, were preſent.

An

An addreſs of the ſubſcribers, members of his majeſty's council of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-bay.

To his excellency general Gage, commander in chief of his majeſty's forces in America.

SIR,

A General council being held yeſterday, gives the diſtant members of it, together with members in the town and neighbourhood, the pleaſure of addreſſing you. We take the firſt opportunity of doing it, and, at the ſame time, of paying our compliments to your excellency.

In this time of public diſtreſs, when the general court of the province is in a ſtate of diſſolution, when the metropolis is poſſeſſed with troops, and ſurrounded by ſhips of war, and when more troops are daily expected, it affords a general ſatisfaction, that your excellency has viſited the province, and has now an opportunity of knowing the ſtate of it by your own obſervation and inquiry.

Your own obſervation will give you the fulleſt evidence that the town and province are in a peaceful ſtate. Your own inquiry will ſatisfy you, that, though there have been diſorders in the town of Boſton, ſome of them did not merit notice; and that ſuch as did have been magnified beyond the truth.

Thoſe of the 18th of March, and 10th of June, are ſaid to have occaſioned the above-mentioned armament to be ordered hither. The firſt was trivial, and could not have been noticed to the diſadvantage of the town, but by perſons inimical to it; eſpecially, as it happened in the evening of a day of recreation: the other was criminal, and the actors in it were guilty of a riot; but we are obliged to ſay, it had its riſe from thoſe perſons who are loudeſt in their complaints about it, and who, by their overcharged repreſentations of it, have been the occaſion of ſo great an armament being ordered hither; we cannot perſuade ourſelves to believe they have ſufficient evidence to ſupport ſuch repreſentations, which have moſt unjuſtly brought into queſtion the loyalty of as loyal a people as any in his majeſty's dominions.

This misfortune has ariſen from the accuſation of intereſted men, whoſe avarice, having ſmothered in their breaſts every ſentiment of humanity towards this province, has impelled them to oppreſs it to the utmoſt of their power, and, by the conſequence of that oppreſſion, eſſentially to injure Great Britain.

From the candour of your excellency's ſentiments, we aſſure ourſelves you will not entertain any apprehenſion that we mean to juſtify the diſorders and riotous proceedings that have taken place in the town of Boſton: we deteſt them, and have repeatedly and publicly expreſſed that deteſtation, and, in council, have adviſed governor Bernard to order the attorney-general to proſecute the perpetrators of them; but, at the ſame time, we are obliged to declare, in juſtice to the town, that the diſorders of the 10th of June laſt, occaſioned by a ſeizure made by the officers of the cuſtoms, appear to have originated with thoſe who ordered the ſeizure to be made. The hour of making the ſeizure, at or near ſun-ſet, the threats and armed force uſed in

it, the forcibly carrying the veſſel away, and all in a manner unprecedented, and calculated to irritate juſtly the apprehenſion, that the ſeizure was accompanied with thoſe extraordinary circumſtances, in order to excite a riot, and furniſh plauſible pretences for requiring troops a day or two after the riot; and, as if in proſecution of the laſt mentioned purpoſe, notwithſtanding there was not the leaſt inſult offered to the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms either in their perſons or property, they thought fit to retire, on the pretence of ſecurity to themſelves, on board the Romney man of war, and afterwards to Caſtle William; and when there, to keep up the idea of their being ſtill in great hazard, procured the Romney, and ſeveral other veſſels of war, to be ſtationed, as if to prevent an attack upon the caſtle, which they affected to be afraid of.

Theſe proceedings have doubtleſs taken place, to induce a belief among the officers of the navy and army, as they occaſionally came hither, that the commiſſioners were in danger of being attacked, and procure from thoſe officers repreſentations coincident with their own, that they really were ſo; but their frequent landing on the main, and making incurſions into the country, where it would have been eaſy to ſeize them, if any injury had been intended, demonſtrates the inſincerity of the declarations, that they immured themſelves at the caſtle for ſafety. This is rather to be accounted for, as being an eſſential part of the concerted plan for procuring troops to be quartered here, in which they and their coadjutors have ſucceeded to their wiſh, but, unhappily, to the mutual detriment and uneaſineſs of both countries.

We thought it abſolutely neceſſary, and our duty to the town and province require us, to give your excellency this detail, that you might know the ſentiments of this people, and that they think themſelves injured, and injured by men to whom they have done no injury. From the juſtneſs of your excellency, we aſſure ourſelves, your mind will not admit the impreſſions to their diſadvantage, from perſons who have done the injury.

Your excellency, in your letter to governor Bernard, of the 12th of September, gave notice, that one of the regiments from Halifax was ordered for the preſent to Caſtle William, and the other to the town; but you was pleaſed afterwards to order them into the town.

If your excellency, when you know the true ſtate of the town, which we can aſſure you is quite peaceable, ſhould think his majeſty's ſervice does not require thoſe regiments to continue in the town, it will be a great eaſe and ſatisfaction to the inhabitants, if you will pleaſe to order them to Caſtle William, where commodious barracks are provided for their reception, or to Point Shirley, in the neighbourhood of it, in either of which, or in both, they can be well accommodated.

As to the two regiments expected here from Ireland, it appears from lord Hillſborough, of the 20th of July, they were intended for a different part of North America.

If your excellency ſhould think it not inconſiſtent with his majeſty's ſervice, that they ſhould be ſent to the place of their firſt deſtination, it will contribute to the eaſe and happineſs of the town and province, if they might be ordered thither.

As we are true and faithful ſubjects of his majeſty, have an affectionate regard for the mother country, and a tender feeling for our own, our duty to each of them makes us wiſh, and we earneſtly beg your excellency, to make a full inquiry into the diſorders above-mentioned, into the cauſes of them, and the repreſentations that have been made about them; in doing which, your excellency will eaſily diſcover who are the perſons, that, from lucrative views, have combined againſt the peace of the town and province, ſome of whom, it is probable, have diſcovered themſelves already by their own letter to your excellency.

In making the inquiry, though many imprudences, and ſome criminal proceedings, may be found to have taken place, we are perſuaded, from the candour, generoſity, and juſtice, which diſtinguiſh your character, your excellency will not charge the doings of a few, and thoſe of an inferior ſort, upon the town and province; and, with regard to theſe individuals, if any circumſtances ſhall appear juſtly to extenuate the criminality of their proceedings, your excellency will let them have their effect: and on the ſame candour and generoſity we can rely, that your excellency's repreſentations of this affair to his majeſty's miniſters will be ſuch as even the criminals themſelves will allow to be juſt.

(Signed)

Boſton, October 27.

J. DANFORTH, &c.

To the foregoing addreſs, the general gave the following anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I return you thanks for the honour you do me in this addreſs, and am greatly obliged to you for the good opinion you are pleaſed to conceive of me.

Whatever may have been the particular cauſe of the diſturbances and riots which have happened in the town of Boſton, theſe riots, and the reſolves which were publiſhed, have induced his majeſty to order four regiments to this town, to protect his loyal ſubjects in their perſons and properties, and to aſſiſt the civil magiſtrate in the execution of the laws.

The diſcipline and order which will be preſerved among the troops, I truſt, will render their ſtay in no ſhape diſreſpectful to his majeſty's dutiful ſubjects in this town; and that the future behaviour of the people will juſtify the beſt conſtruction of their paſt actions, which I flatter myſelf will be ſuch as to afford me a ſufficient foundation to repreſent to his majeſty the propriety of withdrawing moſt part of the troops.

(Signed)

Boſton, October 27th.

THOMAS GAGE.

The two following pieces, taken from Boſton news-papers, are ſo uncommonly curious, and bear ſuch peculiar marks of originality, in

their ſtile, manner, and ſentiments, that we make no doubt but they will be entertaining to many of our readers.

Boſton, Sept. 5.

By letters from Rhode-iſland we learn, that John Robinſon, eſq. one of the commiſſioners, after his late elopement, travelled very privately in bye-ways till he got to Newport, where, on Wedneſday laſt, he made his public entry, as much to the ſurprize of moſt of the inhabitants, as if he had dropped from the clouds. It was even imagined by ſome of the credulous and timid, that he had been killed at Boſton, and that the pale and trembling figure preſenting itſelf to view, was indeed but the ghoſt of their old friend Jack Robinſon. However, the next morning was found poſted up at the Swing-bridge, on the Long-wharf, an advertiſement to the following purport, viz. 'This is to deſire all the true ſons of Liberty, and none elſe, to appear under Liberty-tree in Newport, at eight o'clock this evening, to conſult what meaſures are neceſſary te be taken with the —infamous John Robinſon, who had the impudence to make his public appearance in our ſtreets yeſterday, having, before he made his elopement, boaſted among his brother commiſſioners, that he could be well ſupported in the execution of his office at Rhode-iſland, and be fully protected from the leaſt inſult.' At the time and place appointed, ſome hundreds, not to ſay thouſands, aſſembled, and went in queſt of maſter commiſſioner to the tavern, where, it was ſaid, he lodged the night before. But after a very diligent ſearch (not by virtue of a writ of aſſiſtance, but by candle-light) of the houſe, outhouſes, bales, barrels, meal-tubs, trunks, boxes, packs and packages, packed and unpacked, and in ſhort of every hole and corner ſufficient to conceal a ram cat, or a commiſſioner, they could find neither. On this, they returned peaceably to their reſpective habitations, without the leaſt injury to the perſon or property of any man. What is become of maſter Jacky, we cannot (ſays our correſpondent) yet learn. Some think he is gone to Virginia, to enquire if they will now give 10.000 l. ſterling, for the beatitudes attendant more immediately on the colony where the American board is fixed, as it was given out laſt fall that their agent had offered it; others think he is on his return to Maſſachuſetts,

Where once more pent in William's caſtle,
Be he ſhut up as if in Baſtile.

Laſt night lodged at Dorcheſter, John Robinſon, eſq. and this morning proceeded to the caſtle.

Boſton, Sept. 26.

Peterſham, Sept. 24. On the 19th inſtant the ſons of Liberty here (after chuſing a committeeman to attend the convention at Boſton) appointed the next day to meet and dedicate a tree to that moſt amiable goddeſs, at 45 minutes paſt two o'clock, P. M. Accordingly they met at the time appointed, and having made choice of a beautiful young elm, they cut off 17 uſeleſs branches (leaving 9 thereon) and one of them taking hold of the tree uttered the following words: 'O Liberty! thou divine goddeſs! may thoſe that love thee flouriſh as the branches of this tree! but thoſe that hate thee

thee be cut off and periſh as theſe 17, which we are now about to commit to the flames.' And a pile of condemned ſhingles being inſtantly ſet on fire, the amputated branches, together with the effigies of the 17 ſtrong aſſes, were caſt thereon and conſumed, while the well-known ſong of Liberty was ſung; and having ſcattered their aſhes towards the four winds of heaven, they gave three cheers, and then walked back in proceſſion, where a diſh of barley coffee was prepared for them: after which the following conſtitutional toaſts were drunk:

1. The KING.
2. The Queen and Royal Family.
3. May we always be under his Majeſty's protection, may he always hear our grievances, and ſend us ſpeedy relief.
4. The downfall of Tyranny of all kinds.
5. Lord Chatham, Wilkes, and all our Friends at home.
6. The brave Corſicans.
7. Thoſe who had rather die than ſubmit to the iron yoke of Slavery.
8. To the memory of our glorious intrepid Anceſtors.
9. The generous Farmer.
10. The famous Ninety-two.
11. The Town of Boſton.
12. James Otis, eſq.
13. A ſpeedy Repeal of all unconſtitutional acts.

The whole was conducted with the greateſt decency and order.

Copy of an inſcription on a monument, about 35 *or* 36 *feet high, erected by ſir* JEFFERY AMHERST, *knt. of the Bath, &c. on a pleaſant eminence, almoſt oppoſite to his houſe, now building, called* Montreal, *near* Riverhead, *in* Kent.

Firſt ſide, facing almoſt South-eaſt.

DEDICATED
To that moſt able ſtateſman,
During whoſe adminiſtration
Cape Breton and Canada were conquered;
And from whoſe influence
The Britiſh arms derived
A degree of luſtre
Unparalleled in paſt ages.

Second ſide. North-eaſt.

To commemorate
The providential and happy meeting
Of the three brothers,
On this their paternal ground,
On the 25th of January, 1764,
After a ſix years glorious war:
In which the three were ſucceſsfully engaged
In various climes, ſeaſons, and ſervices.

Third ſide. North-weſt.

Louiſbourg ſurrendered,
And ſix French battalions
Priſoners of war, the 26th of July, 1758.
Fort du Queſne taken poſſeſſion of, the 24th of November, 1758.
Niagara ſurrendered, the 25th of July, 1759.
Ticonderago taken poſſeſſion of, the 26th of July, 1759.
Crown-point taken poſſeſſion of, the 4th of Auguſt, 1759.
Quebec capitulated, the 18th of September, 1759.

Fourth ſide. South-weſt,

Fort Levi ſurrendered, the 25th of Auguſt, 1760.
Iſle au Noix abandoned, the 28th of Auguſt, 1760.
Montreal ſurrendered,
And with it all Canada, and
Ten French battalions laid
Down their arms, the 8th of September, 1760.
St. John's, Newfoundland,
Retaken, the 18th of September, 1762.

In a ſmall ſhaw, on an eminence that overlooks ſome part of Holmſdale, is erected a ſort of ſhed, in a ruſtic taſte, looking towards the oppoſite hills; on the walls whereof are the following lines, ſaid to be wrote by Mrs. T——, ſir Jeffery's ſiſter.

While neighb'ring heights aſſume the name
Of conquer'd lands, well known to fame;
Here mark the valley's winding way,
And liſt to what old records ſay.
'This winding vale of Holmſdale
'Was never won, or ever ſhale.'
The prophecy ne'er yet has fail'd,
No human pow'r has yet prevail'd
To rob this valley of its rights:
Supported by its val'rous wights.
When foreign conqueſt claim'd our land,
Then roſe our ſturdy Holmſdale band
With each a brother oak in hand;
An armed grove the conq'ror meet,
And for their ancient charters treat;
Reſolv'd to die e'er they reſign'd
Their liberties in gavel-kind.
Hence freedom's ſons inhabit here,
And hence the world their deeds revere.
In war, in ev'ry virtuous fray,
A man of Kent ſhall win the day.
Thus may our queen of vallies reign,
While Darent glides into the main:
Darent, whoſe infant reed is ſeen
Uprearing on yon boſom'd green.
Along his wid'ning banks may peace
And joyful plenty never ceaſe.
Where'er his waters roll their tide,
May heav'n-born Liberty abide.

N. B. The Darent is a ſmall river, running from Sundriſh to Cheapſted, and croſſes the London road to Tunbridge-wells, at a mill called Longford, 21 miles and an half from London; and ſo runs to Otford, an ancient village remarkable for the ruins of Thomas Becket's palace; the park being now turned into farms. From thence it goes to Shoreham, Eynsford, Fanningham, &c. and falls into the Thames about Dartford. Holmſdale is the valley, a mile or two north of this place, through which the river runs, and is remarkable for a battle fought here, as I remember, between the Britons and Saxons. (See the octavo edition of Rapin's hiſtory, vol. I.)

A mag-

A magnificent Cenotaph is erecting by ſir WILLIAM DRAPER, *in his garden at* Clifton, *in honour of the late 79th regiment, of which he was colonel during the laſt war, with the following inſcription.*

This Cenotaph is ſacred
To the virtues and memories
Of thoſe departed warriors
Of his majeſty's 79th regiment;
By whoſe excellent conduct,
Cool deliberate valour,
Steady diſcipline, and perſeverance,
The formidable and impetuous efforts
Of the French land forces in India
Were firſt withſtood and repulſed,
Our own ſettlements reſcued from impending deſtruction,
Thoſe of our enemies finally reduced,
The ever memorable defence of Madras,
The deciſive battle of Wandewaſh,
Twelve ſtrong and important fortreſſes,
Three ſuperb capitals
Arcot, Pondicherry, Manilla,
And the Philipine iſlands,
Are witneſſes of their irreſiſtible bravery,
Conſummate abilities, unexampled humanity:
Such were the men of this victorious regiment,
And by ſuch as theſe their ſurviving companions,
The conqueſts and glory of our ſovereign,
The renown and majeſty of the Britiſh empire
Were extended to the remoteſt parts of Aſia;
Such were their exploits,
That would have done honour even to the Greek or Roman name,
In the moſt favourite times of antiquity;
And well deſerve to be tranſmitted down to the lateſt poſterity,
And held in eſteem and admiration,
As long as true fortitude,
Valour, diſcipline, and humanity,
Shall have any place
In Britain.

*** Three field officers, ten captains, thirteen lieutenants, five enſigns, three ſurgeons, and 1000 private men, belonging to this regiment, fell in the courſe of the late war.

Liſt

A list of original pictures at the Royal Society house. Communicated by a connoisseur.

In the museum.

MR. Daniel Collwall, treasurer and founder of the museum; it was done at the society's desire, and was presented by him before 1670.

In the parlour.

Sir Francis Bacon, lord Verulam, an original, painted on board, presented by Martin Folkes, esq. P. R. S.

In the Arundel library.

The earl of Arundel, given with the library, by the duke of Norfolk.—Also a glass painting of John Howard, first duke of Norfolk, given by the said duke.

On the stair-case.

Tycho Brahe, the Danish astronomer. Dr. Halley, left as a legacy, 1764, by his daughter. Rev. Dr. Birch, left as a legacy, 1766, by himself. Dr. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood. Dr. Christopher Sturmius. Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury.

In the anti-chamber.

Francis Aston, esq. S. R. S. and a benefactor. Another picture of Malmesbury. Rev. Mr. Thomas Paget, a benefactor. Hon. Robert Boyle, esq. an original, left as a legacy in 1765. Rev. Mr. Flamstead, first astronomer royal. Mr. Theodore Haak, one of the first F. R. S. Rev. Thomas Gale. Another picture of Dr. Halley. John Evelyn, esq. author of Sylva, Pomona, &c. one of the first F. R. S. Henry More, D. D. Samuel Pepys, esq. P. R. S. Dr. John Wallis, the famous geometrician, and one of the first F. R. S. Sir Henry Spelman, the famous lawyer and antiquary. Signior Malphigi, the famous Italian naturalist. Bishop Wilkins, Sec. R. S. famous for his Universal character, and other works. Lord Somers, P. R. S. Rev. Mr. Burroughs.

In the meeting room.

Two pictures of sir Isaac Newton, P. R. S. in two different ages. Martin Folkes, esq. P. R. S. by Hogarth, given by Mrs. Folkes. Sir Hans Sloane, bart. president. Another picture of Dr. Harvey. Earl of Macclesfield, P. R. S. presented by his lordship. Sir Christopher Wren, P. R. S. and dean Wren, presented by Christopher Wren, esq. about 20 years ago. Sir Robert Moray, P. R. S. Lord viscount Brouncker, first president of the royal society, appointed by the charter. Sir Joseph Williamson, P. R. S. Hon. Robert Boyle, another picture. The Scotch historian, Buchanan. —— Waller, esq. Sec. R. S. Peter Gassendi, the famous French philosopher.

BUSTOS.

Charles II. carved on wood, the gift of sir Hans Sloane. Sir Isaac Newton, of marble, the gift of W. Freeman, esq. F. R. S.

PRINTS.

Charles II. full length, but sitting under a canopy. Mr. George Graham, F. R. S. the famous watchmaker.

An Account of all the Public Debts, at the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, standing out the 5th Day of January 1768 (being Old Christmas Day) with the Annual Interest, or other Charges, payable for the same.

For the YEAR 1768.

	Principal Debt. £.	s.	d.	Annual Interest, or other Charges, payable for the same. £.	s.	d.
EXCHEQUER.						
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South Sea Company	1,836,275	17	10¾	136,453	12	8
Ditto, for lives with the benefit of survivorship, being the orignal sum contributed	108,100	0	0	7,567	0	0
Ditto, for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	72,105	14	10¾	8,777	12	0
Exchequer Bills made out for the interest of old bills	2,200	0	0	0	0	0
Annuities for lives with the benefit of survivorship granted by act 2 Geo. III. being the original sum contributed	18,000	0	0	540	0	0
Note, The land taxes and duties on malt, &c. being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000 l. charged on the deduction of 6d. per pound on pensions, nor the 1,800,000 l. borrowed anno 1767, charged on the supplies anno 1768						
EAST INDIA COMPANY.						
By two acts of parliament 9 Will. III. and two other acts 6 and 9 Anne, at 3 per cent. per ann.	3,200,000	0	0	97,285	14	4
Annuities at 3 per cent. per ann. anno 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines and spirits and strong waters	1,000,000	0	0	30,401	15	8
BANK *of* ENGLAND.						
On their original fund, at 3 per cent. per ann. from August 1, 1743	3,200,000	0	0	100,000	0	0
For canceling Exchequer Bills, 3 Geo. I.	500,000	0	0	15,000	0	0
Purchased of the South-sea Company	4,000,000	0	0	121,898	3	5½
Annuities at 3 per cent. per ann. charged on the surplus of the funds, for lottery, 1714	1,250,000	0	0	37,500	0	0
Ditto, at 3 per cent. per ann. charged on the duties on coals, since Lady-day, 1719	1,750,000	0	0	52,500	0	0
Ditto, at 3 per cent. per ann. anno 1746, charged on the duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors, since Lady-day, 1746	986,800	0	0	29,604	0	0
Ditto, at 3 per cent. per ann. charged on the Sinking Fund, by the acts 25, 28, 29, 32, and 33 Geo. II. 4 and 6 Geo. III. — 34,627,821 5 ¼						
Ditto, at 3 per cent. per ann. charged on the duties on offices and pensions, &c. granted by act 31 Geo. II. and duty on houses and windows, by act 6 Geo. III. — 500,000 0 0	35,127,821	5	1¼	1,073,432	0	8

		Principal Debt.			Annual Intereſt.		
Ditto, at 3 per cent. per ann. charged on the Sinking Fund, and added to the Conſolidated Annuities by act 7 Geo. III. —	900,000 0 0	1,500,000	0	0	45,000	0	0
Ditto, at 3 per cent. per ann. on lottery tickets, charged on the ſaid Fund by the ſaid act — — — — —	600,000 0 0						
Ditto, at 3 per cent. per ann. charged on the ſaid Fund by acts 25 Geo. II. and 2 Geo. III.		19,183,323	16	4	586,260	6	6
Ditto, at 3½ per cent. per ann. charged on the ſaid Fund by act 29 Geo. II. —		1,500,000	0	0	53,343	15	0
Ditto, at 3½ per cent. per ann. charged on the duties on offices and penſions, and granted by act 31 Geo. II. duty on houſes and windows, by act 6 Geo. III. — —		4,500,000	0	0	160,031	5	0
Ditto, on 4 per cent. per ann. charged on the Sinking Fund, by act 2 Geo. III. —		20,240,000	0	0	820,985	0	0
Ditto, at 4 per cent. per ann. in reſpect of 2,625,000 £. remaining unredeemed of 3,500,000 £. charged on the additional duties on wines and cyder, &c. by act 3 Geo. III.		2,625,000	0	0	106,476	11	3
Memorandum, The ſubſcribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity of one life of 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500 l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in, to 16,983 l. 5s. and the ſubſcribers of 100 l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18 s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000 l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in to 33,580 l. and the ſubſcribers of 100 l. for 3 l. per cent. annuities, anno 1757, were allowed an annuity for one life of 1 l. 2 s. 6d. which amounted to 33,750 l. but is now reduced by lives fallen, in to 31,128 l. 17 s. 6 d. and the ſubſcribers for 3 per cent. annuities, anno 1761, were allowed an annuity for 99 years of 1 l. 2s. 6d. amounting with the charges of management to the bank of England, to 130,053 l. 10 s. 3 d. and the contributors to 12,000,000 l. for the ſervice of the year 1762, were intituled to annuities for 98 years of 1 l. per cent. per ann. which, the charges of management to the bank of England, amount to the ſum of 121,687 l. 10 s. which annuities for 99 and 98 years, were conſolidated by the act 4 Geo. III. all which annuities are an increaſe of the annual intereſt, but cannot be added to the public debt, as no money was advanced for the ſame.			0	0	333,433	2	9
SOUTH SEA COMPANY.							
On their capital ſtock and annuities 9 Geo. I. — — —		25,025,309	13	11½	765,326	3	1½
Annuities at 3 l. per cent. anno 1751 charged on the Sinking Fund. — —		2,100,000	0	0	64,181	5	0
		129,724,936	18	2½	4,646,027	7	5

SUPPLIES

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament, for the Year 1768.

	£.	s.	d.
DECEMBER 3, 1768.			
1. THAT 16000 men be employed for the ſea ſervice for 1768, including 4287 marines			
2. That a ſum not exceeding 4 l. per man per month, be allowed for maintaining them, including ordnance for ſea ſervice — — —	832000	0	7
DECEMBER 8.			
1. For the ordinary of the navy including half pay to ſea and marine officers, for 1768 —	416403	0	11
2. That a number of land forces, including 2460 invalids, amounting to 17253 effective men, commiſſion and non commiſſion officers included, be employed for 1768 — —			
3. For defraying the charge of the ſaid number of land forces for 1768 — — —	606221	12	10$\frac{7}{8}$
4. For maintaining his majeſty's forces and garriſons in the Plantations and Africa, including thoſe in garriſon at Minorca and Gibraltar, and for proviſions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, the Ceded iſlands, and Africa, for 1768 — — —	396590	4	6$\frac{7}{8}$
5. For defraying the charge of the difference of pay between the Britiſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhment of ſix regiments of foot, ſerving in the iſle of Man, at Gibraltar, Minorca, and the ceded iſlands, for 1768	7226	17	2$\frac{1}{2}$
6. For the pay of the general and ſtaff officers in Great Britain, for 1768 — — —	12237	7	3
7. For defraying the charge of full pay for 366 days, for 1768, to officers reduced, with the tenth company of ſeveral battalions reduced from ten to nine companies, and who remained on half pay at the 24th of December, 1765 — — —	5227	14	0
8. For the charge of the office of ordnance, for land ſervice, for 1768 — — —	159328	11	6
9. For defraying the expence of ſervices performed by the office of ordnance, for land ſervice, and not provided for by parliament, in 1767 —	68944	12	11
	1672540	1	6$\frac{1}{4}$

	£.	s.	d.
DECEMBER 15.			
1. That one third part of the capital ſtock of annuities after the rate of 4 l. per cent. eſtabliſhed by an act made in the third year of his majeſty's reign, which ſhall remain after the 5th day of January next, be redeemed and paid off on the 5th of July next, after diſcharging the intereſt then payable in reſpect of the ſame — — —	875000	0	0
2. To enable his majeſty to redeem and pay off, the ſaid one third part — — —			
DECEMBER 21.			
1. Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of ſhips of war in his majeſty's yards, and other extra-works, over and above what are propoſed to be done upon the heads of wear and tear and ordinary, for 1768 — — — —	277954	0	0
2. To enable the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum to carry on the execution of the truſt repoſed in them by parliament — — —	2000	0	0
	279954	0	0
JANUARY 26, 1768.			
1. For paying the penſions to the widows of ſuch reduced officers of his majeſty's land forces and marines, as died upon the eſtabliſhment of half pay in Great Britain, and who were married to them before the 25th of December, 1716, for 1768	1536	0	0
2. Upon account of the reduced officers and marines, for 1768 — — — —	132431	0	0
3. For defraying the charge for allowances to the ſeveral officers and private gentlemen, of the two troops of horſe guards, and regiment of horſe reduced; and to the ſuperannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe guards, for 1768 —	1715	13	0
4. Towards defraying the charge of out penſioners of Chelſea-hoſpital, for 1768 — —	108949	17	6
5. Towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majeſty's land forces, and other ſervices, incurred to the 25th of December, 1767, and not provided for by parliament — —	199988	4	2
	444620	14	8
JANUARY 28.			
1. Upon account for maintaining and ſupporting the civil eſtabliſhment of Nova Scotia, for 1768	3895	1	11
2. Upon account for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of Georgia, and the incidental			

expences

	£.	s.	d.
expences attending the ſame, from the 24th of June 1767, to the 24th of June 1768 — —	3986	0	0
3. Upon account for defraying the charge of the civil eſtabliſhment of Eaſt Florida, and the incidental expences attending the ſame, from the 24th of June 1767, to the 24th of June 1768 —	4750	0	0
4. Upon account for defraying the expence of the civil eſtabliſhment of Weſt Florida, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from the 24th of June 1767, to the 24th of June 1768 —	4400	0	0
5. Upon account for defraying the expences of general ſurveys of his majeſty's dominions in North America, for 1768 — — —	2036	14	0
6. Upon account for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of Senegambia, for 1768	5550	0	0
	24657	15	11

FEBRUARY 1.

For paying off and diſcharging the exchequer bills made out by virtue of an act paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament for raiſing a certain ſum of money by loans or exchequer bills, and charged upon the firſt aids to be granted this ſeſſion 1800000 0 0

FEBRUARY 4.

1. To replace to the ſinking fund the like ſum iſſued thereout, to make good the deficiency on Oct. 10, 1767, of the fund eſtabliſhed for paying annuities in reſpect of 3.500.000 l. borrowed by virtue of an act of the third of his preſent majeſty, towards the ſupply granted for the ſervice of 1763 59322 16 10

2. To replace to ditto, the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency, on July 5, 1767, of the fund eſtabliſhed for paying annuities in reſpect of five millions, borrowed by virtue of an act made in the 31ſt of his late majeſty, towards the ſupply granted for the ſervice of 1758 — 53480 17 8½

3. To be employed in maintaining and ſupporting the Britiſh forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, under the direction of the committee of merchants trading to Africa — — 13000 0 0

4. That proviſion be made for the pay and cloathing of the militia, and for the ſubſiſtence during the time they ſhall be abſent from home on account of the annual exerciſe, for 1768 — —

5. Upon account to enable the Foundling-hoſpital to maintain and educate ſuch children as were received into the ſame on or before the 25th of March 1760, from the 31ſt of December, 1767, ex-

	£.	s.	d.
clusive, to the 31st of December, 1768, inclusive, and the said sum to be issued without any deduction	29000	0	0
6. Upon account, for enabling the said hospital to put out apprentice the said children, so as that the said hospital do not give with one child more than 7 l.	2000	0	0
	156803	14	6¾

FEBRUARY 8.

1. To make good to his majesty the like sum issued by his majesty's orders, in pursuance of the addresses of this house — —	10500	0	0
2. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of 1767 — — —	392484	4	5¾
3. To replace to the sinking fund the like sum paid out of the same, to discharge for one year and a quarter, ended the 25th of December 1767, the annuities after the rate of 4 l. per cent. attending the remainder of the joint stock, established by an act of the third of his present majesty, in respect of certain navy, victualling, and transport bills, and debentures, that have been redeemed, in pursuance of an act made in the last session, and the charges of management during the said term of the annuities	88435	19	6½
4. To replace to ditto the like sum issued thereout, to discharge from the 10th of October 1767, to the 5th of January following, the annuities attending such part of the joint stock established by an act made in the third of his present majesty, for granting several additional duties on wines imported, and certain duties on cyder and perry, and for raising the sum of 3.500.000 l. by way of annuities and lotteries, to be charged on the said duties, as hath been redeemed in pursuance of an act made in the last session — — —	8750	0	0
5. To redeem and pay off the remaining parts of the said capital stock of annuities ——	1750000	0	0
	2250170	3	11⅞
Sum total of the supplies granted this session —	8335746	11	2⅞

Ways

Ways and means for raiſing the above ſupply granted to his majeſty, agreed to on the following days, viz.

DEC. 7, 1767.

That the duties upon malt, mum, cyder and perry, be continued from the 24th of June 1768, to the 24th of June 1769, and charged upon all the malt which ſhall be made, and all mum which ſhall be made or imported, and all cyder and perry which ſhall be made for ſale, within the kingdom of Great Britain, 700000l.

DECEMBER 10.

That the ſum of 3s. in the pound, and no more, be raiſed within the ſpace of one year, from the 25th of March 1768, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, penſions, and perſonal eſtates, in that part of Great Britain called England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed; and that a proportionable ceſs, according to the ninth article of the treaty of union, be laid upon that part of Great Britain called Scotland, 1528568l. 11s. 11d. $\frac{3}{4}$.

FEBRUARY 9, 1768.

1. That the ſum of 1900000l. be raiſed in the manner following; that is to ſay, the ſum of 1300000l. by annuities, after the rate of 3l. per centum, to commence from the 5th day of January laſt, and the ſum of 600000l. by a lottery, to conſiſt of 60000 tickets, the whole of ſuch ſum to be divided into prizes, which are to be attended with the like 3l. per cent. annuities, to commence from the 5th of January 1769; and that all the ſaid annuities be transferable at the bank of England, paid half yearly, on the 5th of July, and the 5th of January, in every year, out of the ſinking fund, and added to, and made part of, the joint ſtock of 3l. per cent. annuities, which were conſolidated at the bank of England, by certain acts made in the 25th and 28th years of the reign of his late majeſty, and ſeveral ſubſequent acts, and ſubject to redemption by parliament; that every contributor towards the ſaid ſum of 1300000l. ſhall, in reſpect of every 65l. agreed by him to be contributed for raiſing ſuch a ſum, be intitled to receive three tickets in the ſaid lottery, upon payment of 10l. for each ticket; and that every contributor ſhall, on or before the 18th of this inſtant February, make a depoſit with the caſhiers of the bank of England of 15l. per centum, in part of the monies ſo to be contributed towards the ſaid ſum of 1.300.000l. and alſo a depoſit of 5l. per centum, in part of the monies ſo to be contributed in reſpect of the ſaid lottery, as a ſecurity for making the reſpective future payments to the ſaid caſhiers, on or before the times herein after limited; that is to ſay, on the 1300000l. 10l. per cent. on, or before, the 9th of April next; 10l. per cent. on, or before, the 7th of June next; 15l. per cent. on, or before, the 19th of July next; 15l. per cent. on, or before, the 20th of Auguſt next; 15l. per cent. on, or before, the 21ſt of October next; 20l per cent. on, or before, the 25th of November next. On the lottery for 600000l. 25l. per cent. on, or before, the 17th of May next; 30l. per cent. on, or before, the 28th of June

next; 40 l. per cent. on, or before, the 8th of September next. And that all the monies ſo received by the ſaid caſhiers be paid into the receipt of his majeſty's exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to ſuch ſervices as ſhall then have been voted by this houſe, in this ſeſſion of parliament; and that every contributor who ſhall pay in the whole of his contribution towards the ſaid ſum of 1300000 l. at any time, on, or before, the 17th of October next, or towards the ſaid lottery, on, or before, the 25th of June next, ſhall be allowed an intereſt by way of diſcount, after the rate of 3 l. per centum per annum, on the ſums ſo compleating his contribution reſpectively, to be computed from the day of compleating the ſame, to the 25th of November next, in reſpect of the ſum paid on account of the ſaid 1300000 l. and to the 8th of September next, in reſpect of the ſum paid on account of the ſaid lottery.

2. That, from and after the 5th of April next, the annuities, after the rate of 4 l. per centum, attending the remainder of the capital ſtock, eſtabliſhed by an act made in the third year of his majeſty's reign, intituled, 'An act for granting to his majeſty ſeveral additional duties upon wines imported into this kingdom, and certain duties upon all cyder and perry; and for raiſing the ſum of 3500000 l. by way of annuities and lotteries, to be charged on the ſaid duties,' be charged upon, and made payable out of, the ſurpluſſes, exceſſes, or overplus monies, and other revenues, compoſing the fund commonly called the ſinking fund, until the redemption of the ſaid capital ſtock, which is to be compleated on the 5th of January 1769.

3. That the duties, revenues, and incomes, which now ſtand appropriated to the payment of the ſaid annuities, be continued, and be, from and after the ſaid 5th of April, carried to, and made part of, the ſaid fund, commonly called the ſinking fund, towards making good the payment of the ſaid annuities, and of the annuities after the rate of 3 l. per cent. intended to be granted in reſpect of the ſaid 1900000 l.

4. That, towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his majeſty, the ſum of 1800000 l. be raiſed, by loans, or exchequer bills, to be charged upon the firſt aids to be granted in the next ſeſſion of parliament; and ſuch exchequer bills, if not diſcharged, with intereſt thereupon, on, or before, the 5th of April 1769, to be exchanged, and received in payment, in ſuch manner as exchequer bills have uſually been exchanged, and received in payment.

5. That, towards raiſing the ſupply granted to his majeſty, there be applied the ſum of 2250000 l. out of ſuch monies as ſhall, or may, ariſe out of the ſurpluſſes, exceſſes, or overplus monies, and other revenues, compoſing the fund commonly called the ſinking fund.

6. That a ſum, not exceeding 70000 l. out of ſuch monies as ſhall be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, after the 2d of February 1768, and on, or before, the 5th of April 1769, of the produce of all, or any of, the duties and revenues, which, by any act

or acts of parliament, have been directed to be reserved for the disposition of parliament, towards defraying the necessary expences of defending, protecting, and securing, the British colonies and plantations in America, be applied towards making good such part of the supply as hath been granted to his majesty, for maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, and for provisions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the Ceded islands, for the year 1768.

7. That such of the monies, as shall be paid into the receipt of the exchequer, after the 2d of February 1768, and on, or before, the 5th of April 1769, of the produce of the duties charged, by an act of parliament made in the 5th of his present majesty's reign, upon the importation and exportation of gum senega, and gum arabic, be applied towards making good the supply granted to his majesty.

8. That the sum of 400000 l. which is to be paid within the present year, into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, by the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, in pursuance of an act made in the last session of parliament intituled, 'An act for establishing an agreement for the payment of the annual sum of 400000 l. for a limited time, by the East-India company, in respect of the territorial acquisitions and revenues lately obtained in the East Indies,' be applied towards making good the supply granted to his majesty.

9. That the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, in that part of Great Britain called England, for one year, beginning the 25th of March 1768, be defrayed out of the monies arising by the land-tax, granted for the service of the year 1768.

FEBRUARY 22.

That a sum not exceeding 106358 l. 17 s. 8 d. out of the sums received for provisions delivered to the troops serving in North America, and of certain sums charged on the pay of the forces serving at Minorca, the Floridas, and in Africa, and out of the balance of the 12 d. in the pound deduction from the pay of the out-pensioners of Chelsea-hospital, from the 25th of June 1757, to the 4th of December 1767, and also out of the monies remaining in the hands of the earl of Kinnoul, and the executors of the late earl of Darlington, and of the late Thomas Potter, esq. being part of the balances of the said earls of Darlington and Kinnoul, and Thomas Potter, as paymasters general of his majesty's forces, be applied towards making good the supply granted to his majesty, towards defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services, incurred to the 25th of December 1767, and not provided for by parliament.

FEBRUARY 23.

1. That grew or crow-salt, salt-scale, sand-scale, crustings, or other foul-salt, be allowed to be taken from the salt works in England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed, to be sold as manure, upon payment of a duty of four pence per bushel only.

2. That all policies, by which the property of one person, or of

a particular number of perſons in one general partnerſhip, or of one body politic or corporate, in any ſhip or cargo, or both, ſhall be aſſured, to the amount of more than 1000 l. be ſtamped with two 5 s. ſtamps.

3. That ſo much of an act, made in the thirty-third year of the reign of his late majeſty king George the ſecond, intituled, 'An act for encouraging the exportation of rum and ſpirits, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the Britiſh ſugar plantations from this kingdom, and of Britiſh ſpirits, made from molaſſes,' as directs that the rum, or ſpirits, of the growth, produce, and manufactures of the Britiſh ſugar plantations, in America, which ſhould be intitled to the allowance of the duty of cuſtom, and freed from the duty of exciſe, on exportation thereof, ſhould be proof ſpirits, be repealed.

4. That upon the exportation of ſuch rum, or ſpirits, there be an allowance, or drawback, of all the duties of cuſtoms payable upon the importation thereof; and that ſuch rum, or ſpirits, be freed and diſcharged from all the duties of exciſe, though the ſame ſhall not be proof ſpirits.

Theſe were the only reſolutions of the committee of ways and means agreed to by the houſe; and with reſpect to the ſums thereby provided for, that can at preſent be aſcertained, they ſtand as follows:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
By the reſolution of December 7 — —	700000	0	0
By that of December 10 — — —	1528568	0	0
By the firſt of February 9 — —	1900000	0	0
By the fourth article of ditto — —	1800000	0	0
By the fifth of ditto — — —	2250000	0	0
By the ſixth of ditto — —	70000	0	0
By the eighth of ditto — —	400000	0	0
By the reſolution of Feb. 22 — —	106358	17	0
Sum total of ſuch proviſions as can be aſcertained	8754626	17	8
Exceſs of the proviſions — —	419180	6	6

Thus it appears that the ſum total of the proviſions made by this ſhort ſeſſion conſiderably exceed the grants; but then it ought to be conſidered, that as in the preceding year no money was granted for the pay and cloathing of the militia, the whole of that expence was to be paid out of the land tax, without any ſum of money being granted for replacing it; ſo that if we deduct 150000 l. which had been in former ſeſſions granted for the militia, with the uſual deficiencies of the land and malt taxes, this exceſs will be much leſs conſiderable than it appears at firſt ſight.

STATE

STATE PAPERS.

His majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, on Thursday the 10th day of March, 1768.

My lords, and gentlemen,

THE readiness with which you entered into the views I recommended to you at the opening of this session, and the assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the dispatch of the public business, give me great satisfaction. At the same time, the affectionate concern you have shewn for the welfare of your fellow subjects, by the salutary laws passed for their relief in respect to the high price of provisions, cannot fail of securing to you their most grateful regard.

I have nothing new to communicate to you in relation to foreign affairs. The apparent interests of the several powers in Europe, as well as the express assurances I have received from them, leave me no room to doubt of their disposition to preserve the general tranquillity. And, on my part, you may rest assured, that every measure that is consistent with the honour of my crown, and the rights of my subjects, shall be steadily directed to that most salutary purpose.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

Your chearfulness in granting the necessary supplies, and your attention to the ease of my good subjects in the manner of raising them, equally demand my acknowledgements. I see, with pleasure, that you have been able to prosecute your plan for the diminution of the national debt, without laying any additional burthen upon my people.

My lords and gentlemen,

As the time limited by law for the expiration of this parliament now draws near, I have resolved forthwith to issue my proclamation for dissolving it, and for calling a new parliament. But I cannot do this, without having first returned you my thanks, for the many signal proofs you have given, of the most affectionate attachment to my person, family, and government, the most faithful attention to the public service, and the most earnest zeal for the preservation of our excellent constitution. When, by the vigorous support which you gave me during the war, I had been enabled, under the Divine Providence, to restore to my people the blessings of peace, you continued to exert yourselves, with equal alacrity and steadiness, in pursuing every measure that could contribute to the maintenance of the public safety and tranquillity; which you well understood could no otherwise be preserved, than by establishing on a respectable foundation, the strength, the credit, and the com-

merce of the nation. The large supplies you have from time to time granted, and the wise regulations you have made for these important purposes, will, I am persuaded, be found to have been productive of the most beneficial consequences.

In the approaching election of representatives, I doubt not but my people will give me fresh proofs of their attachment to the true interest of their country; which I shall ever receive as the most acceptable mark of their affection to me. The welfare of all my subjects is my first object. Nothing therefore has ever given me more real concern, than to see any of them, in any part of my dominions, attempting to loosen those bonds of constitutional subordination, so essential to the welfare of the whole. But it is with much satisfaction that I now see them returning to a more just sense of what their own interest, no less than their duty, indispensably requires of them; and thereby giving me the prospect of continuing to reign over an happy, because an united people.

A proclamation for dissolving this present parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to dissolve this present parliament, which now stands prorogued to Thursday the 31st day of this instant March: We do for that end publish this our royal proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said parliament accordingly; and the lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses, and the commissioners for shires and burghs of the house of commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on Thursday the said 31st day of this instant March. And we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects our royal will and pleasure to call a new parliament; and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our privy council, we have this day given order to our chancellor of Great Britain to issue out writs in due form, for calling a new parliament; which writs are to bear teste on Saturday the 12th day of this instant March, and to be returnable on Tuesday the 10th day of May next.

Given at our court at St. James's, the eleventh day of March, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, in the eighth year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

The lord chancellor's speech to both houses of parliament, at the opening of the session on Wednesday the 11th of May 1768, when the commons presented their speaker, for the approbation of the lords commissioners appointed by his majesty.

My lords, and gentlemen,

IN pursuance of the authority given us by his majesty's commission under the great seal, amongst other things, to declare the causes of your present meeting, we are, by the king's command, to acquaint you, that his majesty has not called you together at this

this unuſual ſeaſon of the year, in order to lay before you any matters of general buſineſs, but merely to give you an opportunity of diſpatching certain parliamentary proceedings, which his majeſty's deſire of providing, at all events, for the welfare and ſecurity of his good ſubjects, makes him wiſh to ſee completed as ſoon as poſſible, and with that diſpatch which the public convenience as well as your own require.

His majeſty, at the ſame time, has commanded us to aſſure you of his perfect confidence in this parliament; and that he has the ſtrongeſt reaſon to expect every thing from their advice and aſſiſtance, that loyalty, wiſdom, and zeal for the public good, can dictate or ſuggeſt.

An addreſs of both houſes of parliament, on Friday the 13th of May,

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your majeſty our moſt hearty thanks for that gracious and paternal attention to the welfare of your people, which has induced your majeſty, at this time, to interpoſe your own more immediate authority for putting an end to that dangerous diſturbance of the public peace, thoſe outrageous acts of violence to the proſperity of your majeſty's ſubjects, and that moſt audacious defiance of the authority, of the civil magiſtrates, which have of late prevailed to ſo alarming a degree in and near this great metropolis.

Your majeſty's expreſs command, ſignified by your royal proclamations, that all the laws, for preventing, ſuppreſſing, and puniſhing, all riots, tumults, and unlawful aſſemblies, be put into immediate execution, will, we hope, effectually prevent the continuance or repetition of theſe diſorders.

But ſhould any of your majeſty's ſubjects continue ſo loſt to all ſenſe of their own true intereſt, as well as duty, as to go on to interrupt, by their lawleſs and deſperate practices, that quiet and peaceable enjoyment of every right and privilege allotted to each individual among us by our excellent conſtitution, which it has ever been your majeſty's firſt object and chief glory to ſecure and perpetuate to us all; permit us, your majeſty's truly dutiful and grateful ſubjects, the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament aſſembled, to aſſure your majeſty of our ready concurrence in every meaſure that may contribute to enable your majeſty moſt effectually to maintain the public authority, and carry the laws into due execution; and of our determined reſolution, moſt chearfully and vigorouſly to ſupport your majeſty againſt every attempt to create difficulty or diſturbance to your majeſty's government.

His majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

My lords, and gentlemen,

I receive with great ſatisfaction this loyal, dutiful, and ſeaſonable addreſs of both houſes of parliament. It is with the utmoſt concern, that I ſee this ſpirit of outrage and violence prevailing among different claſſes of my ſub-

jects. I am however convinced, that the vigorous exertion of lawful authority, which I will continue to enforce, joined to your support and assistance, will have the desired effect of restoring quiet and good order among my subjects.

His majesty's most gracious speech to both houses of parliament, on Tuesday the eighth day of November, 1768.

My lords, and gentlemen,

THE opportunity which the late general election gives me of knowing, from their representatives in parliament, the more immediate sense of my people, has made me desirous of meeting you as early as could be, consistent with your own convenience. The shortness of the last session of the late parliament prevented their prosecuting the consideration of those great commercial interests, which had been entered upon in the preceding session. You will, I am persuaded, agree with me in opinion, that your deliberations on those very important objects ought to be resumed without loss of time; and I trust that they will terminate in such measures, as may be productive of the most considerable and essential benefits to this nation.

It would have given me great satisfaction to have been able to acquaint you, that all the other powers of Europe had been as careful, as I have ever been, to avoid taking any step that might endanger the general tranquillity. I have constantly received, and do still receive from them, the strongest assurances of their pacifick dispositions towards this country. No assurances, however, shall divert my constant resolution, stedfastly to attend to the general interests of Europe; nor shall any consideration prevail upon me to suffer any attempt that may be made, derogatory to the honour and dignity of my crown, or injurious to the rights of my people.

At the close of the last parliament, I expressed my satisfaction at the appearances which then induced me to believe, that such of my subjects, as had been misled in some part of my dominions, were returning to a just sense of their duty. But it is with equal concern that I have since seen that spirit of faction, which I had hoped was well nigh extinguished, breaking out afresh in some of my colonies in North America; and, in one of them, proceeding even to acts of violence, and of resistance to the execution of the law; the capital town of which colony appears, by late advices, to be in a state of disobedience to all law and government; and has proceeded to measures subversive of the constitution, and attended with circumstances that manifest a disposition to throw off their dependance on Great Britain. On my part, I have pursued every measure that appeared to be necessary for supporting the constitution, and inducing a due obedience to the authority of the legislature. You may rely upon my steady perseverance in these purposes; and I doubt not but that, with your concurrence and support, I shall be able to defeat the mischievous designs of those turbulent

bulent and seditious persons, who, under false pretences, have but too successfully deluded numbers of my subjects in America; and whose practices, if suffered to prevail, cannot fail to produce the most fatal consequences to my colonies immediately, and, in the end, to all the dominions of my crown.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

The proper estimates for the service of the ensuing year I have ordered to be laid before you; fully relying on your readiness to grant me the necessary supplies. Indeed I cannot have a doubt of finding, in this house of commons, the same affectionate attachment to my person and government, as I have always hitherto experienced from my faithful commons.

My lords, and gentlemen,

It is with great satisfaction that I now find myself enabled to rejoice with you upon the relief, which the poorer sort of my people are now enjoying, from the distress which they had so long laboured under from the high price of corn. At the same time that we are bound devoutly to acknowledge, in this instance, the gracious interposition of Providence, it will become us to apply the best precautions that human wisdom can suggest, for guarding against the return of the late calamity. In the choice, however, of proper means for that purpose, you cannot proceed with too great circumspection.

I have nothing further to recommend to you, than that in all your deliberations you keep up a spirit of harmony among yourselves. Whatever differences of opinion may prevail in other points, let it appear, that wherever the interest of your country is immediately concerned, you are all ready to unite. Such an example from you cannot fail of having the best effects upon the temper of my people in every part of my dominions; and can alone produce that general union among ourselves, which will render us properly respected abroad, and happy at home.

The address of the house of lords.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

We desire, with hearts full of gratitude, to acknowledge that royal goodness, so evidently manifest to all your people by your majesty's constant attention to the great commercial interests of this country. We should be wanting on our part, if we did not apply to the consideration of them with that alacrity, which objects so very important, and capable of producing the most essential benefits to the nation, demand of us.

The resolution, which your majesty is pleased to express, that you will not suffer any attempt to be made derogatory to the honour and dignity of your crown, or injurious to the rights of your people, does, and ever will, call from us the assurances of our most chearful support; nor do we conceive

ceive that any conduct can contribute more than this will, to render all the other powers of Europe as careful, as your majesty has ever been, to avoid taking any step that may endanger the general tranquillity.

We feel the most sincere concern, that any of our fellow subjects in North America should be misled, by factious and designing men, into acts of violence and of resistance to the execution of the law, attended with circumstances that manifest a disposition to throw off their dependence upon Great Britain. At the same time that we shall be always ready to contribute to the relief of any real grievance of your majesty's American subjects, we most unfeignedly give your majesty the strongest assurances, that we shall ever zealously concur in support of such just and necessary measures, as may best enable your majesty to repress that daring spirit of disobedience, and to enforce a due submission to the laws: always considering, that it is one of our most essential duties, to maintain inviolate the supreme authority of the legislature of Great Britain over every part of the dominions of your majesty's crown.

We thankfully adore the merciful interposition of Providence, in the relief, which the poorer sort of your majesty's subjects have received, from the distress they had so long laboured under from the high price of corn. We shall apply our utmost attention to prevent, as far as in human prudence lies, the return of such a calamity; and shall give so important a subject that full consideration, which the nature of it necessarily requires.

Engaged in the deliberation of so many important matters, we beg leave to assure your majesty, that we shall studiously endeavour that our proceedings may testify our readiness to unite, wherever the interest of our country, and our attachment to your majesty, is concerned. Happy, if by such an example, the deluded part of your majesty's subjects may be induced to return to their duty, and gratefully feel the blessings of the mildest government, and most perfect constitution.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

My lords,

I receive with great satisfaction the assurances you give of your resolution to pursue the commercial interests of this country; and your readiness to support the honour of my crown, and the rights of my people.

Your zealous concurrence in every measure that can bring relief to my people is well known to me; nor do I doubt of the attention that you will always give to any real grievances of my American subjects. The strong assurances I receive from you at the same time, of your determination to vindicate the just legislative authority of parliament over all the dominions of my crown, deserve my warmest approbation.

The address of the house of commons.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, return your majesty

jesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

And beg leave to congratulate your majesty upon the safe delivery of the queen, and the birth of another princess; an event which must afford the greatest comfort to all your majesty's subjects, as it is an increase of your own domestick felicity, and an additional security that the blessings we enjoy under your majesty's auspicious government will be continued to our latest posterity.

We assure your majesty, that, duly sensible of the importance of those great commercial interests pointed out to us by your majesty, we will with all convenient dispatch enter upon the consideration of them, and will use our utmost endeavours to adjust and regulate them in such a manner as may be productive of solid and lasting advantages to the publick.

We most gratefully acknowledge your majesty's paternal regard for the ease and welfare of your people, which has made you ever desirous of continuing to them the blessings of peace; at the same time, we entirely rely on your majesty's constant and watchful attention to the general interests of Europe; and feel the highest satisfaction from your gracious declaration, that no consideration shall prevail on your majesty to suffer any attempt which may be made, derogatory to the honour of your crown, or injurious to the rights of your people.

We sincerely lament that the arts of wicked and designing men should have been able to re-kindle that flame of sedition in some of your majesty's colonies in North America, which, at the close of the late parliament, your majesty saw reason to hope was well nigh extinguished.

We shall be ever ready to hear and redress any real grievance of your majesty's American subjects; but we should betray the trust reposed in us, if we did not withstand every attempt to infringe or weaken our just rights; and we shall always consider it as one of our most important duties, to maintain entire and inviolate the supreme authority of the legislature of Great Britain over every part of the British empire.

We beg leave to present our most dutiful thanks to your majesty, for having taken such steps as you judged necessary for supporting the constitution, and for repressing that spirit of faction and disobedience, which, in the chief town of one of your majesty's colonies, appears to have proceeded even to acts of violence, in direct defiance of all legal authority; and we will, by every means in our power, chearfully and zealously support your majesty in all such future measures as shall be found requisite to enforce a due obedience to the laws, to restore order and good government where they have been disturbed, and to establish the constitutional dependence of the colonies on Great Britain, so essential to the interest and prosperity of both.

With hearts full of gratitude to the divine goodness, we partake of the joy which fills your majesty's royal breast, on seeing the poorer sort of your people relieved from the distress which they have lately

lately suffered by the high price of corn; and we will, by every prudent measure, endeavour to guard as far as in us lies against the return of that calamity.

Your faithful commons will with the utmost zeal and alacrity grant to your majesty every necessary supply; and study to manifest in all their proceedings that uniform attachment to the public good, which your majesty is graciously pleased to recommend to them, and of which your majesty's own conduct furnishes an illustrious example.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

Gentlemen,

I return you my hearty thanks for your very dutiful and affectionate address.

The attachment which you manifest to me, and my family, in your congratulations upon the safe delivery of the queen, and the birth of another princess, is extremely acceptable to me. Nothing can afford me greater satisfaction than the assurances you give me of applying your earnest attention to the relief of my people; and your resolution to maintain the authority of the legislature over all the dominions of my crown.

St. James's, Jan. 9.

The following address of the manufacturers and traders of the cities of London and Westminster, as also those of Spital-fields and parts adjacent, has been presented to his majesty: which address his majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the KING'S most excellent majesty.

May it please your majesty,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, manufacturers and traders of your cities of London and Westminster, as also those of Spital-fields and parts adjacent, humbly offer our most grateful thanks, for the late instance of your majesty's paternal tenderness and compassionate regard, expressed in your royal declaration, that all future court mournings shall be shortened.

We have the deeper sense of this mark of your majesty's gracious condescension, as it was unsolicited; a resolution which at once promotes trade, invigorates industry, and can never be forgotten in the annals of your majesty's reign.

The example so replete with love to your subjects in general, and compassion to the poor manufacturers in particular, inspires us with the warmest and most respectful gratitude; and will ever engage our prayers to Divine Providence, that your majesty may long continue to reign in the hearts of your grateful people; to share the blessings of domestic felicity with your illustrious consort, and royal issue; and to experience the happy reward your majesty's distinguished virtues so eminently merit.

The

The following addreſs of the bayliffs, wardens, aſſiſtants, and commonalty of the trade, art, and myſtery of weavers, London, has been preſented to his majeſty: which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

To the KING's moſt excellent majeſty.

Moſt gracious ſovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the bayliffs, wardens, aſſiſtants, and commonalty of the trade, art, and myſtery of weavers, London, in behalf of ourſelves, and the ſilk manufacturers in and about Spital-fields;

Moſt humbly beg leave to embrace the firſt opportunity, as in duty bound, to return our moſt grateful thanks to your majeſty, for your majeſty's late moſt gracious declaration, that, in compaſſion to the number of manufacturers and traders, who have been great ſufferers by the length of court-mournings, your majeſty hath been pleaſed to give directions for ſhortening them in future. Such tender feelings for the ſubjects of a ſtate could only inſpire the royal breaſt of a prince, whoſe virtues loudly proclaim the good of his people to be the firſt objects of his thoughts, and the ultimate end of all his actions.

We beg leave moſt humbly to aſſure your majeſty, that this your majeſty's benevolent reſolution will greatly promote the ſilk manufactures of this kingdom, give great ſpirit to the trade, tend to the improvement of it in many branches, and be the means of giving conſtant employment to our workmen; many of whom, owing to the late mournings, have been out of employ, and in want of bread.

At the ſame time that we offer up our tribute of thanks to your majeſty, we ſhould think ourſelves very ungrateful to your majeſty's royal conſort, if we did not humbly expreſs our ſenſe of the great obligations we lay under to her majeſty, for her generous patronage and encouragement of our ſilk manufacture; and we are bound to make the ſame acknowledgment to the reſt of the royal family, for the diſtinguiſhed preference they give to the wrought ſilks of this kingdom.

That your majeſty's reign may be happy, long, and glorious, will be the conſtant prayer of us your majeſty's moſt faithful ſubjects.

Weavers-hall, Jan. 4, 1768.

EB. BRIGGS, clerk.

A proclamation againſt riots, tumults, and unlawful aſſemblies, &c.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented unto us, that divers diſſolute and diſorderly perſons have, of late, frequently aſſembled themſelves together in a riotous and unlawful manner, to the diſturbance of the public peace; and, particularly, that large bodies of ſeamen, conſiſting of ſeveral thouſands, have aſſembled tumultuouſly upon the river Thames; and, under a pretence of the inſufficiency of the wages allowed by the merchants and others, have, in the moſt daring manner, taken poſſeſſion, by violence, of ſeveral outward-bound ſhips

ſhips ready to ſail, and, by unbending the ſails, and ſtriking the yards and topmaſts, have ſtopped them in the proſecution of their voyages; and that theſe acts of violence have been accompanied with threats of ſtill greater outrages; which have ſpread terror and alarm among thoſe the moſt likely to be affected thereby: and it has been further repreſented to us, that ſome of the ſaid diſſolute and diſorderly perſons have audaciouſly attempted to deter and intimidate the civil magiſtrates from doing their duty: We having taken the ſame into our ſerious conſideration, and being duly ſenſible of the miſchievous conſequences that may enſue from the continuance or repetition of ſuch diſorders, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy-council, to iſſue this our royal proclamation; hereby ſtrictly requiring and commanding the lord-mayor, and other the juſtices of the peace of our city of London, and alſo the juſtices of the peace of our city and liberties of Weſtminſter and borough of Southwark, and of our counties of Middleſex, Surry, and Kent, and all other our peace officers, that they do ſeverally uſe their utmoſt endeavours, by every legal means in their power, effectually to prevent and ſuppreſs all riots, tumults, and unlawful aſſemblies, and to that end to put in due execution the laws and ſtatutes now in force for preventing, ſuppreſſing, and puniſhing, the ſame; and that all our loving ſubjects be aiding and aſſiſting therein: and we do further graciouſly declare, That the ſaid magiſtrates and all others acting in obedience to this our command, may rely on our royal protection and ſupport for ſo doing.

Given at our court at St. James's, the 11th day of May, 1768, in the eighth year of our reign.

His excellency George lord viſcount Townſhend, lord lieutenant general and general governor of Ireland, his ſpeech to both houſes of parliament at Dublin, on Friday the 27th day of May, 1768, with the proclamation for diſſolving the parliament.

My lords, and gentlemen,

THE advanced ſeaſon of the year, and the extraordinary length of your attendance, make it neceſſary for you to return to your ſeveral counties as ſoon as poſſible.

Amongſt the many good laws which have been paſſed, it was with particular ſatisfaction that I gave the royal aſſent to that for limiting the duration of parliaments: his majeſty's gracious condeſcenſion to his ſubjects, in that inſtance, call for the warmeſt returns of gratitude and affection; and I truſt it will be productive of the moſt ſubſtantial and permanent advantages to the kingdom in general.

Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

I am commanded to thank you, in his majeſty's name, for the ſupplies which have been granted to ſupport the preſent eſtabliſhment; and, you may be aſſured, they ſhall be applied, with the utmoſt frugality, to the purpoſes for which they were intended.

My

My lords and gentlemen,

That the inconveniencies which unavoidably attend a general election may be as little felt as poſſible, his majeſty, in his paternal goodneſs, hath commanded me, with all convenient ſpeed, to diſſolve the preſent parliament, and to iſſue writs for calling a new one, as ſoon as the uſual and conſtitutional courſe of proceedings in like caſes will permit.

But his majeſty will not put an end to this parliament, without having firſt thanked you for the many eminent proofs which you have given him of your inviolable fidelity and attachment to his perſon, family, and government: nor can his majeſty in the leaſt doubt of receiving freſh marks of the ſame affection, loyalty and zeal, in the choice of repreſentatives at the next general election.

I recommend it to you, moſt earneſtly, that by your example and authority you do, in your ſeveral ſtations, preſerve that good order, and due execution of the laws, ſo peculiarly neceſſary at this time.

And that you do, by your firmneſs and prudence, diſcountenance the repeated attempts, which have been made, by falſe repreſentations, to alienate the affections of the people; to fill their minds with groundleſs jealouſies; and ſtir up unjuſt complaints.

I return you my warmeſt acknowledgments for the very honourable and obliging manner in which you have expreſſed your approbation of my conduct; and I deſire you will be aſſured, that my beſt endeavours ſhall, upon every occaſion, be uniformly and ſtrenuouſly exerted to promote the intereſt and proſperity of Ireland.

And then the lord chancellor declared, that it was his excellency the lord lieutenant's pleaſure, that this parliament be prorogued to the 14th day of June next; and the parliament was accordingly prorogued to the 14th day of June next.

Dublin-Caſtle.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Townſhend.

WHEREAS his majeſty hath ſignified unto us his royal pleaſure, that the preſent parliament of this kingdom, which now ſtands prorogued to the 14th day of June next, be forthwith diſſolved:

WE the lord lieutenant of Ireland, in obedience to his majeſty's commands, do publiſh and declare that the ſaid parliament be, and accordingly the ſaid parliament is hereby, diſſolved. And the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens and burgeſſes of the houſe of commons, are diſcharged from their meeting and attendance on the ſaid 14th day of June next.

Given at his Majeſty's Caſtle of Dublin, the 28th day of May, 1768.

By his excellency's command,
Frederick Campbell.

God ſave the KING.

The addreſſes of both houſes of parliament to his excellency the lord lieutenant.

The humble addreſs of the lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your excellency,

WE, the lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, cannot look back upon what has paſſed during the preſent ſeſſion of parlia-

parliament, which now ſeems to be drawing near to its concluſion, without obſerving, with gratitude and pleaſure, how eminently it is diſtinguiſhed by the many uſeful bills which have received your excellency's kind countenance and aſſiſtance, and moſt eminently by the bill for limiting the duration of parliaments, which, having paſſed into a law, will for ever reflect the higheſt glory and honour upon your excellency's adminiſtration.

Your excellency's many public and private virtues have moſt deſervedly acquired our greateſt eſteem; and it is but juſt that we ſhould expreſs it, as we now beg leave to do. But this expreſſion would be inadequate, did we not add to it, as we moſt ſincerely do, our grateful and hearty thanks to your excellency for your faithful and moſt diſintereſted conduct, for your vigilant and unwearied attention to, and your zealous endeavours to promote and preſerve, the trade, manufactures, the peace, and proſperity of this kingdom.

We cannot but have remarked, and we muſt honour and admire the amiable humanity, charity, condeſcenſion, and goodneſs, by which your excellency has rendered your government honourable and reſpectable in itſelf, and highly ſatisfactory and agreeable to us.

To this permit us, with all humble ſubmiſſion and duty to his majeſty, to ſubjoin our wiſhes and our hopes, that, as far as may conſiſt with his majeſty's affairs, your excellency, ſo acceptable to us as our chief governor, may not ſoon be taken from us.

His excellency's anſwer.

My lords,

Your approbation of my endeavours for the public ſervice gives me the moſt ſenſible ſatisfaction, and deſerves my ſincereſt acknowledgments. Your lordſhips may be aſſured, that the intereſt and proſperity of this kingdom ſhall be the conſtant objects of my care and attention.

The humble addreſs of the knights, citizens, and burgeſſes in parliament aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your excellency,

WE, his majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Ireland in parliament aſſembled, think it our duty to return your excellency our moſt ſincere thanks for your mild, juſt, and prudent adminiſtration.

Happy in having devoted our own exiſtence to the liberties of our country, we find ourſelves under an indiſpenſable obligation, at our approaching diſſolution, to expreſs the warmeſt acknowledgments to a chief governor, in whoſe adminiſtration, and with whoſe aſſiſtance, we have been gratified with the noble opportunity of diſtinguiſhing ourſelves from our predeceſſors, by leaving to poſterity a monument of our diſintereſted love for the people we have the honour to repreſent; and an example, that the happineſs of our conſtituents has in our own breaſts taken place of every other conſideration.

The many good laws obtained during this ſeſſion of parliament, particularly thoſe for the encouragement of tillage, and the ſupport of our manufactures, and the fund which has ſo happily been eſtabliſhed for the reduction of our national debt, by the tax on abſentees, will

will ever remain the moſt laſting and honourable memorials of your excellency's adminiſtration, and will, in as eminent a degree, diſtinguiſh your public, as the moſt amiable manners adorn your excellency's private character.

We chearfully embrace this opportunity of aſſuring your excellency we have the firmeſt reliance, founded on his majeſty's paternal regard for his people, and your excellency's affectionate wiſhes for the proſperity of this kingdom, that all ſuch laws, as may be neceſſary for the further improvement of our conſtitution, will be obtained at ſuch time as his majeſty, in his royal wiſdom, ſhall think moſt ſeaſonable.

Impreſſed with the deepeſt ſentiments of gratitude to the beſt of kings, we have, during the whole courſe of his majeſty's reign, ſupported his majeſty's government with dignity and honour; and from your excellency's known juſtice and candour, we have the fulleſt confidence, that your excellency will make the moſt favourable repreſentation to his majeſty of the inviolable attachment of the commons of Ireland to his majeſty's ſacred perſon, and illuſtrious family.

His excellency's anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I return you my ſincereſt thanks for this very kind addreſs: I receive with particular ſatisfaction this honourable approbation of my conduct. — It was my duty, and it will always be my inclination, to promote the true intereſt and proſperity of this kingdom to the utmoſt of my power. — I will moſt faithfully repreſent to his majeſty your conſtant and affectionate zeal for his perſon, family, and government.

Manifeſto of the grand ſeignior, concerning the war declared by his highneſs againſt the empreſs of Ruſſia, delivered the 30th of October laſt, to the foreign miniſters reſiding at Conſtantinople.

IT may clearly be ſeen by what follows, that the ſublime porte has ſtrictly obſerved the articles of the peace, eſtabliſhed between his empire and the court of Ruſſia, who, on the contrary, has infringed them in many inſtances.

The court of Ruſſia, againſt the faith of treaties, has not deſiſted from building various fortreſſes on the frontiers of the two ſtates, and has provided them with troops and ammunition.

In the year 1177 (or 1763), on the death of Auguſtus the third, king of Poland, the republic of Poland intending, according to the ſyſtem of the Poliſh liberty, to proceed to the election of a king, the court of Ruſſia ſet up for king a private Poliſh officer, in whoſe family there had never been any king, and to whom royalty was not becoming; and has, by ſiding with this king, intruded on and traverſed, againſt the will of the republic, all the affairs of the Poles. The porte having given notice of this to the Ruſſian reſident, he declared that the republic of Poland having required a certain number of troops to protect its own liberty, ſix thouſand horſe and a thouſand coſſacks were granted for that purpoſe, who had neither cannon nor ammunition with them, and were to be under the command of the republic, and that there was not a ſingle Ruſſian ſoldier above that number in Poland. Yet, when he was aſked, ſome time after, why the court of Ruſſia had ſent more

troops into Poland; and why violence had been uſed on the election of Poniatowſky, ſon of one of the grandees of Poland, the ſaid reſident aſſured, by a writing ſigned with his hand, that his court had not declared for any perſon, nor had ever made uſe of violent means for the election of any one whatſoever. Notwithſtanding this aſſurance and declaration, the court of Ruſſia has been continually ſending troops, cannon, and ammunition, under the command of its own generals, who continued to attack the Poliſh liberty, and put to death thoſe who refuſed to ſubmit to the perſon that themſelves had not elected for their king, and who was not the ſon of a king; ſtripping them, with clamour and violence, of their goods and eſtates. Such a conduct being productive of confuſion in the good order of the ſublime porte, he was given to underſtand, that, according to the tenor of the articles of the old and new imperial capitulations, the court of Ruſſia muſt order her troops to evacuate Poland; this, the ſaid reſident promiſed by ſeveral memorials ſigned, but this promiſe has not been fulfilled. In the mean time the ſublime porte received advice, that ſome Ruſſian troops had been ſent to Balta (one of the muſſulman frontiers), with ſome artillery, and had, unexpectedly, attacked the muſſulmans, and maſſacred upwards of a thouſand perſons, men, women, and children.

The ſublime porte having again demanded ſatisfaction from the court of Ruſſia for this outrage, which, againſt the tenor of treaties, had been committed with artillery; and the khan of Crimea having alſo demanded ſatisfaction for the ſame, the ſaid court denied the fact, alledging that the Haydamacks had done ſome damage, but that care would be taken to puniſh them; although it is notorious that the Haydamacks never make uſe of cannon nor bombs in their irruptions. The ſublime porte, notwithſtanding, ſtill perſiſted in requiring ſatisfaction for ſuch a conduct, and ſtill demanded the reaſon why the court of Ruſſia would not, theſe three years paſt, withdraw its troops from Poland, ſince the articles of the treaty, concluded in 1133 (1719), and that of 1152 (1738), ſtipulate, 'That as often as any event ſhall happen, capable of diſturbing the perpetual peace of the two empires, they ſhould proceed, *ipſo facto*, to the means of terminating them in an amicable manner:' nevertheleſs, the outrages and devaſtations at Balta have been denied, and the puniſhment of thoſe who had the boldneſs to be guilty of them, has been poſtponed and even neglected. The ſilence itſelf of the Ruſſian reſident, who having been invited to come to the porte to anſwer for this proceeding, and to declare what his court meant by ſtill keeping its troops in Poland, proves the infraction of the treaty. At laſt he was aſked definitively, whether, according to the antient and new treaties, which ſubſiſt between the two empires, the court of Ruſſia would deſiſt from meddling with the affairs of Poland, under pretence of guaranty and promiſe; he replied, that his full power was limited, and that he could not anſwer thereupon, ſince that article was known to his court only. Such a behaviour plainly demonſtrates that the above mentioned power thinks proper to take upon itſelf the infraction of treaties; therefore it is, that the illuſtrious doctors of the law have given by

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fetras (or legal ſentences) their anſwers that, 'according to the exigency of juſtice, it was neceſſary to make war againſt the Muſcovites:' an opinion that has been unanimouſly confirmed. Thus the arreſt of the ſaid reſident being become neceſſary, we give by theſe preſents, notice to all the powers of Europe, that the ſaid reſident ſhall be guarded in the caſtle of the Seven Towers, and that, during the whole time that this tranſaction has laſted, the ſublime porte has done nothing that might break the friendſhip, nor any thing contrary to the articles of the treaties concluded between the two empires, &c.

The declaration of the imperial court of Ruſſia to the courts of Europe, upon the arreſt of its miniſter, reſident at Conſtantinople.

HER imperial majeſty, in taking a part in the tranſactions of the republic of Poland, as humanity on one ſide, and the obligations of her crown on the other, had prompted her, was no leſs careful to conduct herſelf in ſuch a manner as not to give any umbrage to a jealous and powerful neighbour: every part of her conduct was public; and ſhe had likewiſe a particular attention to communicate in confidence to the Ottoman porte her reſolutions upon every ſtep ſhe took, and the conduct ſhe intended to obſerve, till the peace and tranquillity of that kingdom was entirely re-eſtabliſhed. But the enemies to the peace of theſe two empires were not wanting to blacken at the porte all the actions of her imperial majeſty, and to ſow there the ſeeds of diſcord by the moſt falſe imputations. The porte, reſtrained by the upright conduct the court of Ruſſia continued to maintain towards them, liſtened, but it was with caution, to the calumny that was ſpread. Some attention to the affairs of Poland, and an impartial examination of what Ruſſia had done, compared with the overtures made by that court at the porte, had diſpelled all ſuſpicion, and the public tranquillity ſeemed to be no more threatened. The common enemies, however, repeated their inſinuations with more rage and audacity than ever, to impoſe upon the credulity of the Turkiſh nation, and infuſed a ſpirit of diſcontent among them, which called for the notice of government, for it had forced its way even into the ſeraglio. The change in the miniſtry, brought about by theſe events, ſoon produced a revolution in the ſyſtem of peace, equally dear to both nations. The new vizir, upon his advancement, immediately ſent for Mr. Obreſkow, her imperial majeſty's reſident at the porte, and, after having cauſed to be read in his preſence a declaration full of heavy charges againſt his court, part of which already have been invalidated by the moſt fair and candid explanations, and others that had never exiſted, or were ever thought of, the vizir preſſed him to ſign immediately, under the guaranty of the allies of his ſovereign, ſome very offenſive conditions, in regard to which there never had been made the leaſt propoſal during the whole courſe of the operations in Poland. Theſe conditions, very derogatory to the honour and glory of an empreſs accuſtomed to receive no law, propoſed in a tone and form repugnant to the freedom of negociation adopted by every power, were attended with the alternative of an immediate rupture of the perpetual peace between the two empires. The

Ruſſian miniſter confident of the upright intentions of his court, and conſcious of the probity of his own conduct, as having fulfilled the duties of a long miniſtry, was incapable of unworthily degrading his court and his own character by a humiliating engagement, and which would have exceeded the power and commiſſion of any miniſter, let them be ever ſo extenſive; he gave therefore a poſitive refuſal, as became his honour and his duty: — and the reſolution of the divan, which followed immediately after, was to arreſt him, and part of his retinue, and carry him to the caſtle of the Seven Towers.—It would be needleſs for the imperial court of Ruſſia, to dwell any longer upon this event, or to enter here into an examination of it. The fact ſpeaks for itſelf. The honour and glory of her imperial majeſty — the regard to her empire, point out the part it is right for her to take. Confiding in the juſtice of her cauſe, ſhe appeals to all chriſtian courts on the ſituation ſhe finds herſelf in with regard to the common enemy of chriſtianity, certain as ſhe is, that her conduct will meet with equal approbation from each of them, and that ſhe ſhall have the advantage to join to the divine protection, the juſt aſſiſtance of her friends, and the good wiſhes of all chriſtendom.

Treaty concluded between the French king and the republick of Genoa, for the ceſſion of the iſland of Corſica.

I. THE republic of Genoa cedes the kingdom of Corſica, together with its fortreſſes, to France, the latter paying in money for the artillery and warlike ſtores, according to a valuation which ſhall be made of them.

II. The ſovereignty of that iſland ſhall always remain veſted id the republick.

III. Every perſon ſhall be preſerved in his effects, on proving the right he has to them.

IV. The Corſicans ſhall be deemed ſubjects of France, ſo long as the latter continues in poſſeſſion of that iſle.

V. France ſhall be obliged to maintain there ſixteen battalions.

VI. France ſhall guaranty the Genoeſe commerce againſt the Corſican and Barbary cruiſers.

VII. In caſe the republick ſhould be deſirous of reſuming again the poſſeſſion of that kingdom, it ſhall repay to France all the charges that crown ſhall have been at by that time; for which purpoſe an exact account ſhall be kept of all that the latter ſhall have advanced, and likewiſe of the revenues it ſhall have collected.

VIII. The king ſhall beſtow in property on the republic the ſovereignty of the iſle of Capræa. This treaty contains beſides three ſecret articles.

Declaration made by the French king, on ſending his troops to take poſſeſſion of the iſland of Corſica.

LOUIS, by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre, to all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come greeting;

The ſerene republic of Genoa having entruſted in our hands, by a voluntary ceſſion, the rights of

ſovereignty which ſhe poſſeſſed over the kingdom of Corſica, and having delivered to our troops the places which the Genoeſe occupied in that iſland, we have taken charge of the government and independent ſovereignty of the kingdom of Corſica; and that the more willingly, as we hope to exerciſe it merely for the good of the people of that iſland, our new ſubjects.

Our intention is, to grant to the Corſican nation all the advantages they can deſire, if they ſubmit to our ſovereign rights. We will preſerve them from all future apprehenſions with reſpect to the continuation of the diſturbances by which they have been diſtreſſed for ſo many years paſt. We will watch over the proſperity, the glory, and happineſs, of our dear people of Corſica in general, and of every individual in particular, with the ſentiments of a paternal heart. We will maintain, upon our royal word, the conditions we have promiſed, in regard to the form of government, to the nation, and to thoſe who ſhall ſhew themſelves moſt zealous and moſt ready to ſubmit to our obedience; and we hope that nation, enjoying this advantage and our royal protection by ſuch precious ties, will not put us upon treating them as rebels, and perpetuate in the iſland of Corſica diſturbances which cannot but prove deſtructive to a people whom we have adopted with complacency among the number of our ſubjects. And in order that our intentions upon this head might be fully known, we have cauſed our ſeal to be put to theſe preſents.

Given at Compeigne, the 5th day of Auguſt, 1768, and in the 53d year of our reign.

(Signed) LOUIS.

And underneath,

The Duke de CHOISEUL.

CHARACTERS.

CHARACTERS.

CHARACTERS.

Of the Engliſh; *from* Voltaire's *Princeſs of Babylon.*

AMAZAN had heard ſo much among the Batavians, in praiſe of a certain iſland called Albion, that he was led by curioſity to embark with his unicorns on board a ſhip, which, with a favourable eaſterly wind, carried him in four hours to that celebrated country, more famous than Tyre, or the Atlantic iſland.

In a little time Amazan was on the road to the capital of Albion, in his coach and ſix unicorns, all his thoughts employed on his dear princeſs: at a ſmall diſtance he perceived a carriage overturned in a ditch; the ſervants had gone different ways in queſt of aſſiſtance, but the owner kept his ſeat, ſmoaking his pipe with great tranquility, without teſtifying the ſmalleſt impatience: his name was My Lord What-then, in the language from which I tranſlate theſe memoirs.

Amazan made all the haſte poſſible to help him, and with his ſingle arm ſet the carriage to rights; ſo much was his ſtrength ſuperior to that of other men. My Lord What-then took no other notice of him, than ſaying, A ſtout fellow, by G—d! In the mean time, the country people being come up, flew into a great paſſion at being called out to no purpoſe, and fell upon the ſtranger. They abuſed him, called him outlandiſh dog, and challenged him to ſtrip and box.

Amazan ſeized a brace of them in each hand, and threw them twenty paces from him; the reſt ſeeing this, pulled off their hats, and bowing with great reſpect, aſked his honour for ſomething to drink. His honour gave them more money than they had ever ſeen in their lives before. My Lord What-then now expreſſed great eſteem for him, and aſked him to dinner at his country-houſe, about three miles off. His invitation being accepted, he went into Amazan's coach, his own being out of order by the accident.

After a quarter of an hour's ſilence, My Lord What-then looking upon Amazan for a moment, ſaid, How d'ye do? which, by the way, is a phraſe without any meaning; adding, You have got ſix fine unicorns there. After which he fell a ſmoaking as uſual.

The traveller told him his unicorns were at his ſervice, and that he had brought them from the country of the Gangarids: from thence he took occaſion to inform him of his affair with the princeſs of Babylon, and the unlucky kiſs ſhe had given the king of Egypt; to which the other made no reply, being very indifferent whether there were any ſuch people in the world, as a king of Egypt, or a princeſs of Babylon. He remained dumb for another quarter of an hour; after which he

aſked his companion a ſecond time, how he did, and whether they had any good roaſt beef among the Gangarids. Amazan anſwered with his wonted politeneſs, that they did not eat their brethren on the banks of the Ganges; he then explained to him that ſyſtem which many ages afterwards was ſurnamed the Pythagorean philoſophy. But My Lord fell aſleep in the mean time, and made but one nap of it till he came to his own houſe.

He was married to a young and charming woman, on whom nature had beſtowed a ſoul as lively and ſenſible, as her huſband's was dull and ſtupid. Several gentlemen of Albion had that day come to dine with her; among whom there were characters of all ſorts; for that country having been almoſt always under the government of foreigners, the families that had come over with theſe princes had imported their different manners. There were in this company ſome perſons of a very amiable diſpoſition, others of a ſuperior genius, and a few of very profound learning.

The miſtreſs of the houſe had none of that aukward affected ſtiffneſs, that falſe modeſty, with which the young Albion ladies were then reproached; ſhe did not conceal, by a ſcornful look, and an affected taciturnity, her deficiency of ideas, and the embarraſſing humility of having nothing to ſay. Never was a woman more engaging. She received Amazan with a grace and politeneſs that were quite natural to her. The extreme beauty of this young ſtranger, and the ſudden compariſon ſhe could not help making between him and her huſband, immediately ſtruck her in a moſt ſenſible manner.

Dinner being ſerved, ſhe placed Amazan at her ſide, and helped him to all ſorts of puddings, having learned from himſelf, that the Gangarids never fed upon any thing which had received from the gods the celeſtial gift of life. His beauty and ſtrength, the manners of the Gangarids, the progreſs of arts, religion and government, were the ſubjects of a converſation equally agreeable and inſtructive all the time of the entertainment, which laſted till night; during which, My Lord What-then did nothing but puſh the bottle about, and call for the toaſt.

After dinner, while my lady was pouring out the tea, ſtill feeding her eyes on the young ſtranger, he entered into a long converſation with a member of parliament; for every one knows that there was, even then, a parliament called Wittenagemot, or the aſſembly of wiſe men. Amazan enquired into the conſtitution, laws, manners, cuſtoms, forces, and arts, which made this country ſo reſpectable; and the member anſwered him in the following manner:

For a long time we went ſtark naked, though our climate is none of the hotteſt. We were likewiſe for a long time enſlaved by a people come from the ancient country of Saturn, watered by the Tiber. But the miſchiefs we have done one another, have greatly exceeded all that we ever ſuffered from our firſt conquerors. One of our princes carried his daſtardlineſs to ſuch a pitch, as to declare himſelf the ſubject of a prieſt, who dwells alſo on the banks of the Tiber, and is called the Old Man of the Seven Mountains; it has been the fate of theſe ſeven mountains, to domineer over the

the greateſt part of Europe, then inhabited by brutes, in human ſhape.

To thoſe times of infamy and debaſement, ſucceeded the ages of barbarity and confuſion. Our country, more tempeſtuous than the ſurrounding ocean, has been ravaged and drenched in blood by our civil diſcords; many of our crowned heads have periſhed by a violent death: above a hundred princes of the royal blood have ended their days on the ſcaffold, whilſt the hearts of their adherents have been torn from their breaſts, and thrown in their faces. In ſhort, it is the province of the hangman to write the hiſtory of our iſland, ſeeing this perſonage has finally determined all our affairs of moment.

But to crown theſe horrors, it is not very long ſince ſome fellows, wearing black mantles, and others who caſt white ſhirts over their jackets, having been bitten by mad dogs, communicated their madneſs to the whole nation. Our country was then divided into two parties, the murderers and the murdered, the executioners and the ſufferers, plunderers and ſlaves; and all in the name of God, and whilſt they were ſeeking the Lord.

Who would have imagined that from this horrible abyſs, this chaos of diſſenſion, cruelty, ignorance, and fanaticiſm, a government ſhould at laſt ſpring up, the moſt perfect, it may be ſaid, now in the world; yet ſuch has been the event. A prince, honoured and wealthy, all-powerful to do good, without any power to do evil, is at the head of a free, warlike, commercial, and enlightened nation. The nobles on one hand, and the repreſentatives of the people on the other, ſhare the legiſlature with the monarch.

We have ſeen, by a ſingular fatality of events, diſorder, civil wars, anarchy and wretchedneſs, lay waſte the country, when our kings aimed at arbitrary power: whereas tranquility, riches, and univerſal happineſs, have only reigned among us, when the prince has remained ſatisfied with a limited authority. All order has been ſubverted whilſt we were diſputing about myſteries; but was re-eſtabliſhed the moment we grew wiſe enough to deſpiſe them. Our victorious fleets carry our glory over all the ocean; our laws place our lives and fortunes in ſecurity; no judge can explain them in an arbitrary manner, and no deciſion is ever given without the reaſons aſſigned for it. We ſhould puniſh a judge as an aſſaſſin, who ſhould condemn a citizen to death without declaring the evidence which accuſed him, and the law upon which he was convicted.

It is true, there are always two parties among us, who are continually writing and intriguing againſt each other; but they conſtantly reunite, whenever it is needful to arm in defence of liberty and our country. Theſe two parties watch over one another, and mutually prevent the violation of the ſacred *depoſit* of the laws: they hate one another, but they love the ſtate; they are like thoſe jealous lovers, who pay court to the ſame miſtreſs with a ſpirit of emulation.

From the ſame fund of genius by which we diſcovered and ſupported the natural rights of mankind, we have carried the ſciences to the higheſt pitch to which they can attain among men. Your Egyptians, who paſs for ſuch great mechanics; your Indians, who are believed to be ſuch great Philoſophers; your Ba-

bylonians, who boaſt of having obſerved the ſtars for the courſe of four hundred and thirty thouſand years; the Greeks, who have written ſo much, and ſaid ſo little; know in reality nothing, in compariſon of our ſhalloweſt ſcholars, who have ſtudied the diſcoveries of our great maſters. We have raviſhed more ſecrets from Nature, in the ſpace of an hundred years, than the human ſpecies has been able to diſcover in as many ages.

This is a true account of our preſent ſtate. I have concealed from you neither the good nor the bad; neither our ſhame nor our glory; and I have exaggerated nothing.

At this diſcourſe Amazan felt a ſtrong deſire to be inſtructed in thoſe ſublime ſciences his friend ſpoke of; and if his paſſion for the princeſs of Babylon; his filial duty to his mother, whom he had quitted; and his love for his native country, had not made ſtrong remonſtrances to his diſtempered heart, he would willingly have ſpent the remainder of his life in Albion. But that unfortunate kiſs his princeſs had given the king of Egypt, did not leave his mind at ſufficient eaſe to ſtudy the abſtruſe ſciences.

I confeſs, ſaid he, having made a ſolemn vow to roam about the world, and to eſcape from myſelf, I have a curioſity to ſee that ancient land of Saturn, that people of the Tiber, and of the Seven Mountains, who have been heretofore their maſters; they muſt undoubtedly be the firſt people on earth. I adviſe you by all means, anſwered the member, to take that journey, if you have the ſmalleſt taſte for muſic or painting. Even we ourſelves frequently carry our ſpleen and melancholy to the Seven Mountains. But you will be greatly ſurprized when you ſee the deſcendants of our conquerors.

Of the Modern Italians; *from the the ſame.*

AMAZAN was already ſailing upon the ſea, poſſeſſed of a geographical chart, with which he had been preſented by the learned Albion he had converſed with at Lord What-then's. He was extremely aſtoniſhed to find the greateſt part of the earth upon a ſingle ſheet of paper.

His eyes and imagination wandered over this little ſpace; he obſerved the Rhine, the Danube, the Alps of Tyrol, there ſpecified under different names, and all the countries through which he was to paſs before he arrived at the city of the Seven Mountains; but he more particularly fixed his eyes upon the country of the Gangarids, upon Babylon, where he had ſeen his dear princeſs, and upon the fatal country of Baſſora, where ſhe had given a fatal kiſs to the king of Egypt. He ſighed, and tears ſtreamed from his eyes; but he agreed with the Albion who had preſented him with the univerſe in epitome, when he averred, that the inhabitants of the banks of the Thames were a thouſand times better inſtructed than thoſe upon the banks of the Nile, the Euphrates, and the Ganges.

As he returned into Batavia, Formoſanta flew towards Albion with her two ſhips that went at full ſail. Amazan's ſhip, and the princeſs's croſſed one another, and almoſt touched; the two lovers were cloſe to each other, which they could not doubt of. Ah! had they

but

but known it! but tyrannic deſtiny would not allow it.

No ſooner had Amazan landed on the flat muddy ſhore of Batavia, than he flew like lightning towards the city of the Seven Mountains. He was obliged to traverſe the ſouthern part of Germany. At every four miles he met with a prince and princeſs, maids of honour and beggars. He was aſtoniſhed every where at the coquetries of theſe ladies and maids of honour, which they diſplayed with German good faith; and he only anſwered with modeſt refuſals. After having cleared the Alps, he embarked upon the ſea of Dalmatia, and landed in a city that had no reſemblance to any thing he had heretofore ſeen. The ſea formed the ſtreets, and the houſes were erected in the water. The few public places with which this city was ornamented, were filled with men and women with double faces; that which nature had beſtowed upon them, and a paſteboard one, ill painted, with which they covered their natural viſage; ſo that this people ſeemed compoſed of ſpectres. Upon the arrival of ſtrangers in this country, they immediately purchaſe theſe viſages, in the ſame manner as people elſewhere furniſh themſelves with hats and ſhoes. Amazan deſpiſed a faſhion ſo contrary to nature; he appeared juſt as he was. There were in the city twelve thouſand girls, regiſtered in the great book of the Republic; theſe girls were uſeful to the ſtate, being appointed to carry on the moſt advantageous and agreeable trade that ever enriched a nation. Common traders uſually ſend, at great riſk and expence, merchandizes of various kinds to the Eaſt; but theſe beautiful merchants carried on a conſtant traffic without riſk, which conſtantly ſprung from their charms. They all came to preſent themſelves to the handſome Amazan, and offer him his choice. He fled with the utmoſt precipitancy, in uttering the name of the incomparable princeſs of Babylon, and ſwearing by the immortal gods, that ſhe was far handſomer than all the twelve thouſand Venetian girls. Sublime traitreſs, he cried in his tranſports, I will teach you to be faithful!

Now the yellow ſurges of the Tiber, peſtiferous fens, a few pale emaciated inhabitants, clothed in tatters, which diſplayed their dry tanned hides, appeared to his ſight, and beſpoke his arrival at the gate of the city of the Seven Mountains, that city of heroes and legiſlators, who conquered and poliſhed a great part of the globe.

He expected to have ſeen at the triumphal gate, five hundred battalions commanded by heroes, and in the ſenate, an aſſembly of demigods, giving laws to the earth; but the only army he found conſiſted of about thirty tatterdemalions, mounting guard with umbrellas for fear of the ſun. Being arrived at a temple, which appeared to him very fine, but not ſo magnificent as that of Babylon, he was greatly aſtoniſhed to hear a concert performed by men with female voices.

This, ſaid he, is a mighty pleaſant country, which was formerly the land of Saturn. I have been in a city where no one ſhewed his own face; here is another where men have neither their own voices nor beards. He was told that theſe ſingers were no longer men; that they had been diveſted of their virility, that they might ſing the more

agreeably the praiſes of a great number of perſons of merit. Amazan could not comprehend the meaning of this. Theſe gentlemen deſired him to ſing; he ſung a Gangaridian air with his uſual grace. His voice was a fine *counter-tenor*. Ah! Signior, ſaid they, what a delightful *ſoprano* you would have, if——If what, ſaid he; what do you mean?—Ah! Signior, if you were—If I were what?—If--you were—without a beard! They then explained to him very pleaſantly, and with the moſt comic geſticulations, according to the cuſtom of their country, the point in queſtion. Amazan was quite confounded. I have travelled a great way, ſaid he, but I never before heard of ſuch a whim.

After they had ſung a good while, the Old Man of the Seven Mountains went with great ceremony to the gate of the temple; he cut the air in four parts with his thumb raiſed, two fingers extended and two bent, in uttering theſe words in a language no longer ſpoken: *To the city and to the univerſe* *. The Gangarid could not comprehend how two fingers could extend ſo far.

He preſently ſaw the whole court of the maſter of the world file off. This court conſiſted of grave perſonages, ſome in ſcarlet and others in violet robes: they almoſt all eyed the handſome Amazan with a tender look; they bowed to him, and ſaid to one other, *San Martino, che bel' ragazzo! San Pancratio, che bel' fanciullo!*

The zealots, whoſe vocation was to ſhew the curioſities of the city to ſtrangers, very eagerly offered to conduct him to ſeveral ruins, in which a muleteer would not chuſe to paſs a night, but which were formerly worthy monuments of the grandeur of a royal people. He moreover ſaw pictures of two hundred years ſtanding, and ſtatues that had remained twenty ages, which appeared to him maſter-pieces in their kind. Can you ſtill produce ſuch works? No, your Excellency, replied one of the zealots; but we deſpiſe the reſt of the earth, becauſe we preſerve their rarities. We are a kind of old-cloaths-men, who derive our glory from the caſt-off garbs in our warehouſes.

Amazan was willing to ſee the prince's palace, and he was accordingly conducted thither. He ſaw men dreſſed in violet-coloured robes, who were reckoning the money of the revenues of the domains of lands, ſituated ſome upon the Danube, ſome upon the Loire, others upon the Guadalquivir, or the Viſtula. Oh! oh! ſaid Amazan, after having conſulted his geographical map, your maſter, then, poſſeſſes all Europe, like thoſe ancient heroes of the ſeven mountains? He ſhould poſſeſs the whole univerſe by divine right, replied a violet livery-man; and there was even a time when his predeceſſors nearly compaſſed univerſal monarchy; but their ſucceſſors are ſo good as to content themſelves at preſent with ſome monies, which the kings their ſubjects, pay to them in the form of a tribute.

Your maſter is, then, in fact, the king of kings; is that his title? ſaid Amazan. No, your Excellency, his title is *the ſervant of ſervants*; he was originally a fiſherman and porter, wherefore the emblems of his dignity conſiſt of keys and nets; but he at preſent iſſues orders to every

* Urbi & Orbi.

every king in Chriſtendom. It is not a long while ſince he ſent one hundred and one mandates to a king of the Celtes, and the king obeyed.

Your fiſherman muſt, then, have ſent five or ſix hundred thouſand men to put theſe orders in execution?

Not at all, your Excellency; our holy maſter is not rich enough to keep ten thouſand ſoldiers on foot; but he has five or ſix hundred thouſand divine prophets diſperſed in other countries. Thoſe prophets of various colours, are, as they ought to be, ſupported at the expence of the people: they proclaim from heaven, that my maſter may with his keys, open and ſhut all locks, and particularly thoſe of ſtrong boxes. A Norman prieſt, who held the poſt of confidant of this king's thoughts, convinced him he ought to obey, without replying, the hundred and one thoughts of my maſter; for you muſt know that one of the prerogatives of the Old Man of the Seven Mountains is, never to err, whether he deigns to ſpeak, or deigns to write.

In faith, ſaid Amazan, this is a very ſingular man; I ſhould be curious to dine with him. Were your Excellency even a king, you could not eat at his table; all that he could do for you, would be to allow you to have one ſerved by the ſide of his, but ſmaller and lower. But if you are inclined to the honour of ſpeaking to him, I will aſk an audience for you, on condition of the *buona mancia*, which you will be kind enough to give me. Very readily, ſaid the Gangarid. The violet livery-man bowed. I will introduce you to-morrow, ſaid he; you muſt make three very low bows, and you muſt kiſs the Old Man of the Seven Mountains feet. At this information Amazan burſt into ſo violent a fit of laughing, that he was almoſt choaked; which, however, he ſurmounted, holding his ſides, whilſt the violent emotions of the riſible muſcles forced the tears down his cheeks, till he reached the inn, where the fit ſtill continued upon him.

At dinner, twenty beardleſs men and twenty violins produced a concert. He received the compliments of the greateſt lords of the city during the remainder of the day; theſe made him propoſals ſtill more extravagant than that of kiſſing the Old Man of the Seven Mountains feet. As he was extremely polite, he at firſt imagined that theſe gentlemen took him for a lady, and informed them of their miſtake with great decency and circumſpection. But being ſomewhat cloſely preſſed by two or three of the violet-coloured gentry, who were the moſt forward, he threw them out of the window, without fancying he had made any great ſacrifice to the beautiful Formoſanta. He left with the greateſt precipitation, this city of the maſters of the world, where he found himſelf neceſſitated to kiſs an old man's toe, as if his cheek were at the end of his foot; and where young men were accoſted in a ſtill more whimſical manner.

Of the French; from the ſame.

IN all the provinces through which he paſſed, having conſtantly repulſed every amorous overture of every ſpecies, being ever faithful to the princeſs of Babylon,

though inceſſantly enraged at the king of Egypt; this model of conſtancy at length arrived at the new capital of the Gauls. This city, like many others, had alternately ſubmitted to barbarity, ignorance, folly, and miſery. The firſt name it bore was Dirt and Mire; it then took that of Iſis, from the worſhip of Iſis, which had reached even here. Its firſt ſenate conſiſted of a company of watermen. It had long been in bondage, and ſubmitted to the ravages of the Heroes of the Seven Mountains; and ſome ages after, ſome other heroic thieves, who came from the farther banks of the Rhine, had ſeized upon its little lands.

Time, which changes all things, had formed it into a city, half of which was very noble and very agreeable, the other half ſomewhat barbarous and ridiculous: this was the emblem of its inhabitants. There were within its walls at leaſt a hundred thouſand people, who had no other employment than play and diverſion. Theſe idlers were the judges of thoſe arts which the others cultivated. They were ignorant of all that paſt at court; though they were only four ſhort miles diſtant from it:—but it ſeemed to be at leaſt ſix hundred thouſand miles off. Agreeableneſs in company, gaiety and frivolity, formed the important and ſole conſiderations of their lives: they were governed like children, who are extravagantly ſupplied with gewgaws to prevent their crying. If the horrors, which had two centuries before laid waſte their country, or thoſe dreadful periods, when one half of the nation maſſacred the other for ſophiſms, came upon the carpet, they, indeed, ſaid, This was not well done; then they fell a laughing, or ſinging of catches.

In proportion as the Idlers were poliſhed, agreeable, and amiable, it was obſerved there was a greater and more ſhocking contraſt between them and thoſe who were engaged in buſineſs.

Among the latter, or ſuch as pretended ſo to be, there was a gang of melancholy fanatics, whoſe abſurdity and knavery divided their character, whoſe appearance alone diffuſed miſery, and who would have overturned the world, had they been able to gain a little credit. But the nation of Idlers, by dancing and ſinging, forced them into obſcurity in their caverns, as the warbling birds drive the creaking bats back to their holes and ruins.

A ſmaller number of thoſe who were occupied, were the preſervers of ancient barbarous cuſtoms, againſt which, nature terrified, loudly exclaimed; they conſulted nothing but their worm-eaten regiſters. If they there diſcovered a fooliſh horrid cuſtom, they conſidered it as a ſacred law. It was from this vile practice of not daring to think for themſelves, but extracting their ideas from the ruins of thoſe times when no one thought at all, that in the metropolis of pleaſure there ſtill remained ſome ſhocking manners. Hence it was, that there was no proportion between crimes and puniſhments. A thouſand deaths were ſometimes inflicted upon an innocent victim, to make him acknowledge a crime he had not committed.

The extravagancies of youth were puniſhed with the ſame ſeverity as murder or parricide. The Idlers ſcreamed loudly at theſe exhibitions, and

and the next day thought no more about them, but were buried in the contemplation of ſome new faſhion.

This people ſaw a whole age elapſe, in which the fine arts attained a degree of perfection that far ſurpaſſed the moſt ſanguine hopes: foreigners then repaired thither, as they did to Babylon, to admire the great monuments of architecture, the wonders of gardening, the ſublime efforts of ſculpture and painting. They were charmed with a ſpecies of muſic that reached the heart without aſtoniſhing the ears.

True poetry, that is to ſay, ſuch as is natural and harmonious, that which addreſſes the heart as well as the mind, was unknown to this nation before this happy period. New kinds of eloquence diſplayed ſublime beauties. The theatres in particular re-echoed with maſter-pieces that no other nation ever approached. In a word, a good taſte prevailed in every profeſſion to that degree, that there were even good writers among the Druids.

So many laurels, that had branched even to the ſkies, ſoon withered in an exhauſted ſoil. There remained but a very ſmall number, whoſe leaves were of a pale dying verdure. This decay was occaſioned by the facility of producing, lazineſs preventing good productions, and by a ſatiety of the brilliant, and a taſte for the whimſical. Vanity protected arts that brought back times of barbarity; and this ſame vanity, in perſecuting real talents, forced them to quit their country; the hornets baniſhed the bees.

There was ſcarce any real arts, ſcarce any more genius; merit now conſiſted in reaſoning right or wrong upon the merit of the laſt age. The dauber of a ſign-poſt criticiſed with an air of ſagacity the works of the greateſt painters; and the blotters of paper diſfigured the works of the greateſt writers. Ignorance and a bad taſte had other daubers in their pay; the ſame things were repeated in a hundred volumes, under different titles. Every work was either a dictionary or a pamphlet. A Druid gazetteer wrote twice a week the obſcure annals of ſome unknown people poſſeſſed with the devil, and of celeſtial prodigies operated in garrets by little beggars of both ſexes; other Ex-Druids, dreſſed in black, ready to die with rage and hunger, ſet forth their complaints in a hundred different writings, that they were no longer allowed to cheat mankind, this privilege being conferred on ſome goats clad in grey; and ſome Arch-Druids were employed in printing defamatory libels.

Amazan was quite ignorant of all this; and even if he had been acquainted with it, he would have given himſelf very little concern about it, having his head filled with nothing but the princeſs of Babylon, the king of Egypt, and the inviolable vow he had made to deſpiſe all female coquetry, in whatever country his deſpair ſhould drive him.

The gaping ignorant mob, whoſe curioſity exceeds all the bounds of nature and reaſon, for a long time thronged about his unicorns; the more ſenſible women forced open the doors of his *hotel* to contemplate his perſon.

He at firſt teſtified ſome deſire of viſiting the court; but ſome of the Idlers who conſtituted good company, and caſually went thither, informed him that it was quite out of faſhion, that times were greatly changed, and that all amuſements were

were confined to the city. He was invited that very night to ſup with a lady, whoſe ſenſe and talents had reached foreign climes, and who had travelled in ſome countries through which Amazan had paſſed. This lady gave him great pleaſure, as well as the ſociety he met at her houſe. Here reigned a decent liberty, gaiety without tumult, ſilence without pedantry, and wit without aſperity. He found that *good company* was not quite ideal, though the title was frequently uſurped by pretenders. The next day he dined in a ſociety far leſs amiable, but much more voluptuous. The more he was ſatisfied with the gueſts, the more they were pleaſed with him. He found his ſoul ſoften and diſſolve, like the aromatics of his country, which gradually melt in a moderate heat, and exhale in delicious perfumes.

After dinner he was conducted to a place of public entertainment which was enchanting, condemned, however, by the Druids, becauſe it deprived them of their auditors, which the moſt excited their jealouſy. The repreſentation here conſiſted of agreeable verſes, delightful ſongs, dances which expreſſed the movements of the ſoul, and perſpectives that charmed the eye in deceiving it. This kind of paſtime, which included ſo many kinds, was known only under a foreign name; it was called an *Opera*, which formerly ſignified, in the language of the Seven Mountains, work, care, occupation, induſtry, enterprize, buſineſs. This buſineſs enchanted him. A female ſinger, in particular, charmed him by her melodious voice, and the graces that accompanied her: this girl of *buſineſs*, after the performance, was introduced to him by his new friends. He preſented her with a handful of diamonds; for which ſhe was ſo grateful, that ſhe could not leave him all the reſt of the day. He ſupped with her, and during the repaſt he forgot his ſobriety; and after the repaſt he alſo forgot his vow of being ever inſenſible to beauty, and all the blandiſhments of coquetry. What an inſtance of human frailty!

The beautiful princeſs of Babylon, who had been ſo long in purſuit of her wandering lover, happened to arrive at this very critical juncture, and found him and the opera girl faſt aſleep in each others arms. The princeſs, who felt all the emotions natural to her ſituation, quitted Paris immediately without awakening him. Our hero, being informed of his misfortune, followed her; but ſome delays intervening, gave his French companions an opportunity to endeavour to mitigate his grief: the following cloſes the ſcene.

The report of this adventure drew together his feſtive companions, who all remonſtrated to him, that he had much better ſtay with them; that nothing could equal the pleaſant life they led in the center of arts and peaceable delicate voluptuouſneſs; that many ſtrangers, and even kings, had preferred ſuch an agreeable enchanting repoſe, to their country and their thrones; moreover, his vehicle was broke, and that another was making for him according to the neweſt faſhion; that the beſt taylor of the whole city had already cut out for him a dozen ſuits in the laſt taſte; that the moſt vivacious and moſt amiable ladies in the whole city, at whoſe houſes dramatic performances were repreſented, had each appointed

a day

a day to give him a regale. The girl of *buſineſs* was in the mean while drinking her chocolate at her toilet, laughing, ſinging, and ogling the beautiful Amazan, who by this time perceived ſhe had no more ſenſe than a gooſe.

As ſincerity, cordiality, and frankneſs, as well as magnanimity and courage, conſtituted the character of this great prince, he related his travels and misfortunes to his friends. They knew that he was couſin-german to the princeſs; they were informed of the fatal kiſs ſhe had given the king of Egypt. Such little tricks, ſaid they, are forgiven between relations, otherwiſe one's whole life would paſs in perpetual uneaſineſs. Nothing could ſhake his deſign of purſuing Formoſanta; but his carriage was not ready, and he was compelled to remain three days among the Idlers, in feaſting and paſtimes: he, at length, took his leave of them, in embracing them, and making them accept of the diamonds of his country that were the beſt mounted, and recommending to them a conſtant purſuit of frivolity and pleaſure, ſince they were thereby more agreeable and happy. The Germans, ſaid he, are the grey-heads of Europe; the people of Albion are men formed; the inhabitants of Gaul are the children, and I love to play with children.

Some account of the Inhabitants of Lombardy, *particularly the* Milaneſe; *from* Barretti's *Account of the Manners and Cuſtoms of* Italy.

FROM the Genoeſe and Piedmonteſe territories we enter Lombardy, under which denomination a large tract of weſtern Italy is comprehended, whoſe metropolis is Milan.

The inhabitants of Lombardy, and the Milaneſe eſpecially, value themſelves upon their being *de bon cœur*: a phraſe which in the ſpelling appears to be French, though it be ſomewhat different in the meaning, as well as in the pronunciation, anſwering with much exactneſs, to the Engliſh adjective *good-natured*. Nor do the Milaneſe boaſt unjuſtly of this good quality, which is ſo incontrovertibly granted to them by all other Italians, that they are perhaps the only nation in the world not hated by their neighbours. The Piedmonteſe, as I ſaid, hate the Genoeſe: the Genoeſe deteſt the Piedmonteſe, and have no great kindneſs for the Tuſcans: the Tuſcans are not very fond of the Venetians or the Romans; the Romans are far from abounding in good-will to the Neapolitans; and ſo round. This fooliſh world is ſo formed, that almoſt every nation is actuated by ſome ridiculous antipathy towards another, generally without knowing why. But the Milaneſe are, much to their honour, an exception to the general rule, and enjoy the privilege of being loved by all their neighbours, or at leaſt looked upon without any kind of averſion: and this noble privilege they certainly owe to their univerſal candour and cordiality.

They are commonly compared to the Germans for their plain honeſty, and to the French for their fondneſs of pomp and elegance in equipages and houſhold furniture: and I have a mind to add, that they reſemble likewiſe the Engliſh in their love of good eating, as well as in their talking rather too long and too often about it; which has procured them

them the ludicrous appellation of *Lupi Lombardi*, that is, *Devourers of meat*.

Not only the generality of the Milaneſe nobles, but a great number of their gentry and merchants, keep open tables, at which plenty and facetiouſneſs preſide. Mr. Sharp has obſerved that the Neapolitans keep more coaches in proportion, than even the Engliſh and the French. The ſame remark he might have made with regard to the Milaneſe, had he known any thing of their town: and their great number of coaches is not merely the effect of their love of pomp and ſhow, as Mr. Sharp obſerves, with his uſual ſlyneſs, but the natural conſequence of the riches of both countries, both fertile to a proverb.

The Milaneſe are likewiſe remarkable amongſt the Italians for their love of rural amuſements. They generally paſs the greateſt part of the ſummer and the whole autumn in the country; and they have good reaſons for ſo doing, as that hilly province of their's called *Monte di Brianza*, where their country-houſes chiefly lie, is in my opinion the moſt delightful in all Italy, for the variety of its landſkapes, the gentleneſs of its rivers, and the multitude of its lakes *. There they retire as ſoon as the ſeaſon begins to grow hot, and paſs the time in a perpetual round of merriment, eating, drinking, dancing, and viſiting; and contributing ſmall ſums towards giving portions to the pretty wenches in their neighbourhood, in order to marry them inſtantly to their ſweethearts. There the richeſt people have their cappuccina's; that is, a part of their country-houſes built after the manner of a capuchin-convent, diſtributed into many ſmall bed-rooms, like cells, for the reception of their viſitors who are always welcome, provided they come fully reſolved to eat plentifully, to talk loud, and to be very merry.

Of the Mantuans, whoſe country forms another part of Auſtrian Lombardy, I have little to ſay, but that they reſemble the Milaneſe as little things reſemble great things. The ſame may be ſaid with regard to the inhabitants of the ſmall ſtates of Parma and Modena. Little nations have no very remarkable character of their own, but borrow it from their more conſiderable neighbours.

Some account of the manners and cuſtoms of the inhabitants of the Marian, *or* Ladrone *iſlands. Tranſlated from the* French.

WE here preſent the reader with a very curious extract from Father Gobien's Hiſtory of the Ladrone or Marian Iſlands. His work was printed at Paris, 1700, in 12mo; and contains, for the moſt part, unintereſting accounts of the endeavours of the miſſionaries to plant the Catholic faith in theſe iſlands, ſome details relating to the Spaniards reſiding there, beſides many relations of miracles ſaid to be performed by the prieſts among theſe Indians, which, being now treated in Europe with the contempt thoſe pious frauds merit, are quite unneceſſary in a work deſtined only to convey uſeful inſtructions, and not to perpetuate fa-

* From a ſmall town called Galbiate in this province, ſeven of thoſe lakes are ſeen.

fabulous legends. As Gobien's work is very little known, and rare to be met with, it has escaped all our other collectors of voyages to this part of the globe; and this account from an eye-witness, of what he relates, appears in English for the first time.

"The Marian or Ladrone Islands have Japan to the north, and New Guinea to the south. They are situated at the extremity of the Pacific Ocean, betwixt the line and the tropic of Cancer, near four hundred leagues from the Phillipines. The distance from Guam, or Guaham, the most southerly of these isles, to Vrack, the most northerly, is about one hundred and fifty leagues. Though situated within the Torrid Zone, yet the sky here is always serene, the air pure and healthy, and the heat is never excessive. The trees covering the mountains are always green, and the vallies every where intersected by crystal streams, render those islands a perfect paradise.

Before the Spaniards discovered these islands, the natives lived in the most perfect freedom and independence, subjected to no laws, but every man lived as it best pleased himself. Separated from every other nation by immense tracts of ocean, and confined to their own limits, they concluded that no other lands existed, and looked upon themselves as the only inhabitants on this globe. As they retained no traditionary accounts of their own origin, they followed the method of several ancient nations, and asserted that the author of their race was formed of a piece of the rock of Funa, a small island, lying west of Guam, and therefore looked upon this rock with a sacred dread, as the birth-place of the human race.

Many things looked upon by us as absolutely necessary to our existence, were utterly unknown to these Indians. They had no animals of any sort, and would not have had even the least idea of them, had it not been for the birds, of which they had but one specie, somewhat like the turtle-dove, which they never killed for eating, but only tamed them, and taught them to speak. They were very much astonished on seeing a horse, which a Spanish captain left among them, in the year 1673. They were never tired of viewing and admiring him; and the force, beauty, and spirit of this extraordinary animal, brought them from all the different islands to see him. They could not understand how he could eat and digest iron, for they thought that the metal of the bit was his food. His long tail was the subject of universal admiration, and, in order to obtain some hairs from it, which they highly valued, they caressed him; made him presents of cocoa-nuts, to gain his friendship, and prevail on him to suffer them to pull out some hairs, without kicking them, which sometimes happened. The Uritaos (so are their young men called, who keep mistresses, without engaging in the marriage-tie) made use of those hairs to adorn the hollow sticks they carry, instead of the pieces of bark they commonly wove round them, and accounted these their greatest ornament.

What is most surprising in their history, and must appear quite incredible, is, that fire, an element of such universal use, was utterly unknown to them, till Magellan, provoked by their repeated thefts, burned one of their villages. When they saw their wooden houses blazing, they first thought the fire a beast

beaſt which fed upon the wood; and ſome of them, who came too near, being burnt, the reſt ſtood afar off, leſt they ſhould be devoured, or poiſoned, by the violent breathings of this terrible animal.

We neither know when, or from whence theſe iſlands were firſt peopled. Japan lying within ſix or ſeven days ſail, has induced ſome to believe that the Marian Iſlands were thence peopled. To ſupport this opinion, they obſerve that the nobles here are haughty and proud, like the Japaneſe. But this conjecture has but little in it, and it would ſeem much more probable, that they came from the Phillipine Iſlands, as their colour, language, and manners, much reſemble thoſe of the Tagales, who inhabited the Philippines at the arrival of the Spaniards; and they are certainly the fureſt evidences of the original of nations. It is therefore probable that theſe people are the deſcendents of ſome Tagales, who, at ſome uncertain period, were driven on theſe iſles.

Be this as it may, the Ladrones are very populous. Guam, though only forty leagues in circuit, contains thirty thouſand inhabitants, Saypan nearly as many, and the others in proportion to their ſize. They are all full of villages, both on the mountains and the plains, and ſome of theſe are compoſed of one hundred, and one hundred and fifty houſes.

The natives are olive-coloured, but not of ſo deep a dye as thoſe of the Phillippines. Their ſtature is advantageous, and their limbs well-proportioned. Though their food conſiſts entirely of fiſh, fruits, and roots, yet they are ſo fat that, to ſtrangers, they appear ſwelled, but this does not render them leſs nimble and active. They often live to an hundred years or more, yet retain the health and vigour of men of fifty. Many are the concurrent cauſes of this longevity. Habituated from their early infancy to the changes of the atmoſphere, their nouriſhment is quite ſimple and uniform, nor do they know any of thoſe deſpicable arts uſed by us to quicken a depraved appetite, and incite them to overload their ſtomachs. Their exerciſes, though regular, are always moderate, in fiſhing, cultivating the ground, and caring for their cocoa-trees. Above all, their eaſy and careleſs manner of life, exempt from cares and ſolicitude for the future, leaves their minds and bodies in full vigour, even to the extreme of old age. Diſeaſes are rarely known among them; but if they are attacked by ſickneſs, they generally deliver themſelves from it, by the uſe of a few ſimples.

The men go ſtark-naked, but the women are covered. They are not ill-looked, and take great care of their beauty, though their ideas on this ſubject are very different from ours. They love black teeth, and white hair. Hence one of their principal occupations is to keep their teeth black, by the help of certain herbs, and to whiten their hair, ſprinkling on it a water prepared for this purpoſe. The women have their hair very long, but the men generally ſhave it cloſe, except a ſingle lock on the crown of the head, after the manner of the Japaneſe.

Their language reſembles much that of the Tagales in the Phillippine Iſlands. It is agreeable to the ear, with a ſoft and eaſy pronunciation. One of its chief graces conſiſts in the facility of tranſpoſing words, and even all the ſyllables of one word, and

and thus furnishing a variety of double-meanings, which these people are greatly pleased with.

Though plunged in the deepest ignorance, and destitute of every thing valued by the rest of mankind, no nation ever showed more presumption, or a more overweening conceit of themselves, looking on their own nation as the only sensible, polished, and wise in the world, and beholding every other people with the greatest contempt. Though they are ignorant of the arts and sciences, yet, like every other nation, they have their fables, which serve them for history, and some poems which they greatly admire. A poet is, with them, a character of the first eminence, and greatly respected *. We have a specimen of their manner of speaking and reasoning in the following harangue, which our historian puts into the mouth of one of their chiefs who attempted to persuade his countrymen to shake off the Spanish yoke, in the year 1670.

"These Europeans (says this Indian) would have done better had they continued quiet at home. We had no need of their assistance to live happily. Content with what our islands afford, we wanted nor wished for any thing more; and the knowledge they have brought us, serves only to inflame our appetites, and increase the number of our wants. They find fault with us for going naked. Had a contrary fashion been necessary nature would not have omitted it. Why load ourselves with cloaths, things in themselves quite superfluous, and impede the free action of our limbs, under the pretext of modest covering? They call us unlettered and barbarous. But are we to take this on their assertion? Do not we daily see, that, under the specious pretence of instruction, they corrupt our manners, abolish our ancient simplicity, and deprive us of liberty, the first blessing of this world! They try to persuade us, that they come to make us happy; and, alas! there are among us many foolish enough to believe them. But how can we fall into this error, when we reflect, that it is only since the arrival of these strangers, that we are afflicted with a variety of diseases, formerly unknown, and that our quiet and repose are gone! In short, they seem to have arrived here, only to afflict and torment us. Their priests murder our children with their poisoned water, and our sick with their oils, while their attendants massacre our people with impunity, by the superiority of their destructive weapons. Before their coming we knew nothing of these infect tribes that now cruelly disturb us. We had neither rats, flies, mice, or musquitos, which seem sent into the world to be the scourge of mankind. Such are the goodly presents they brought us in their large canoes. Till now, when did we hear of rheums, fluxes, and fevers? Some slight ailments we had, but they were easily removed; while they have brought numberless maladies

* We need scarce observe to the learned reader, that in this they resemble the ancient Jews, Greeks, and Arabs, among whom a poet was greatly revered, his name honoured, and his works transmitted with the utmost regard to his posterity. The cause of this was the fame in these different nations, poets being generally their oracles in theology, history, physic, and legislation; and this, added to the charms of song, procured them high honours among their countrymen.

ladies to infect our people, which all their boasted science is utterly unable to cure. And is this the price at which we purchase iron and a thousand other trifles, the value of which is only imaginary? These Christians upbraid us with our poverty. What then do they seek among us, and what can incite them to make such long and hazardous voyages to get at our islands? Believe me, they would not come so far, if they had not need of us? To what purpose serve the doctrines they profess to teach us? To bring us under subjection to their laws, to oblige us to adopt their customs, and thus to deprive us of that liberty our ancestors transmitted to their descendants: In one word, to make us unhappy during our whole lives, in expectation of a chimerical felicity, which is to take place when we no longer exist. They call our history a heap of fables. But have we not the same right to call theirs a collection of absurdities? Their whole art lies in taking advantage of our candour and simplicity; and thus they abuse our good-nature, and render us miserable. We are blind and ignorant, say they; and true it is, we have been blind in not sooner discovering their pernicious designs, and hindering their establishment amongst us. But let us yet apply the remedy before it be too late. They are but a handful of men, whom we can easily master. Though we have none of their destructive weapons, yet we can overpower them by numbers, and, by one blow, regain our liberty, and deliver ourselves from the insults of those intruders."

An authentic account of the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

DR. Secker, late Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at a small village called Sibthorpe, near Newark, Nottinghamshire, in the year 1693. His father was a protestant dissenter, and having a small patrimony of his own, followed no profession. He was sent to school first at Chesterfield in Derbyshire, under the care of Mr. Brown, whom he left about the year 1708, and went to a dissenting academy at Attercliffe, near Sheffield in Yorkshire. Here he studied about a year, and went from thence to London, and after a short stay there, to an academy at Gloucester, kept by one Mr. Jones. In this place he continued about three years, and contracted an acquaintance with Mr. Butler, afterwards bishop of Durham. From Gloucester Mr. Jones removed to Tewksbury, where Mr. Secker accompanied him, and lent him money to pay the expences of removing. When he had acquired under Mr. Jones what learning he thought sufficient, in the year 1714, he went into Nottinghamshire, and lived partly with his half-brother at Chesterfield, partly with his sister at Nottingham, and sometimes in London, where he attended Mr. Eames's lectures in mathematics and natural philosophy. Besides making a considerable progress in these and other branches of useful knowledge, he applied himself very early to critical and theological studies, especially to the controversy betwixt the church of England and the dissenters. About the year 1716, he turned his thoughts to the study of physic. This he pursued in London till 1719, when he went to Paris, and there attended

tended lectures on all the various branches of the medical art, yet never wholly discontinued his application to divinity. Here he first became acquainted with Mr. Martin Benson, afterwards bishop of Gloucester. Foreseeing at this time many obstacles in his way to the practice of physic, and having an unexpected offer made to him by Mr. Edward Talbot (through Mr. Butler) of being provided for by his father, the bishop of Durham, if he chose to take orders in the church of England; he took some months to consider of it. After mature deliberation, he resolved to embrace the proposal; and came over to England in the year 1720, when he was introduced by Mr. Butler to Mr. Edward Talbot, to whom he was before unknown. To facilitate his obtaining a degree at Oxford, he went in January 1721 to Leyden, where he took the degree of doctor of physic, and published his exercise, a Dissertation *de Medicina Statica*. He left Leyden after about three months residence, and entered himself a gentleman commoner in Exeter College, Oxford, and was soon after admitted to the degree of batchelor of arts. He was ordained deacon in St. James's church, Westminster, by bishop Talbot, Dec. 23, 1721, and priest in the same church by the same bishop, March 10, 1722, and immediately became his lordship's domestic chaplain. On Feb. 12, 1723-4, he was instituted to the rectory of Houghton-le-Spring in the county of Durham, and in the same year, was admitted to the degree of master of arts. In October 1725, he married the sister of his friend Dr. Martin Benson; and on account of her health principally, he exchanged Houghton for the third prebend in the church of Durham, and the living of Ryton near Newcastle, to both which he was instituted June 3, 1727. His degrees of batchelor and doctor of the civil law he took at the regular times. In July 1732, he was made chaplain to the king; in May 1733 he resigned the living of Ryton for that of St. James's Westminster, and on the fifth of July in the same year, he preached his celebrated sermon before the university of Oxford at the public act. His eminent abilities as a preacher and a divine, and his exemplary discharge of all his parochial duties, quickly recommended him to a more elevated station. He was consecrated bishop of Bristol, Jan. 19, 1734-5, and translated to Oxford May 14, 1737. His incessant labours in the care of his parish growing rather too great for his health and strength, he accepted, in Dec. 1750, the deanery of St. Paul's, for which he resigned his prebend of Durham, and the rectory of St. James's. On the death of Abp. Hutton in 1758, the great talents he had displayed, and the high reputation for piety and beneficence, which he had acquired in the several stations thro' which he had passed, plainly pointed him out as a person every way worthy to be raised to the supreme dignity of the church. He was accordingly without his knowledge recommended to the king by the duke of Newcastle for the see of Canterbury, and was confirmed archbishop at Bow-church in April 1758.

His Grace was for many years much afflicted with the gout; but it encreased greatly upon him towards the latter part of his life. The last winter he felt very troublesome, and sometimes violent pains in his shoul-

der, which were thought to be rheumatic. About the beginning of the preſent year, they moved from his ſhoulder to his thigh, and there continued with extreme and almoſt unremitting ſeverity to his laſt illneſs. On Saturday the 30th of July, he was ſeized with a ſickneſs at his ſtomach as he ſat at dinner. In the evening of the next day, as he was turning himſelf on the couch, he broke his thigh bone. It was immediately ſet, but it ſoon appeared that there were no hopes of his recovery; he fell into a ſlight kind of delirium, in which he lay without any pain till about five o'clock on Wedneſday afternoon, Auguſt the 3d, when he expired with great tranquility, in the 75th year of his age. After his death it was found that the thigh bone was quite carious, and that the excruciating pains he ſo long felt, and which he bore with wonderful patience and fortitude, were owing to the gradual corroſion of this bone by ſome acrimonious humour.

He was buried, purſuant to his own directions, in the paſſage from the garden door of his palace to the north door of the pariſh church at Lambeth, and has forbidden any monument or epitaph to be placed for him any where.

By his will, he has appointed Dr. Daniel Burton, and Mrs. Catharine Talbot, (daughter of the Rev. Mr. Edw. Talbot) his executors; and has left thirteen thouſand pounds in the three per cent annuities to Dr. Porteus and Dr. Stinton his chaplains, in truſt, to pay the intereſt thereof to Mrs. Talbot and her daughter during their joint lives, or the life of the ſurvivor, and after the deceaſe of both thoſe ladies, then eleven thouſand of the ſaid thirteen thouſand are to be transferred to the following charitable purpoſes, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
To the ſociety for propagation of the goſpel in foreign parts for the general uſes of the ſociety — —	1000	0	0
To the ſame ſociety towards the eſtabliſhment of a biſhop or biſhops in the king's dominions in America —	1000	0	0
To the ſociety for promoting chriſtian knowledge —	500	0	0
To the Iriſh proteſtant working ſchools — —	500	0	0
To the corporation of the widows and children of the poor clergy.	500	0	0
To the ſociety of the ſtewards of the ſaid charity —	200	0	0
To Bromley college in Kent — — —	500	0	0
To the hoſpitals of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, at Croydon, St. John at Canterbury, and St. Nicholas Harbledown, 500l. each.	1500	0	0
To St. George's and London hoſpitals, and the lying-in hoſpital in Brownlow-ſtreet, 500l. each.	1500	0	0
To the Aſylum in the pariſh of Lambeth — —	400	0	0
To the Magdalen hoſpital, the Lock-hoſpital, the Small-pox and Inoculation-hoſpital, to each of which his Grace was a ſubſcriber, 300l. each.	900	0	0
To the incurables at St. Luke's hoſpital — — —	500	0	0
Towards the repairing, or rebuilding the houſes belonging to the poor livings in the dioceſe of Canterbury.	2000	0	0
	11000	0	0

Beſides

Beſides theſe donations, he left 1000l. to be diſtributed amongſt his ſervants; 200l. to ſuch poor perſons as he had aſſiſted in his life time; 5000l. to the two daughters of his nephew Mr. Froſt; 500l. to Mrs. Secker, and 200l. to Dr. Daniel Burton. After the payment of thoſe, and ſome other ſmaller legacies, he has left his real, and the reſidue of his perſonal eſtate to Mr. Thomas Froſt of Nottingham.

The greateſt part of his very noble collection of books he has bequeathed to the Archiepiſcopal library at Lambeth, the reſt betwixt his two chaplains and two other friends.

To the manuſcript library in the ſame palace, he has left a large number of very learned and valuable MSS, written by himſelf on a great variety of ſubjects, critical and theological.

His well known catechetical lectures, and his manuſcript ſermons he has left to be reviſed and publiſhed by his two chaplains, Dr. Stinton and Dr. Porteus.

His options he has given to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the biſhop of London, and the biſhop of Wincheſter for the time being, in truſt, to be diſpoſed of by them, (as they become vacant) to ſuch perſons, as they ſhall in their conſciences think it would have been moſt reaſonable for him to have given them had he been living.

His grace's perſon was tall and majeſtick; his countenance open and benevolent; his converſation, chearful, entertaining, and inſtructive; his temper even and humane. He was kind and ſteady to his friends, liberal to his dependants, a generous protector of virtue and learning, and unboundedly charitable to the poor, many of whom he not only relieved by occaſional donations, but, in a great meaſure, ſupported by yearly penſions. He performed all the ſacred functions of his calling with a dignity and devotion that affected all who heard him. He was a moſt laborious and uſeful pariſh prieſt, a vigilant and active biſhop, and preſided over the church in a manner that did equal honour to his abilities and his heart. He was particularly eminent as a plain, pathetic, practical preacher, and well knowing the great utility of ſo excellent a talent, he was not ſparing in the exerciſe of it, but continued preaching and catechiſing, whenever his health would permit him, to the lateſt period of his life.

One of the laſt ſermons he preached, was at Stockwell chapel in the pariſh of Lambeth, to which he had been a very great benefactor, having begun a ſubſcription towards building it with the ſum of 500 l. beſides a preſent of the communion plate, and furniture for the pulpit, reading deſk, and communion table.

Some extracts, taken from the hiſtory of the great Prince of Condé, *wrote by Mr.* Deformaux, *and lately publiſhed at* Paris; *in which are contained ſome well drawn characters, particularly thoſe of* Anne *of* Auſtria, *and the famous Cardinal* Mazarin.

LEWIS de Bourbon, the ſecond of that name, was born at Paris, Sept. 7, 1621. He was ſtyled duke d'Enguien, till he ſucceeded to the title of Prince of Condé, by his father's death, in

1646. As he was of a tender and delicate conſtitution, the prince ſent him to the caſtle of Montrond in Berry, that he might breathe a more pure and ſalutary air. Inſtead of intruſting his firſt education to women of quality, he choſe ſome citizens wives, experienced, prudent, and attentive: The ſucceſs was anſwerable to his hopes, and the young duke by degrees gained ſtrength. When he was of a proper age, the prince reſerved to himſelf the arduous taſk of governor: He only appointed for his aſſiſtant, not a man of quality, but M. de la Bouſſieres, a private gentleman, a man of honour, fidelity, and great good nature, and who made it a rule to obſerve inviolably the orders that were given him. He alſo gave him for preceptors two jeſuits who were diſtinguiſhed by their genius and their knowledge. He formed him a houſhold of 15 or 20 officers or domeſticks, all men of the greateſt virtue and diſcretion, becauſe he would have every thing that approached the duke, inſtead of flattering and corrupting him, inſpire him with the love of virtue and of glory. And in order to excite his ſon's emulation, ſome young gentlemen were educated with him, on whom the ſame attention was beſtowed, and who were to yield to him in nothing. With theſe attendants, the duke d'Enguien went to ſettle at Bourges, where he frequented the college of jeſuits. But his ſtudies were not confined to the courſe that is uſually purſued there. He was taught ancient and modern hiſtory, the mathematics, geography, declamations: He was inured to bodily exerciſes, to riding and dancing, in which he excelled. He made ſuch a ſurprizing progreſs, that, before the age of 13, he defended in public ſome queſtions in philoſophy with an incredible applauſe. At his return from Montrond, the young duke had for his tutor M. de Merille, a man deeply verſed in the knowledge of the common law, of ancient and modern laws, of the holy ſcriptures, and of the mathematics. Under his direction, the duke went through that new courſe with prodigious ſucceſs. He acquired a critical taſte in the arts and ſciences, which he retained all his life; he never ſuffered a day to paſs without dedicating two or three hours at leaſt to reading; his thirſt for knowledge was univerſal, and he endeavoured to ſearch every thing to the bottom.

As ſoon as the Prince, his father, thought proper to bring him to court, he was immediately the object of general attention. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the hotel de Rambouillet, which was then the ſchool of the French nobility, and his reputation was ſo increaſed in that literary democracy, that he was eſteemed the arbiter of taſte.

But whatever pleaſure he taſted in his connection with the muſes, his courage called him away; he devoured ſuch books as treated on the art military, and he inceſſantly interrogated officers in order to avail himſelf of their knowledge. He earneſtly ſolicited, and obtained at the age of 18, permiſſion to make his firſt campaign as a volunteer in the army commanded by Marſhal de la Meilleraye. This campaign was unfortunate, and the duke d'Enguien was only a witneſs of the marſhal's imprudence and diſgrace. Nevertheleſs, in this campaign he laid the foundation of that renown, which made him afterwards conſidered as the greateſt general of his age.

The

The duke at his return to Paris, went to visit Cardinal Richlieu, at Ruel. That minister, who was curious to know from his own mouth, whether fame had not exaggerated in her account of this young prince, conversed with him for two hours on the most abstruse and difficult subjects, and could not forbear saying to M. de Chavigni, as soon as the duke was gone, "*I have just had a two hours conversation with the duke on religion, war, politics, the interest of princes, the government of a state; he will certainly be the greatest general in Europe, and the first man of his age, and perhaps of future ages, in all things.*"

Richlieu, full of ambition, made overtures to unite his blood with that of this prince, whom he admired. The duke acquiesced in this project, out of obedience to the prince his father; and he espoused in 1641, though with reluctance, Claire Clemence de Maillé Brezé, the Cardinal's Niece. The force that he put upon himself in order to consent to this marriage, threw him into a severe fit of illness; it was long before he was out of danger, but at length he recovered, and his constitution grew so strong, as afterwards to support with ease the greatest fatigues.

He made two more campaigns as a volunteer, the one under Marsh. de la Meilleraye, the other in the army of Lewis XIII, which conquered Roussillon. But in 1643, at the age of 22, he obtained from the king, at the persuasion of Cardinal Mazarin, the command of the army destined to cover Champaigne and Picardy; a command that was confirmed to him after the king's death by the queen regent, Anne of Austria, to whose interest he was strongly devoted.

Without following this hero in all his campaigns, and describing all his exploits, his sieges, and his battles, it may be sufficient to say, that the duke d'Enguien, who had never yet been present at any battle, gave a specimen of his abilities, by an attempt that crowned him with glory. The Spaniards who threatened France with an invasion, were defeated by him at Rocroi, and this signal victory made him from that time considered as the guardian genius of his country. This defeat of the Spaniards had exhausted all their strength, and enabled the duke to undertake whatever he pleased. He formed the project, bold as it was, of besieging Theonville, and proposed it to the council of regency, who were amazed at it, as they saw it attended with too many obstacles, and they consented to it not without fear and distrust; but he carried it into execution with such skill, activity, and courage, that he was justly the subject of general admiration. After two months siege, Theonville capitulated and surrendered. At length, after having covered Alsace and Lorrain from the enterprises of the Imperialists, he came to Paris to receive the rewards of his triumphs, and obtained the government of Champaigne, and of the city of Stenai.

The three following years, were little more than a series of military operations. The three battles of Fribourg, in which the duke d'Enguien triumphed over Velt Marshal count de Mercy, the greatest general in all Germany, the taking of Philipsbourg, and a great number of other places, which rendered him master of the palatinate, and of the whole course of the Rhine; the victory of Nortlingue, by which he

revenged the viſcount du Turenne's defeat at Mariendal; the ſiege and conqueſt of Dunkirk; the good and bad ſucceſs of his arms in Catalonia, where, though he was forced to raiſe the ſiege of Lerida, he kept the Spaniards in awe, and cut to pieces their rear guard: theſe are the principal events which diſtinguiſh the campaigns of 1644, 1645, and 1646.

The victories of the duke d'Enguien, his great reputation, and his eſteem with the people, began to give umbrage to Mazarin. Hitherto, full of reſpect for the princes of the blood, and of regard for the nobility, indefatigable in buſineſs, attentive only to the glory and the happineſs of the ſtate; condemning, by his moderation, the pride, arrogance, and cruelty of his predeceſſor, whoſe memory the parliament were deſirous to brand, this miniſter had ſhewn himſelf worthy of the high ſtation that he filled. He diſplayed only his virtues, his talents, and his accompliſhments; unknown were his inſatiable avarice; and his contempt for probity and virtue; unknown were his habitual ingratitude, his weakneſs, his conſtant propenſity to deceive, and his profound ignorance of legiſlation, and of the conſtitution of the ſtate. In proportion as his authority was eſtabliſhed, his faults were ſeen. The death of the duke de Brezé, admiral of France, made him diſcover his ingratitude to the prince of Condé, and the duke d'Enguien. The prince earneſtly demanded for his ſon the duke de Brezé's places. But Mazarin, afraid of increaſing the wealth and power of a prince, whom his victories, and the love and confidence of the people and the army, had already rendered too formidable to him, had the addreſs to elude a compliance with his requeſt, by perſuading the queen to take the admiralty herſelf. The prince was the more incenſed at the cardinal, as by this device he appropriated to himſelf the duties and revenues of that important office. Mazarin only gave him promiſes, which he ſoon ſaw were frivolous and deceitful.

This miniſter's diſlike to the duke d'Enguien, now, by his father's death, become prince of Condé, was ſtill much more apparent, when, by Mazarin's perſuaſion, he had accepted the command of the army in Catalonia. On his arrival at Barcelona, the prince found there neither troops, nor money, nor artillery, nor ammunition, nor proviſions. Grieving to ſee himſelf ſo groſsly deceived by the miniſter, who had promiſed him mountains and wonders, he vented his reſentment in bitter complaints, and ſevere threats; but he was by no means wanting to himſelf, and by the reſources that he found, he added a new luſtre to his glory.

When the prince made his public entry into Barcelona, the negligence of his dreſs formed a ſtriking contraſt to the ſplendor that was diſplayed by the principal officers of his army, who accompanied him, and who were all magnificently dreſſed and mounted. He was ſtill in deep mourning for his father. A ſuit of black, his long lank hair, and his extreme youth, amazed ſome of the citizens, who ſaid aloud, that a ſtudent was ſent them for their viceroy. Theſe words did not eſcape the prince; convinced that the eyes of the multitude muſt ſometimes be dazzled by an outward pomp, he ordered a ſuperb ca-

rouſal,

rousal, where he appeared in a habit covered with pearls, and mounted on a horse most sumptuously accoutered. The Catalonians immediately owned, that "if Condé had the soul and the genius, no one also had more the air and the countenance of a hero."

The love of glory was not the only passion of which this hero was susceptible. He was scarce married, when he was struck with the charms of Mademoiselle du Vigean, who with great beauty, had the most alluring accomplishments, and an improved and polished mind. His passion carried him to such lengths, that he formed a scheme, of having his marriage with Mademoiselle de Brezé dissolved, under a pretence that it was contracted by compulsion. The princess, his mother, readily came into this project, either from her hatred to the memory of Richlieu, or in order to preserve her credit with her son. But the prince, to whom this secret was discovered by the duchess de Longueville; baffled their scheme. Nevertheless, the Duke d'Enguien retained his passion for his mistress, till the disorder under which he languished after the battle of Nortlingue. Then his love immediately vanished, with the prodigious quantity of blood that was taken from him: this revolution was so complete, that, after his recovery, he scarce retained a slight remembrance of the object that he had loved to excess. Mademoiselle du Vigean was so sensible of this alteration in the prince, that it was thought she would have died of grief, and she went and shut herself up among the Carmelites. This hero suffered himself again to be ensnared by the charms of Mademoiselle de Toucy; but this was no more than a transient amour, and soon passed over.

France had never attained such a height of glory, power, and grandeur, since the time of Charlemagne. A long series of triumphs had made her respected by her allies, and formidable to the emperor Ferdinand III. who begged a peace, and enabled her to give law to conquered Spain. But amidst this torrent of prosperity, the kingdom was threatened with the most dangerous revolutions; its misery was equal to its glory. Henry IV. a model for kings, was wholly engrossed by the public felicity; the wise administration which he had introduced, had delivered the state from an abyss of misfortunes, and promised her the happiest days; but these hopes soon vanished under a weak regency, which gave an inlet to boldness, factions, civil wars, which it knew not how to suppress; and the distresses of the kingdom were carried to the utmost height by the ill use which Richlieu made of his power. This proud and cruel minister subverted all the forms of justice, and of the finances; he increased prodigiously the revenues of the crown, by loading the subjects with taxes; he did every thing for the king, and nothing for the nation, which groaned in servitude and misery. His despotic administration was so odious, that at his death there was a great party at court for condemning his memory as that of a publick enemy. The queen regent, Anne of Austria, prevented this. From that princess, then adored, the nation expected relief, and a reformation of abuses.

She had really all the good qualities necessary to render a people happy. To the charms of person,

ſhe added a noble, generous, elevated, magnanimous and ſenſible mind; her conſtancy was equal to her firmneſs; invariable in her private conduct; unmoved both in proſperity and adverſity; faithful to her promiſes; ſlow to believe evil, ready to pardon it; full of equity and humanity, no one had more dignity of manners, more candour and frankneſs of character; ſhe would have rendered the throne adorable, if ſhe had had reſolution enough to have governed herſelf. But indolence, which then ſeemed natural to every branch of Spaniſh Auſtria, a diffidence of her own ſtrength, and an extravagant modeſty, prevented her from incumbering herſelf with a burden, which her virtues, and the love of the people, would have rendered lighter to her. In conſequence of this, ſhe gave herſelf up without reſerve, to thoſe who had gained her eſteem and confidence. She adopted their paſſions, their prejudices, their intereſts, ſo as ſcarce to make any uſe of her power, but in their favour. . . . She ſubmitted to be ſo dependant on Mazarin, that ſhe deprived herſelf of the only advantage which a great mind knows on a throne, that of making others happy. She provoked the hatred and contempt of the public, affronts and civil wars, to ſupport the choice ſhe had made of that miniſter, diſclaimed and reproached as he was by the nation. This extreme warmth was a long time prejudicial to her reputation; ſome pretended to entertain ſuſpicions of her virtue. . . . But ſhe had the happineſs before ſhe died to unite all voices in her favour. To this queen the nation owes the glory of being thought the moſt polite, and the moſt ſociable in the world. She introduced at court, where ſhe acted with as much majeſty as grace, that noble, true, eaſy, delicate, gallant *ton*, which conſtitutes the ſoul and delight of ſociety; and which being communicated to the capital, and to the great cities in the provinces, makes France the moſt agreeable reſidence in the univerſe.

To this portrait of Anne of Auſtria, ſo true and ſo well drawn, we cannot help adding that of cardinal Mazarin, as a clue to all the events is found, by knowing the characters of the principal perſons that appear on the ſtage. "Julius Mazarini had a noble and majeſtic figure, an open and inſinuating manner, a gracefulneſs and ſweetneſs in his temper, ſupple, ſly, cunning, full of gayety and intrigue, with a quick ſenſibility of pleaſure; no one poſſeſſed more than he the happy art of pleaſing, but he only employed it to deceive. The moſt oblique and indirect methods were thoſe that he preferred for the accompliſhment of his deſigns, and were moſt ſuitable to his faithleſs and hypocritical character. Alike inſenſible of injuries and of favours, he knew not how to puniſh or to reward, or to encourage genius and talents; favours the beſt deſerved, were only forced from him by threats, or by working on his fears. The characteriſtics of his adminiſtration were cunning, diſtruſt, patience, timidity, and forecaſt; however, this ſame man, who ſeemed almoſt always to wait for a happy turn of affairs, from time and circumſtances, ſometimes diſplayed reſolution, intrepidity, and a contempt of death. If the qualities of his heart had been anſwerable to thoſe of his mind; if he had more ſtudied the genius, the manners, and the laws of the nation

nation he was to govern; if he had had more reſpect for religion, virtue, talents, good faith; if he had not endeavoured to corrupt the great by the allurements of pleaſure; to ſoften, ſubdue, and ruin them by luxury; if at length, after innumerable troubles and dangers, arrived at the utmoſt height of power and grandeur, he had thought that he had other duties to diſcharge, beſides thoſe of accumulating treaſures upon treaſures, he would now have been deemed as great as he was fortunate."

Mazarin, who had not the leaſt knowledge of interior adminiſtration, gave himſelf intirely to Particelli d'Hemeri, an Italian, like himſelf, and the moſt corrupt man in Europe. He made him ſuper-intendant of the finances; and this wretch, who, it is ſaid, had in his youth been condemned to be hanged at Lyons, anſwered the deſigns of the miniſter, with as much addreſs as wickedneſs. He not only gratified his own debaucheries, and his luxury, which he carried to the moſt enormous exceſs; he not only ſatisfied the inſatiable avarice of Mazarin, but farther, the revenues of the ſtate, which amounted, at the death of Richlieu, to about eighty millions, d'Hemeri raiſed to a hundred and forty-three. Add to this the conſiderable loans for which the king paid exorbitant intereſt, the rigorous exactions that reduced a multitude of citizens to the utmoſt miſery; the cruelty, in ſhort, of the ſuper-intendant, who neither paid the expences of the king's houſhold, nor the rents of the town houſe, nor the penſions, nor the troops; and it is no wonder that bitter complaints againſt the miniſter, and the odious inſtrument of his wickedneſs, were ſent to court from all parts. The public indignation was chiefly inflamed by the reports that were ſpread, that Mazarin had refuſed to make peace with the Spaniards, who offered to cede to France all her conqueſts; theſe reports were well founded, and nothing more was wanting to plunge in deſpair, all thoſe who no longer ſaw an end of their miſfortunes. The nobles, the parliament of Paris, the clergy themſelves, the capital, and the provinces, exclaimed all at once. Mazarin, ſure of the duke of Orleans, and the prince of Condé, deſpiſed theſe murmurs, conſidering them as impotent; but ſcarce had the parliament pronounced the two celebrated arrets of union with all the parliaments, and the other ſupreme tribunals of the kingdom, than the fortitude of Mazarin forſook him. He applauded the parliament, and above all, he ſacrificed his hateful favourite, the ſuper-intendant, who was ſtripped of his employments, baniſhed and confined to his eſtate.

So much weakneſs excited contempt and ſuſpicion. The parliament engaged to reform all abuſes, and took the power into their own hands. The queen and the miniſter oppoſed ſuch extravagant pretenſions; a general confuſion enſued. The prince, in concert with the duke of Orleans, did all that could be expected from his zeal to ſtop the evil at its ſource; but mens minds were too much exaſperated to concur in pacific meaſures. However, the campaign drew nigh; we muſt therefore leave theſe affairs in a certain criſis.

The campaign of 1648 was as glorious to Condé, as thoſe which preceded it. To diſconcert at once the

the projects of the archduke Leopold, he resolved to attack him even in the heart of the low countries; and notwithstanding the considerable difficulties which he had to surmount, or to avoid, in order to arrive at Ypres, and to invest it in spite of the archduke, who was at hand to relieve it, he besieged that important place, and took it in sight of all the enemy's forces.

Notwithstanding this success, Condé saw himself at the point of experiencing the greatest reverse of fortune. His army was a prey to scarcity, to contagious distempers, to nakedness, and to desertion. For eight months it received no supplies from the minister, but half a muster. But the prince himself supplied every thing; he lavished his money, and he borrowed more, to preserve his troops. When it was represented to him that he was in danger of ruining himself by such an enormous expence, he replied, that "since he every day ventured "his life for the service of his "country, he could very well sa-"crifice his fortune to it; let but "the government exist, added he, "and I shall want nothing."

The French army having been reinforced by 4000 of the troops of Weimar, Condé attacked the Spaniards advantageously encamped near Lens, and gained a complete victory over them, which disabled them from attempting any thing more, and even from supporting themselves.

Afterwards, he besieged Furnes, the garrison of which, 500 men, surrendered themselves prisoners of war. But the prince was wounded there in the trenches, by a musket shot above the right hip, and the contusion that he received was so great, that it was necessary to have recourse to considerable incisions.

The court, animated by the victory of Lens, thought that it was now time to execute its vengeance against the factions; and accordingly imprisoned Broussel and Blancmenil, two of the principal leaders of the country party. It was mistaken: this vigorous proceeding, on the contrary, occasioned a general revolt. All Paris, 200,000 men, took arms, barricaded the streets, invested the Palais-Royal, and demanded the prisoners; it was necessary to release them; but from that time, the regal authority was annihilated; the queen was exposed to a thousand insults, and Mazarin dared no longer to venture out of the Palais-Royal, fearing to meet with the same fate as his countryman the marshal d'Ancre. In this embarrassment the queen recalled the prince of Condé, as the only one from whom she could hope for some support. He went to Ruel, whither the regent had retired with the young king and Mazarin. Anne of Austria proposed to him the reducing Paris by force of arms; but he calmed the resentment of that princess, and instead of being necessary to her vengeance, he directed all his views to pacify the kingdom, and he brought about an accommodation between the parties, who desired it with equal ardor. But new incidents soon rekindled the combustion. The treachery of Mazarin, and the artifices of the leaders of the country party, occasioned new cabals, and fresh troubles. Condé, hitherto impartial, and undetermined as to what party he should take, listened by turns to the proposals of the court and of the country; but at length, prevailed on by his favourite, the duke of Chatillon, by the tears of the queen,

by

by the humiliation of the cardinal, and above all, enraged at the arrogance of the malecontents, who every day formed new pretenſions, he took part openly with the court, though he thought it ungrateful, and protected the miniſter, though he eſteemed him not.

The royal family, the duke of Orleans, Condé and Mazarin, left Paris privately, in the night between the 5th and 6th of January 1649, and went to St. Germains. The parliament ſent deputies to learn from the queen herſelf, the reaſons of her departure, and to beg her to name the citizens whom ſhe ſuſpected, that they might be tried: Mazarin had the imprudence to diſmiſs them without an anſwer. Nothing more was wanting to exaſperate men's minds, and to hurry them to the laſt extremities. All took arms to defend themſelves againſt the enterprizes of the court, who had determined to block up, and to ſtarve the capital, in order to ſuppreſs the party of the malecontents. With 7 or 8000 men, the broken relicks of the laſt campaign, the prince of Condé formed the project of reducing above 500,000 intrenched behind walls. He had neither money nor magazines; he ſaw himſelf in the depth of a moſt ſevere winter; he had doubtleſs the utmoſt reaſon to believe that he ſhould miſcarry; nevertheleſs he triumphed over Paris, and this great ſucceſs compleated his glory. It did him ſo much the more honour, as during the ſiege, he conſtantly defeated the troops of the malecontents; he prevailed on the army that marched to their aſſiſtance, under the command of Turenne, to abandon that general; he ſtopped the progreſs of the duke of Longueville, who had cauſed an inſurrection in Normandy; and got the ſtart of the Spaniards, who were advancing to give him battle.

Condi de Retz, coadjutor of Paris, and afterwards cardinal, was the ſoul of the revolters, and directed all its motions. As he acted a principal part, our author has taken care to draw his character. This extraordinary man had taken Cataline for his model, and was equally daring, intriguing, fruitful in expedients, and in reſources, intrepid, capable of the greateſt actions, of an exalted genius, but governed by ambition. He diſtinguiſhed his hatred to Mazarin, by arming the malecontents: and he himſelf raiſed, at his own expence, a regiment, which he called the regiment of Corinth; as ſoon as ever this corps took the field, during the blockade of Paris, it was defeated and diſperſed. This check was called the firſt to the Corinthians.

The peace was ſigned at St. Germains; neither of the parties carried it's point. The queen, who was deſirous to cruſh the country party, had not the pleaſure of being revenged on it; and that party, which took arms only to deſtroy Mazarin, could not accompliſh his excluſion from the miniſtry. Scarce any one but Condé acquired glory and power in this war.

While the queen, guided by her reſentment, went to Compiegne, and Mazarin dared not appear again at Paris, the prince of Condé repaired to that capital, and traverſed all the ſtreets in his coach alone. All perſons of any conſequence paid him their compliments, and the parliament ſent him a ſolemn deputation to thank him for the peace,

peace, to which he had ſo powerfully contributed. Nevertheleſs, the people made loud complaints of the abſence of the king and the court; and the malecontents gave reaſon to apprehend a new inſurrection; the queen and Mazarin were afraid to face ſo many enemies, Condé encouraged them, and brought them to Paris, amidſt the acclamations and bleſſings of the public.

The important ſervice which Condé had juſt done the court, entitled him to the acknowledgments of the queen, and eſpecially of Mazarin; but the dark ſoul of that cardinal, only remembered it to puniſh a too fortunate, and too powerful protector; he privately ſwore his deſtruction, at leaſt that he ſhould give the whole kingdom a pattern of ſubmiſſion and dependence on his will. However, not to excite the public indignation, he ſtill kept up appearances with the prince, while he ſecretly ſpread about him diſguſts, ſuſpicions, ſnares of every kind, and the moſt heinous calumnies. Our author finely deſcribes the intrigues, tricks, artifices, and ſtrokes of malice, which diſtinguiſhed the politicks of Mazarin, in order to cruſh all parties one after the other, to deſtroy the prince, and to re-eſtabliſh his own authority on the ruins of all the factions.

The ungrateful miniſter deceived the prince, by making him the moſt flattering propoſals, and the moſt alluring promiſes, which afterwards he always found means to avoid the fulfilling.—The enraged prince deſpiſed the miniſter, and treated him with diſdain. After this, they were reconciled again, only to be again at variance. Each of them in turn, courted the country party, in order to make it ſubſervient to their deſigns. Mazarin, ſtill cunning and deceitful, that he might render the prince and that party irreconcileable, thought of an expedient which anſwered his purpoſe too well. There was among the malecontents, a Marquis de la Boulaie, a man of an infamous character, who had obtained the confidence of the party, by falſe appearances of hatred to the Cardinal, but who ſecretly kept up a correſpondence with him. It is pretended, that he made him an offer of killing Condé, without its being known who gave the blow. Mazarin was charmed with this propoſal; but, ſays our author, he only required Boulaie to exhibit all the proofs of an aſſaſſination, and to act in ſuch a manner that every thing might concur to render the country party ſuſpected of that crime. He was punctually obeyed; the coach was ſtopped; ſome piſtols were fired at it, by which two of the footmen were dangerouſly wounded; and, after that ſhameful exploit, la Boulaie took refuge in the hotel of the duke of Beaufort who was the hero of the party, in order, no doubt, to countenance the prince's ſuſpicion of the malecontents. Luckily, Condé was not in his coach when it was ſtopped; the cardinal had ſpread the report of the projected aſſaſſination; and, in concert with the queen and the prince, he had prevailed to have the coach ſent empty, to prove the reality of the attempt. Mazarin counterfeited a zeal for the prince's life; he furiouſly declaimed againſt the malecontents, who, he pretended, had made an attempt on a life ſo precious to the ſtate; and he inflamed Condé's reſentment againſt the duke of Beaufort, and the

Coadjutor,

Co-adjutor, whom he ſuppoſed to be the authors of this heinous outrage. The Prince, ſtrongly prejudiced againſt them, refuſed to hear them, when they appeared before him to juſtify themſelves. He demanded juſtice againſt them of the king, he formally accuſed them before the parliament, and remained inflexible in ſpite of the pains which the leaders of the party took to demonſtrate to him that he had been impoſed on. However, the affair was brought before the parliament, the accuſed defended themſelves, and the Co-adjutor, who had diſcovered the Cardinal's ſecret, unmaſked him ſo well, that the Prince agreed to a private negociation with the malecontents, which Chavigny began; he required nothing more than the Co-adjutor's leaving Paris; but with the rank of ambaſſador to Rome or Vienna. That prelate would have conſented to it, to ſatisfy Condé, if Mazarin, ſome days after, had not given him the choice of any recompence, in order to engage his concurrence in the Prince's deſtruction. Affairs were *now* in ſuch a dangerous confuſion, that the Cardinal ſaw clearly that it was neceſſary to haſten to the winding up of the plot. Maſter of the Queen's ſoul, which he guided as he pleaſed; ſure of having inflamed againſt Condé all the reſentment of the malecontents, he ſought and obtained, by means of the ducheſs of Chevreuſe, the ſupport of that powerful faction, which connected itſelf with him the more readily, in hopes that the Prince's fall would ſoon enable it to cruſh without difficulty the Cardinal, hated, weak, and deſpiſed as he was, and as he never failed to create himſelf new enemies by his injuſtice and deceit. The Co-adjutor had private conferences with the queen and the miniſter. Condé had notice of it; and, in order to diſcover if it were true, he endeavoured to ſurprize it from Mazarin's own mouth. "Cardinal, ſaid he one day, "it is publicly reported that you "have nightly meetings with the "Co-adjutor, diſguiſed like a "trooper." He accompanied this ſpeech with a quick and penetrating look; but Mazarin, the beſt actor in Europe, anſwered him without being diſconcerted, "It "would be a moſt whimſical maſ- "querade, indeed, to ſee the Co- "adjutor, with his crooked perſon "and bandy legs, in ſcarlet breech- "es, a hat covered with feathers, "and a ſword by his ſide; if he "ſhould ever have a fancy to diſ- "guiſe himſelf in this manner, I "promiſe your Highneſs I will "procure you the ſight of him." The Cardinal's free, artleſs, and pleaſant look removed the Prince's apprehenſions, and he ſlighted the information that he received of the plot that was forming againſt him.

Mazarin wanted nothing but the ſupport of the Duke of Orleans: he found means, by the Ducheſs of Chevreuſe, to inflame the jealouſy of that fickle and inconſtant Prince, the conſtant ſport of the paſſions and the caprices of others, and to engage him to conſent to the impriſonment of Condé. Having thus united all parties, and fearing no other obſtacle, this ungrateful and perfidious miniſter made preparations for privately arreſting the prince; the order for it was ſigned January 18, 1650. Condé having that day repaired as uſual to the *Palais-Royal*, to aſſiſt at council with the Prince of Conti and the Duke of

of Longueville, the Queen gave orders to arreſt them all three, and to convey them without noiſe to the caſtle of Vincennes. She was inſtantly obeyed, and the princes were ſtrictly guarded in that priſon.

If adverſity diſplays mens characters in their true light, it muſt be owned that Condé appeared no leſs great at Vincennes than at the head of armies; no one ever ſupported ſuch an unexpected and grievous reverſe of fortune with more fortitude and greatneſs of mind. Confined with the two other princes at the tower of Vincennes, in a large chamber, where neither ſupper, nor furniture, nor beds were provided, to avoid raiſing ſuſpicions and alarms, he contented himſelf with two new-laid eggs, and threw himſelf in his cloaths on a truſs of ſtraw, where he ſlept twelve hours without waking. He ſtill retained his chearfulneſs; he dedicated the greateſt part of his time to reading, the reſt to converſation, to playing at battledoor and ſhuttlecock, to bodily exerciſes, and the cultivation of flowers: he conſoled his companions in diſgrace by the ſallies with which his gaiety inſpired him. One day, the Prince of Conti deſiring to borrow of a gentleman, who came to comfort him, *the Imitation of Jeſus Chriſt*, to beguile the tedioufneſs of his priſon, "For my part, ſays Condé, "I only deſire the imitation of M. "de Beaufort, to deliver me from "hence, as he did two years ago. "What ſhall we play at? whiſpered he to the ſon of M. de Bar, "his rough jailor; let us play at "the Baton of Marſhal of France." The young officer underſtood not what theſe emphatical words meant. The princes were removed to Marcauſſi, and from thence to Havre de Grace *.

Mazarin triumphed at the diſgrace of the princes. He proſcribed all who were attached to Condé; he deprived that prince of all his revenues; he ſurveyed all the provinces and towns that belonged to him, or of which he had been governor, and ſubdued them by force, or by the weight of the royal authority. He alſo removed Conti and Longueville from their governments.——At his return to Paris, he derided the friends of Condé, to whom he had promiſed that prince's liberty, and the Co-adjutor, whom he had promiſed to raiſe to the dignity of a Cardinal: Thinking himſelf ſuperior to every ſtorm, he threatened the malecontents with impriſonment; he deſpiſed the hatred and clamours of the public.

* On the road, Condé now and then deſired his guards to fall back, that he might obſerve at his leiſure the Count of Harcourt, who had orders to conduct him to Havre, and who was become the object of his jokes; he made this ſtanza upon him, which was ſung all over France:

This fat and ſhort hero,
So famous in ſtory,
The great Count of Harcourt,
All cover'd with glory,
Who ſuccour'd Caſal, and who retook Turin,
Is now the bum-bailiff of proud Mazarin.

The Original.

Cet homme gros & court,
Si connu dans l'hiſtoire,
Le grand Comte d'Harcourt,
Tout couronné de gloire,
Qui ſecourut Caſal, & qui reprit Turin,
Eſt maintenant Recors de Jules Mazarin.

However, the friends of the Prince of Condé were not aſleep. In ſpite of the Argus's, they found means to keep up a punctual correſpondence with him; they made various attempts to releaſe him; they raiſed troops, in particular the Dukes of Bouillon and Rochefoucault, and the Viſcount de Turenne. The Princeſs of Condé engaged the province of Guienne to declare in his favour; ſhe made war in order to force the court to releaſe him; at length the partiſans of the prince ſigned a treaty with the Spaniards to labour in concert for his enlargement. But all theſe efforts would perhaps have been ineffectual, if other more powerful reſources had not been employed.

In that gallant and warlike age, every thing was managed by the paſſions and intrigues of five or ſix women, who poſſeſſed the confidence of the leaders of the ſtate, and of the various parties. The Princeſs of Mantua, wife to one of the ſons of the Elector Palatine, K. of Bohemia, was the ſoul of the counſels in the party of the Princes. She united all the talents which the art of negociation requires, and all the probity neceſſary to deſerve an entire confidence. She undertook and ſhe accompliſhed the reconciliation of the D. of Orleans, the Co-adjutor, and the malecontents with the friends of the Prince, and united their efforts againſt the Cardinal. The parliament, on the other ſide, loudly demanded the releaſe of the priſoners. All the orders of the ſtate united in ſolliciting it, inſomuch that the Queen was prevailed on to give her conſent.

At this news, Mazarin, amazed, confounded, betrayed by the Dutcheſs of Chevreuſe, attacked on all ſides, abandoned by almoſt all thoſe on whom he had moſt depended, abandoned alſo himſelf; he made his eſcape for the fourth time diſguiſed like a trooper, and arrived at the gates of Richlieu, where a body of horſe waited for him.

The parliament, informed by the queen of the cardinal's flight, thundered forth an arret, by which he was enjoined to leave the kingdom, with his family and foreign ſervants, in the ſpace of fifteen days, under the penalty of being expoſed to a criminal proſecution. The queen deſired to follow him with the king; but the nobles and the burghers inveſted the Palais-Royal, and prevented the execution of this project, which would have kindled a civil war.

Mazarin perceiving, therefore, that it was impoſſible for the queen to join him, determined to go himſelf to reſtore the princes their liberty, and to get the ſtart of the deputies, who were coming to acquaint them with it. On his arrival at Havre, he informed the princes that they were free; he intreated Condé's friendſhip; he was ſo abject, as to proſtrate himſelf at the feet of him whom he had ſo baſely oppreſſed. Condé gave him a polite reception; he ſpoke to him in a free and chearful tone; but, tired with the mean ſubmiſſions which the cardinal laviſhed upon him, he left him without making him any promiſe, and ſet out on his return to Paris, which he entered, as it were, in triumph, amidſt the acclamations of all the orders of the monarchy, and the demonſtrations of a moſt ſincere and general joy.

Character of Cardinal Richlieu, *prime Minister to* Lewis XIII, *King of* France, *from* De Bury's *life of that prince.*

RICHLIEU has shared the fate of all those who are raised above others by their merit and their great actions. Envy, influenced by ambition and interest, was continually at work in forming cabals and plots against his power, and even against his life. The impotent malice of his enemies stooped so low, as to fill the kingdom with satires and libels upon his character and conduct, while foreigners beheld him with admiration. Beautru, (the French ambassador at the court of Spain) complaining one day to the count-duke Olivarez, of the defamatory libels that were printed in Flanders against the king and his council, the count-duke replied: "I will do all in my power "to prevent it, being equally con- "cerned myself in my character as "minister of state. But with re- "gard to the cardinal-duke, I have "often told the king of Spain, it "was his greatest misfortune, that "the king of France had the ablest "minister that had appeared in "Christendom for these thousand "years. For my own part, I could "be content to have whole libra- "ries published every day against "me, if my master's affairs were "but as well managed as those of "the most christian king."

Never did minister meet with greater obstacles to the execution of his designs than Richlieu. Scarce a year passed, in which some cabal was not formed to ruin, or some plot to assassinate him. If he had lived under Henry IV. he would not have shed so much blood. The great lords of the kingdom, whom he in a manner annihilated, would have been undoubtedly preserved. Henry would have known how to have kept them within those bounds of duty, to which by his gentleness, wisdom, and resolution he had reduced them. The great will more willingly obey a prince who can maintain his authority, than a minister to whom he intrusts it, whom they usually consider as their equal, and often as their inferior. From hence arose all those plots and factions, which forced him to use severe methods, when mild and gentle means were insufficient. He gave a pretty just idea of his own character, when speaking one day to the Marquis of Vieuville he said, "I never venture to undertake any thing till I have considered it thoroughly: but when I have once formed my resolution, I never lose sight of my object, I overturn, I mow down all before me, and then I throw my red cassock over it, and cover all."

He would willingly have kept in favour with the queen mother, and even with Monsieur (the duke of Orleans, the king's brother) without being wanting in what he thought was due to the service of the king and the good of the state. He used to say sometimes, "That he had three masters, the king, Mary of Medicis, and the duke of Orleans: that his honour, and his duty obliged him to serve them all three, but in order, and each in their rank; and that he would never be reproached with having given to the third what was due only to the first." But he could not succeed in pleasing these three persons, who seldom had the same views or the same interests: and the king

whom he ſerved with ſo much zeal and ſucceſs, gave him more trouble than the other two.

He was indefatigable in his application to buſineſs, though he had a very delicate conſtitution, and was ſubject almoſt to continual attacks of illneſs. He generally went to bed at eleven, and when he had ſlept three or four hours, he had a light, and pen, ink, and paper brought him, to write himſelf, or to dictate to a ſecretary, who lodged in his chamber. He then went to ſleep again at five or ſix, and roſe between ſeven and eight.

His word might be depended upon; and if he had once promiſed a perſon a favour, he was ſure of obtaining it. He was earneſt in ſerving his friends, and all thoſe who were attached to him. The officers of his houſhold looked upon him as the beſt of maſters: they received from him nothing but marks of kindneſs, and they thought themſelves happy in his ſervice. If at any time an angry or impatient expreſſion eſcaped him, which happened very ſeldom, he made them abundant amends by the favours he beſtowed upon them.

The expences of his houſhold amounted to four millions (of livres) every year, including the maintenance of his guard. He had a hundred horſe-guards, commanded by a captain, a lieutenant, two quarter-maſters, and four brigadiers. This was the firſt guard the king granted him at the time of the plot formed againſt him by de Chalois. From 1632, the king added to theſe a company of two hundred muſketeers, and after that a ſecond of an hundred and twenty gendarmes, and a third of ſix ſcore light horſe. The number of his domeſticks was prodigious. He had never leſs than twenty-four or twenty-five pages: ſometimes they amounted to thirty-ſix, whom he educated with great care, and at a great expence. He had every day four different tables, and all ſerved magnificently. The firſt conſiſted of fourteen covers, to which uſually none but the firſt nobility, his relations or particular friends were admitted. There was a ſecond in another hall, where his maſter of the houſhold ſat, conſiſting of thirty covers: a third for his pages and the principal officers of his houſhold, and a fourth for the ſervants in livery, who were very numerous.

When he travelled, the vaſt number of carriages of all kinds in his train reſembled the march of a ſovereign prince rather than that of a rich ſubject. His band of muſic, with which he was always attended, was compoſed of twelve muſicians, choſen out of the greateſt artiſts in France: and his houſhold was better paid, and made a more ſplendid appearance than the king's. His maſter was diſpleaſed at the ſtate and magnificence his miniſter affected, and did not conceal his ſentiments from the Cardinal himſelf, eſpecially when he was out of humour at any bad news: and when he durſt not take notice of it to him, he complained of it to thoſe with whom he was intimate.

The Cardinal had for ſome time before his death been loſing ground in the king's favour, and probably would have been intirely diſcarded, if he had lived much longer. When the king paid him a viſit in his laſt illneſs, as he was ſitting by his bedſide, Richlieu, after thanking him for the honour he had done him,

addreſſed him in the following manner: "Sire, this is the laſt adieu. In taking leave of your majeſty, I have the ſatisfaction to leave your kingdom in the higheſt degree of glory and reputation it has ever attained, and your enemies ſubdued and humbled. The only reward of my labours and ſervices I preſume to aſk of your majeſty is, that you would continue to honour my nephews and other relations with your protection and favour. I give them my bleſſing, only upon condition that they never ſwerve from that obedience and fidelity which they owe you, and which they have ſolemnly engaged always to maintain." The king gave him his promiſe, and they had a private converſation together, in which the Cardinal recommended to him the miniſters who were already in place, aſſuring him that they were thoroughly acquainted with the ſtate of affairs, and ſtrongly attached to his ſervice. He added, that he knew of no perſon, more capable of filling up his own place, than Cardinal Mazarine, whoſe zeal and fidelity he had experienced on many occaſions. The king replied, that he ſhould always follow the advice he had given him, having long been convinced of the wiſdom of his counſels, and that he would employ Mazarine and the other miniſters, who ſhould be continued in their poſts.

When the king was retired, the Cardinal aſked the phyſicians how long they thought he could live: "Do not be afraid, ſays he, of telling me your real ſentiments; you are ſpeaking to one who is perfectly reſigned to the will of God, either for life or death." They told him, they ſaw at preſent no immediate danger, and that they muſt wait till the ſeventh day before they could abſolutely pronounce upon the caſe. "That is well," replied the Cardinal: but towards evening, his fever returned with ſo much violence, that they were obliged to bleed him twice. "M. Chicot, ſaid he, addreſſing himſelf to one of the king's phyſicians, ſpeak to me, I beſeech you, not as a phyſician, but as a friend, without diſguiſe." My Lord, replied Chicot, after having made ſome difficulty in giving his opinion, "I believe that in twenty-four hours you will be either dead or well." "That is ſpeaking as you ought, replied the Cardinal, I underſtand you." After confeſſion, he aſked for the viaticum, which was brought him an hour after midnight. "Behold my Lord and my God, cries the Cardinal, which I am juſt going to receive: I proteſt before him and call him to witneſs, that in the whole of my conduct during my miniſtry I have had nothing in view but the welfare of religion and of the ſtate." Some hours after, he received extreme unction. "My lord, ſaid the curate who attended him, do you forgive your enemies?" It is ſaid he made him this anſwer, "I never had any but thoſe of the ſtate." Others affirm, that he only ſaid, "Yes, with all my heart, and as I wiſh to be forgiven myſelf." For a day or two after, he ſeemed a little revived by a medicine which was given him by a quack, who undertook to cure him, when his phyſicians had given him up. While the effects of this laſted, he converſed with the ſecretaries of ſtate upon buſineſs, and was well enough to receive the compliments that were ſent him from the Duke of Orleans and the Queen; and gave his anſwers to them with a great deal of

ſtrength

ſtrength and preſence of mind. But he ſoon after became ſo weak, that he perceived he was near his end. "Niece, ſaid he to the Ducheſs of Equillon, I am very ill!—leave me, I beſeech you; your tears affect me: ſpare yourſelf the pain of ſeeing me die." Father Leon coming up to the Cardinal, told him he was at the end of his life, of which he was going to give an account to God; at the ſame time he preſented the crucifix to him to kiſs, and pronounced the laſt abſolution to him. The commendatory prayers were ſcarce begun, when he expired in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and the eighteenth of his miniſtry.—Soon after the king being informed that his miniſter was departed, ſaid, very coldly, to ſome of his courtiers, "There is a great politician gone."

The Cardinal's moſt intimate friend and confident was father Joſeph, a capuchin, who was reckoned the moſt able negotiator in Europe. He entered into all the Cardinal's views, and being leſs embarraſſed with the numberleſs intrigues of the court and cabinet, and not obliged like his friend to take any ſtate upon him, he could think over at leiſure in his cell the ſchemes they had formed together: ſo that our author thinks it exceeding probable that Richlieu would have been very much at a loſs to have conducted ſo many great and ſucceſsful negotiations, without his aſſiſtance. Upon ſome occaſion the popular clamour being raiſed againſt the Cardinal, he kept himſelf ſhut up in his palace, and was afraid of being ſeen in the ſtreets. But by Father Joſeph's advice he was perſuaded to go through the city without his guards, and ſhew himſelf to the people; who inſtead of offering him any inſult, being pleaſed with this inſtance of his confidence, and with the affability and condeſcenſion he expreſſed to all he met, loaded him with their bleſſings. Upon his return, his friend ſaid, "Did not I tell you, that you was only faint-hearted: and that with a little courage and firmneſs you would ſoon raiſe the ſpirits of the citizens, and reſtore your affairs."

Character of Mrs. Pritchard, *the celebrated actreſs; wrote upon her quitting the ſtage, ſome ſmall time before her death.*

THOUGH it is a common ſaying, and generally ſaid in Latin, that we ſhould not ſpeak ill of the dead; yet, as it ſeems a maxim not founded upon reaſon, it will not be regarded in the following diſquiſition. How ſhould we know what portion of eſteem we ought to pay real, or theatrical heroes and heroines, and how far we ſhould ſet them up for imitation, if we did not fairly and critically (in the beſt ſenſe of the word) examine into their good and bad qualities? I would therefore change the maxim, and ſay, "*De mortuis ni niſi verum*," that nothing but what is true ſhould be ſaid of the dead. As the character under our preſent conſideration is properly dead to the ſtage, I ſhall conſider Mrs. Pritchard as an actreſs with the ſtricteſt juſtice, and for this reaſon, becauſe in ſo doing, nothing but good can be ſaid of her.

Mrs. Pritchard has been near forty years upon the ſtage; though for the laſt twenty ſhe has been in figure more than what the French call "*en bon* point," yet ſhe never loſt either her eaſe or vivacity. When

ſhe was young, ſhe was of a ſlim make, and though not a beauty, ſhe had a moſt agreeable face, with very expreſſive eyes. What has been often ſaid of the famous Mrs. Bracegirdle, may be as juſtly applied to her; that though greatly flattered, ſurrounded by temptations, and upon the ſtage, ſhe left it with an unblemiſhed character.

Mrs. Pritchard performed a great variety of characters, and though ſhe was well received, and juſtly applauded in all, yet her chief excellence certainly lay in the natural, ſprightly, and what are called the higher characters in comedy: they who have ſeen her in Millimant, Clarinda, Eſtifania, Lady Brute, Mrs. Sullen, Roſalind, Beatrice, &c. will bear teſtimony to what I ſay: in the laſt part particularly, and in Clarinda, I have ſeen her Ranger and Benedict hard put to it, (and they were thought not to want ſpirit) to return the ball of repartee to her. She was equally excellent in the comic characters of paſſion, ſuch as Lady Touchwood, Lady Brumpton, the Jealous Wife, &c. In ſhort, where characters were naturally written, and animated with ſpirit, or paſſion, in comedy of the higher, or middle life, Mrs. Pritchard was ſuperior to herſelf, as Mrs. Clive is in thoſe of ſtrong humour, and more marked features.

It may perhaps be ſaid to the praiſe of Mrs. Pritchard, that ſhe could not enter into the characters of affectation with the ſame degree of excellence as ſhe did into thoſe of genuine, ſprightly, unaffected nature.

Though ſhe could do nothing ill, yet there always ſeemed a kind of reſtraint on her genius, when ſhe appeared in ſuch parts as Clariſſa in the Confederacy, and Lady Dainty in the Double Gallant; in them, indeed, ſhe ſhewed her great knowledge of her buſineſs; but in the others I have mentioned, her genius ſhone out in the greateſt ſplendor. Mrs. Pritchard had ſuch a happy, clear, ſpirited tone of voice, and ſuch a natural facility in exerting it, that the moſt common things became of value by her manner: this in comedy was always attended with a moſt expreſſive look and ſmile, and which (when proper) would riſe to the moſt natural laugh, that ever ſhook the ſides of an audience: add to all this, ſhe had ſuch a happy eaſe in her action, ariſing inſtantaneouſly from her feelings, that it proves, beyond a doubt, Mr. Addiſon's maxim (though often controverted) that when the conception of the ſpeaker is juſt, the proper action will follow of courſe. I muſt now proceed to this lady's abilities in tragedy; and as my deſign is to be impartial, I will not ſcruple to declare, that though ſhe was always deſervedly applauded in tragedy, and has performed all the principal characters with great reputation, yet her merit there was not equal to herſelf in comedy: in this ſhe never had, but in the other ſhe might have a ſuperior. And yet in the laſt character ſhe performed, Lady Macbeth, in the Queen in Hamlet, Merope, and many others, we may long wiſh before we ſhall ſee her out-done.

It was a ſaying, or reported to be one, of the Preſident Henault, the famous author of the Hiſtory of France, that if there had been a ſucceſſion of ſuch miniſters as the Duke of Sully, the friend and miniſter of Henry IV. that nothing could withſtand the power of France: in imitation of which I will venture

to

to say, that if our stage could have a succession of such actresses as Mrs. Pritchard, the public would never want rational amusement, nor the stage worthy examples to contradict the slander, falsehood, and perverseness of some fanatical preachers and writers.

Some account of Father Finetti, *a* Dominican *Friar; from* Baretti's *account of the manners and customs of* Italy.

LET me only mention here one, who is the most astonishing linguist in my opinion that ever existed. I mean father Bonifacio Finetti, a Dominican friar, who in the year 1756 published ten dissertations on the Hebrew language and its derivatives; that is, the Rabbinical, the Chaldaic, the Syriac, the Samaritan, the Phenician or Punic, the literal Arabic, the vulgar Arabic, and the Amharic. These ten dissertations were given in a volume * by father Finetti as a specimen of a larger work, which he intended to write upon all languages both antient and modern.

My learned reader will perhaps start to hear of a man, who intended to write a work *on all languages, both antient and modern*; and I must say, that when I first cast my eye on the title page of Finetti's specimen, the first thought that occurred was, that its author could be no better than a literary quack or a madman. But the reading of his Ten Dissertations gave me reason to alter my hasty judgment; and I had then no rest until I procured myself the honour of his personal acquaintance.

This friar is now near eighty years old, of which he has employed sixty at least in studying languages. As in the course of his life he scarcely ever stirred from his cell, he is not commonly known, not even in Venice, though it be the place of his birth and constant residence. However he has found means in his long solitude to have from the missionaries sent *in partibus infidelium* by the college of the propaganda at Rome, and from all corners of the world, all sorts of books and manuscripts that could facilitate the study of the remotest tongues.

I have myself brought many English travellers acquainted with him, and they were as much pleased with the conversation of the reverend old man, as surprised at his odd library, which consists chiefly of grammars, dictionaries, bibles, catechisms, prayers, memorials, letters, treaties of peace or commerce, itineraries, and other things of this sort, written in the most obscure languages of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

Being about seventy years of age, he formed the design of communicating some part of his immense knowledge to the world, and published his Ten Dissertations on the Hebrew language and its derivatives for a specimen, as I said, upon all languages, ancient and modern. This is a translation of part of his preface to that specimen.

" The FIRST CHAPTER of my " work, says he, shall be this very

* This book is intitled TRATTATO *della lingua Ebraica e sue affini, del padre Bonifacio Finetti del ordine de' predicatori, offerto agli eruditi per* SAGGIO, *dell' opera da lui intrapresa sopra i linguaggi di tutto il mondo. In Venezia* 1756, *appresso Antonio Zatta.*

" ſpecimen a little enlarged. We " ſhall thus begin our great lan- " guage-journey from the eaſt, " where the Hebrew tranſports us " directly: and running over the " eaſtern countries, we ſhall only " ſtep a while from Arabia into A- " frica to pay a viſit to the Ethiopic " and Amharic languages, becauſe " theſe are both daughters of the " Hebrew. From Africa we ſhall " then return immediately to Aſia, " and even enter ſome parts of Eu- " rope, that we may ſpeak of other " oriental tongues which have " likewiſe ſome affinity with the " Hebrew. Our SECOND CHAP- " TER therefore ſhall give an ac- " count of all thoſe other eaſtern " languages that reach from the " eaſtern part of Europe to the ri- " ver Indus, and owe ſome part of " their origin to the Hebrew tongue; " that is, the Greek, the Arme- " nian, the Turkiſh, and the Per- " ſian. Then without turning our " back to the riſing ſun, we will " run through the Eaſt-Indies, and " give an account in our THIRD " CHAPTER of the Eaſt-Indian " tongues; that is, the Indoſtanic, " the Malaccan, the Malabarical, " the Malejamic, the Tamulic, the " Telugic, the Siameſe, and ſome " others. Continuing then our " journey the ſame way, we ſhall " ſpeak in the FOURTH CHAPTER " of the languages of the further- " moſt eaſt; that is, of the Anami- " tic, which comprehends the Chi- " neſe, the Cochinchineſe, the Ja- " paneſe, the Formoſan, and ſome " others. Then we will turn our " ſteps to the north, and entering " the moſt eaſtern Tartary, we " will go a journey retrograde to " our firſt; that is, we will turn " to the weſt, for to come back a- " gain to Europe, after having vi- " ſited thoſe vaſt regions. There- " fore the FIFTH CHAPTER ſhall " be of the Tartar languages; and " as far as our few books in them " can lead us, we ſhall ſay ſome- " thing of the Majuric tongue, " which is ſpoke by the Chineſe " Tartars; and of the Monguleſe, " the Tibettan or Tanguttan, the " Calmucic, the Crimean, and " ſome others. From the Greater " Tartary continuing our journey " to the weſt we enter into Muſ- " covy, and from the Leſſer Tar- " tary into Poland. Both in Muſ- " covy and Poland we meet with " the tongue commonly called Scla- " vonian, though it ought to be " Slavonian or Slaviſh, which ſome " call likewiſe Illyric. Our SIXTH " CHAPTER ſhall then treat of the " ancient Sclavonian tongue, and of " its derivatives; that is, the Muſ- " covite, the Poliſh, the Bohemi- " an, the Vandalic, the Illyric or " Dalmatian, the Carniolan, and " others. To the weſt of the coun- " tries where the Sclavonian tongues " are ſpoken, there is Germany and " other countries, where we meet " many languages of Germanic o- " rigin. The ancient language of " Germany is by ſome called Old " Gothic, by others Teutonic, and " ſtill by others Norrene, Norman, " or Northern. The SEVENTH " CHAPTER therefore ſhall treat " of the ancient Germanic tongue, " and of its ſeveral derivatives, " both ancient and modern. The " modern, beginning from the " farther north, are the Icelan- " dic, to which we will join the " Greenlandiſh, as we ſhall have " no properer place for it than this; " then the Swediſh, the Norvegian, " the Daniſh, the Engliſh, the " Low-

" Low-Dutch, and the High-
" Dutch: and this laſt will be the
" firſt of which we ſhall ſpeak.
" Amongſt the ancient Germanic
" tongues there are the Runic, the
" Anglo-Saxon, the Meſogothic,
" the Teotiſk, and ſome others.
" From Germany, turning our
" ſteps to the weſt, we will enter
" France, and there find one of the
" prettieſt daughters of the Latin
" tongue; then the Italian, the
" Spaniſh, and the Portugueſe,
" with a few others of inferiour
" rank. In the EIGHTH CHAP-
" TER therefore we ſhall dwell a
" while with them, after having
" paid our reſpectful compliments
" to their noble mother the Latin
" tongue. And behold! we are
" here come to the utmoſt verge of
" Europe. However, before we
" ſet ſail for Africa, we muſt needs
" ſpeak of ſeveral languages in-
" cloſed in ſome narrow ſpaces,
" which having little or no offspring
" of their own, are by the linguiſts
" called SMALL TONGUES. Yet
" theſe too deſerve our attention;
" and we ſhall therefore form our
" NINTH CHAPTER of the ſmall
" tongues of Europe, in which are
" compriſed the Hungarian, the
" Lithuanian, the Livonian, the
" Findlandiſh, the Welch with the
" Cornwallian, Iriſh, Armoric,
" and other of its dialects; the Biſ-
" cayan, which is thought to be
" the ancient Spaniſh; the Alba-
" neſe, and ſome others. Then
" we will croſs over to Africa. But
" in that country, though much
" larger than Europe, I fear we
" ſhall not be able to travel much,
" becauſe of the drearineſs of its
" deſarts, and the barbarity of its
" nations: beſides that we ſhall al-
" ready have viſited the Barbary-
" States upon occaſion of the Ara-
" bic language commonly ſpoke
" there, and the empire of Abyſſi-
" nia, where the Ethiopic and the
" Amharic tongues are predomi-
" nant. However Egypt will keep
" us a while with the Coptic tongue
" or Old Egyptian. This tongue
" ſhall form the chief ornament of
" the TENTH CHAPTER; and in
" it we ſhall ſpeak alſo of ſome
" others, eſpecially of the ancient
" African, now called Tamagzet,
" and of the Congoyan, Angolian,
" Melindan, Ottentotic, Madaga-
" ſcaric, and ſome others. From
" Africa then we ſhall ſail to Ame-
" rica, travel it all over, liſten to
" the various ſpeeches of thoſe wild
" nations, and interpret them as
" far as we ſhall be aſſiſted by our
" books. Of the American lan-
" guages we ſhall make two chap-
" ters. The firſt, which will be
" the ELEVENTH in our work,
" ſhall treat of the languages of
" North-America; and the ſecond,
" which will be the TWELFTH in
" order, ſhall comprehend thoſe of
" South-America. In the firſt of
" theſe two chapters we will ſpeak
" of the Mexican, the Pocomanic,
" the Virginian, the Algonkine,
" the Huronic, the Caribbean, and
" others; and in the ſecond, of the
" Braſilian, the Chileſe, the Pe-
" ruvian, and others. And with
" this chapter we ſhall put an end
" to our long and laborious pere-
" grination."

Such was to be the work deſigned by my reverend friend father Finetti, a work grand in the deſign, and as far as it went, complete in the execution; a work that would have reflected infinite honour upon his country, as it would have added immenſely to that ſtock of philolo-

gical knowledge already poſſeſſed by the Europeans; and what is ſtill of greater importance, would have appriſed the ſtudious part of mankind, by a ſtriking example, of the vaſt and moſt incredible acquiſitions the human mind can make, when long and inceſſantly employed upon the purſuit of knowledge. – But alas! the noble ſpecimen that he gave us of the intended work, which he printed at his own expence, for a long time did not ſell! The ſtrangeneſs of its title, the obſcurity of its author, the ſtupidity of his fellow-friars, the barbarous inattention of the Venetians, and ſome other cauſes, unfortunately concurred to make this grand performance be neglected: and as father Finetti, like the generality of our friars, had no money to ſpare for the printing of it, he did not care for the trouble of writing it. Thus the literary world has been for ever robbed of his other eleven volumes, to the everlaſting ſorrow of every cultivator of knowledge! It is true that eight years after the firſt edition of the firſt volume, all the copies of it were ſold in a few weeks upon the ſtrong recommendation of a periodical writer, who happened by chance to read it: but the heavy addition of eight years to the old age of the author, had ſo diſabled him, that now he could write no more; and thus Italy and the whole world muſt for ever bemoan this great loſs, as in all probability no man will ever again be found ſo well qualified for ſo terrifying an undertaking.

Some extracts from the life of Bernard Gilpin, *Rector of* Houghton le Spring, *in the reigns of the Queens* Mary *and* Elizabeth; *taken from the 3d vol. of the Britiſh Biography, lately publiſhed.*

IN the mean time Mr. Gilpin continued to reſide at Houghton, diſcharging all the duties of his function in the moſt exemplary manner. When he firſt took upon him the care of a pariſh, he laid it down as a maxim, to do all the good in his power there; and accordingly his whole conduct was only one ſtrait line drawn to this point. He ſet out with making it his endeavour to gain the affections of his pariſhioners. Many of his papers ſhew how material a point he conſidered this. To ſucceed in it, however, he uſed no ſervile compliances: he would have his means good, as well as his end. His behaviour was free, without levity, obliging without meanneſs, and inſinuating without art. He condeſcended to the weak, bore with the paſſionate, and complied with the ſcrupulous: and, in a truly apoſtolic manner, "became all things "to all men." By theſe means he gained mightily upon his neighbours, and convinced them how heartily he was their friend.

To this humanity and courteſy, he added an unwearied application to the inſtruction of thoſe under his care. He was not ſatisfied with the advice he gave in public, but uſed to inſtruct in private; and brought his pariſhioners to come to him with their doubts and difficulties. He had a moſt engaging manner towards thoſe whom he thought well-diſpoſed: nay, his very reproof was ſo conducted, that it ſeldom gave offence; the becoming gentleneſs with which it was urged, made it always appear the effect of friendſhip. Thus, with unceaſing aſſiduity,

duity, did he employ himself in admonishing the vicious, and encouraging the well-intentioned; by which means, in a few years, he made a greater change in his neighbourhood, than could well have been imagined. A remarkable instance, what reformation a single man may effect, when he hath it earnestly at heart!

But his hopes were not so much in the present generation, as in the succeeding. It was an easier task, he found, to prevent vice than to correct it; to form the young to virtue, than to amend the bad habits of the old. He employed much of his time, therefore, in endeavouring to improve the minds of the younger part of his parish; suffering none to grow up in an ignorance of their duty; but pressing it as the wisest part to mix religion with their labour, and amidst the cares of this life to have a constant eye upon the next. He attended to every thing which might be of service to his parishioners. He was very assiduous in preventing all law-suits among them. His hall is said to have been often thronged with people, who came to him about their differences. He was not indeed much acquainted with law, but he could decide equitably, and that satisfied: nor could his Sovereign's commission have given him more weight, than his own character gave him.

His hospitable manner of living was the admiration of the whole country. He spent in his family every fortnight forty bushels of corn, twenty bushels of malt, and a whole ox; besides a proportionable quantity of other kinds of provision. Strangers and travellers found a chearful reception. All were welcome that came; and even their beasts had so much care taken of them, that it was humorously said, "If a horse was turned loose "in any part of the country, it "would immediately make its way "to the rector of Houghton's."

Every Sunday, from Michælmas till Easter, was a sort of public day with him. During this season, he expected to see all his parishioners, and their families. For their reception he had three tables well covered: the first was for gentlemen, the second for husbandmen and farmers, and the third for day-labourers. This piece of hospitality he never omitted, even when losses, or a scarcity of provision, made its continuance rather difficult to him. He thought it his duty, and that was a deciding motive. Even when he was absent from home, no alteration was made in his family-expences: the poor were fed as usual, and his neighbours entertained. And he was always glad of the company of men of merit and learning, who used much to frequent his house.

When Lord Burleigh, then Lord-Treasurer, was sent by Queen Elizabeth to transact some affairs in Scotland, that celebrated statesman resolved, on his return, to take that opportunity of paying a visit to Mr. Gilpin. Hurried as he was, he could not resist the desire of seeing a man, whose name was every where so respectfully mentioned. His free discourse from the pulpit to King Edward's court, had early recommended him to this noble person; since which time, the great distance between them, had wholly interrupted their acquaintance. Lord Burleigh's return was so sudden, that he had not time to give any notice,

tice of his intended viſit. But the œconomy of ſo plentiful a houſe as Mr. Gilpin's, was not eaſily diſconcerted. He received his noble gueſt with ſo much true politeneſs, and treated him and his whole retinue in ſo affluent and generous a manner, that the treaſurer would often afterwards ſay, "he could hardly "have expected more at Lam-"beth."

While Lord Burleigh ſtaid at Houghton, he took great pains by his own obſervation, and that of his domeſtics, to acquaint himſelf with the order and regularity with which every thing in that houſe was managed. It contained a very large family; and was beſides continually crowded with perſons of all kinds, gentlemen, ſcholars, workmen, farmers, and poor people: yet there was never any confuſion; every one was immediately carried into proper apartments, and entertained, directed, or relieved, as his particular buſineſs required. It could not but pleaſe this wiſe lord, who was ſo well acquainted with the effects of order and regularity in the higheſt ſphere, to obſerve them even in this humble one. Here too, he ſaw true ſimplicity of manners, and every ſocial virtue regulated by exact prudence. The ſtateſman began to unbend; and he could ſcarcely avoid comparing, with a kind of envious eye, the unquiet ſcenes of vice and vanity in which he was engaged, with the calmneſs of this amiable retreat. At length, with reluctance, he took his leave; and with all the warmth of affection, embracing his much reſpected friend, he told him, "he "had heard great things in his "commendation, but he had now "ſeen what far exceeded all that "he had heard. If, added he, "Mr. Gilpin, I can ever be of any "ſervice to you at court, or elſe-"where, uſe me with all freedom, "as one you may depend on." When he had got to Rainton-hill, which riſes about a mile from Houghton, and commands the vale, he turned his horſe to take one more view of the place; and having kept his eye fixed upon it for ſome time, his reverie broke out into this exclamation: "there is the enjoy-"ment of life indeed; who can "blame that man for not accept-"ing of a biſhopric! what doth "he want to make him greater, "or happier, or more uſeful to "mankind *."

Mr. Gilpin continued to diſcharge the duties of his miniſterial office in the moſt conſcientious, benevolent, and laborious manner. But notwithſtanding all this painful induſtry, and the large ſcope it had in ſo extended a pariſh, he thought the ſphere of his benevolence yet too confined. It grieved him extremely, to ſee every where in the pariſhes around him, ſo great a degree of ignorance and ſuperſtition, occaſioned by the ſhameful neglect of the paſtoral care in the clergy of thoſe parts. Theſe bad conſequences induced him to ſupply, as far as he could, what was wanting in others. For this purpoſe, every year he uſed regularly to viſit the moſt neglected pariſhes in Northumberland, Yorkſhire, Cheſhire, Weſtmoreland, and Cumberland; and that his own pariſh, in the mean time, might not ſuffer, he was at the expence of a conſtant aſſiſtant.

In

* He had refuſed the Biſhoprick of Carliſle, and many rich benefices which had been offered him at different times.

In each place he ſtayed two or three days; and his method was, to call the people about him, and lay before them, in as plain a way as poſſible, the danger of leading wicked, or even careleſs lives; explaining to them the nature of true religion; inſtructing them in the duties they owed to God, their neighbour, and themſelves; and ſhewing them how greatly a moral and religious conduct would contribute to their preſent, as well as future happineſs.

As Mr. Gilpin had all the warmth of an enthuſiaſt, though under the direction of a very calm and ſober judgment, he never wanted an audience, even in the wildeſt parts; where he rouſed many to a ſenſe of religion, who had contracted the moſt inveterate habits of inattention to every thing of a ſerious nature. And wherever he came, he uſed to viſit all the goals and places of confinement; few in the kingdom having at that time any appointed miniſter. And by his labours, and affectionate manner of behaving, he is ſaid to have reformed many very abandoned perſons in thoſe places. He would employ his intereſt likewiſe for ſuch criminals, whoſe caſes he thought attended with any hard circumſtances, and often procured pardons for them.

There is a tract of country, upon the border of Northumberland, called Readſ-dale and Tine-dale; of all barbarous places in the north, at that time the moſt barbarous. Before the union, this place was called the debateable land, as ſubject by turns to England and Scotland, and the common theatre where the two nations were continually acting their bloody ſcenes. It was inhabited by a kind of deſperate banditti, rendered fierce and active by conſtant alarms; they lived by theft, uſed to plunder on both ſides of the barrier, and what they plundered on one, they expoſed to ſale on the other; by that means eſcaping juſtice *. And in this dreadful country, where no man would even travel that could help it †, Mr. Gilpin never failed to ſpend ſome part of every year.

He generally choſe the Chriſtmas holidays

* Such adepts were they in the art of thieving, that they could twiſt a cow's horn, or mark a horſe, ſo as its owners could not know it; and ſo ſubtle, that no vigilance could guard againſt them. For theſe arts they were long afterwards famous. A perſon telling king James a ſurprizing ſtory of a cow that had been driven from the north of Scotland into the ſouth of England, and eſcaping from the herd, had found her way home. "The moſt ſurprizing part of the ſtory, "replied the king, you lay the leaſt ſtreſs on, that ſhe paſſed unſtolen through "the debateable land."

† Mr. Cambden, deſcribing Readſ-dale and Tine-dale, ſays, "both theſe "dales breed notable bog-trotters, and have ſuch boggy-topped mountains, as "are not to be croſſed by ordinary horſemen. We wonder to ſee ſo many heaps "of ſtones in them, which the neighbourhood believe to be thrown together in "memory of ſome perſons there ſlain. There are alſo, in both of them, many "ruins of old forts. The Umfranvilles held Readſ-dale, as Dooms-day book "informs us, in fee and knight's ſervice, for guarding the dale from robberies. "All over theſe waſtes you ſee, as it were, the antient Nomades, a martial peo-"ple, who from April to Auguſt lie in little tents, which they call little ſheals, "or ſhealings, here and there diſperſed among their flocks."

holidays for this journey, becauſe he found the people at that ſeaſon moſt diſengaged, and moſt eaſily aſſembled. He had ſet places for preaching, which were as regularly attended, as the aſſize-towns of a circuit. If he came where there was a church, he made uſe of it: if not, of barns, or any other large building; where great crowds of people were ſure to attend him, ſome for his inſtructions, and others for his charity.—This was a very difficult and laborious employment. The country was ſo poor, that what proviſion he could get, extreme hunger only could make palatable. The inclemency of the weather, and the badneſs of the roads through a mountainous country, and at that ſeaſon covered with ſnow, expoſed him likewiſe often to great hardſhips. Sometimes he was overtaken by the night, the country being in many places deſolate for ſeveral miles together, and obliged to lodge out in the cold. At ſuch times, we are told, he would make his ſervant ride about with his horſes, whilſt himſelf on foot uſed as much exerciſe as his age, and the fatigues of the preceding day, would permit. All this he chearfully underwent; eſteeming ſuch ſervices well compenſated by the advantages which he hoped might accrue from them to his uninſtructed fellow-creatures.

Our Saxon anceſtors had a great averſion to the tedious forms of law. They choſe rather to determine their diſputes in a more conciſe manner, pleading generally with their ſwords. This cuſtom ſtill prevailed on the borders, where Saxon barbariſm held its lateſt poſſeſſion. Nay, theſe wild Northumbrians even went beyond the ferocity of their anceſtors. They were not content with a duel: each contending party uſed to muſter what adherents he could, and commence a kind of petty war: ſo that a private grudge would often occaſion much bloodſhed. It happened that a quarrel of this kind was on foot, when Mr. Gilpin was at Rothbury, in thoſe parts. But during the two or three firſt days of his preaching, the contending parties obſerved ſome decorum, and never appeared at church together: at length, however, they met. One party had been early at church, and juſt as Mr. Gilpin began his ſermon, the other entered. They ſtood not long ſilent; but, inflamed at the ſight of each other, began to claſh their weapons, for they were all armed with javelins and ſwords, and mutually approached. Awed, however, by the ſacredneſs of the place, the tumult in ſome degree ceaſed. Mr. Gilpin proceeded: when again the combatants began to brandiſh their weapons, and draw towards each other. As a fray ſeemed near, Mr. Gilpin ſtepped from the pulpit, went between them, and addreſſing the leaders, put an end to the quarrel for the preſent, but could not effect an entire reconciliation. They promiſed him, however, that till the ſermon was over, they would make no more diſturbance. He then went again into the pulpit, and ſpent the reſt of the time in endeavouring to make them aſhamed of what they had done. His behaviour and diſcourſe affected them ſo much, that, at his farther entreaty, they promiſed to forbear all acts of hoſtility, while he continued in the country. And ſo much reſpected

was

was he among them, that whoever was in fear of his enemy, uſed to reſort where Mr. Gilpin was, eſteeming his preſence the beſt protection.

One Sunday morning, coming to a church in thoſe parts, before the people were aſſembled, he obſerved a glove hanging up, and was informed by the ſexton, that it was meant as a challenge to any one that ſhould take it down. Mr. Gilpin ordered the ſexton to reach it him; but upon his utterly refuſing to touch it, he took it down himſelf, and put it into his boſom. When the people were aſſembled, he went into the pulpit; and before he concluded his ſermon, took occaſion to rebuke them ſeverely for theſe inhuman challenges. "I "hear, ſaid he, that one among "you hath hanged up a glove even "in this ſacred place, threatening "to fight any one who taketh it "down: ſee, I have taken it "down;" and pulling out the glove, he held it up to the congregation; and then ſhewed them how unſuitable ſuch ſavage practices were to the profeſſion of Chriſtianity; uſing ſuch perſuaſives to mutual love, as he thought would moſt affect them.

The diſintereſted pains he thus took among theſe barbarous people, and the good offices he was always ready to do them, drew from them the warmeſt and ſincereſt expreſſions of gratitude. Indeed, he was little leſs than adored among them, and might have brought the whole country almoſt to what he pleaſed. One inſtance that is related, ſhews how greatly he was revered. By the careleſſneſs of his ſervant, his horſes were one day ſtolen. The news was quickly propagated, and every one expreſſed the higheſt indignation at the fact. The thief was rejoicing over his prize, when by the report of the country he found whoſe horſes he had taken. Terrified at what he had done, he inſtantly came trembling back, confeſſed the fact, returned the horſes, and declared he believed the devil would have ſeized him directly, had he carried them off, knowing them to have been Mr. Gilpin's.

We have already taken notice of Mr. Gilpin's uncommonly generous and hoſpitable manner of living. The value of his rectory was about four hundred pounds a year: an income, indeed, at that time very conſiderable, but yet in appearance very unproportionate to the generous things he did: indeed, he could not have done them, unleſs his frugality had been equal to his generoſity. His friends, therefore, could not but wonder to find him, amidſt his many great and continual expences, entertain the deſign of building and endowing a grammar ſchool: a deſign, however, which his exact œconomy ſoon enabled him to accompliſh, though the expence of it amounted to upwards of five hundred pounds. His ſchool was no ſooner opened, than it began to flouriſh; and there was ſo great a reſort of young people to it, that in a little time the town was not able to accommodate them. He put himſelf, therefore, to the inconvenience of fitting up a part of his own houſe for that purpoſe, where he ſeldom had fewer than twenty or thirty children. Some of theſe were the ſons of perſons of diſtinction, whom he boarded at eaſy rates: but the greater part

were poor children, whom he not only educated, but cloathed and maintained: he was at the expence likewiſe of boarding in the town many other poor children. He uſed to bring ſeveral every year from the different parts where he preached, particularly Readſ-dale and Tinedale; which places he was at great pains in civilizing, and contributed not a little towards rooting out that barbariſm, which every year prevailed leſs among them. And for the maintenance of poor ſcholars, whom he ſent to the univerſities, he yearly ſet apart ſixty pounds. This ſum he always laid out, often more. His common allowance to each ſcholar was about ten pounds a year, which for a ſober youth was at that time a very ſufficient maintenance: ſo that he never maintained fewer than ſix. By his will it appears, that at his death he had nine upon his liſt, whom he took care to provide for during their ſtay at the univerſity.

As to his ſchool, he not only placed able maſters in it, whom he procured from Oxford, but himſelf likewiſe conſtantly inſpected it. And that encouragement might quicken the application of his boys, he always took particular notice of the moſt forward: he would call them his own ſcholars, and would ſend for them often into his ſtudy, and there inſtruct them himſelf. One method uſed by him to fill his ſchool, was a little ſingular. Whenever he met a poor boy upon the road, he would make trial of his capacity, by a few queſtions; and if he found it ſuch as pleaſed him, he would provide for his education. And beſides thoſe whom he ſent from his own ſchool to the univerſities, and there wholly maintained, he would likewiſe give to others, who were in circumſtances to do ſomething for themſelves, what farther aſſiſtance they needed. By which means he induced many parents to allow their children a liberal education, who otherwiſe would not have done it. And Mr. Gilpin did not think it enough to afford the means only of an academical education to theſe young people, but endeavoured to make it as beneficial to them as he could. He ſtill conſidered himſelf as their proper guardian; and ſeemed to think himſelf bound to the public for their being made uſeful members of it, as far as it lay in his power to make them ſo. With this view he held a punctual correſpondence with their tutors; and made the youths themſelves frequently write to him, and give him an account of their ſtudies. So ſolicitous indeed was he about them, knowing the many temptations to which their age and ſituation expoſed them, that once every other year he generally made a journey to the univerſities, to inſpect their behaviour. And this uncommon care was not unrewarded; for many of his ſcholars became ornaments to the church, and exemplary inſtances of piety.

To the account that hath been already given of Mr. Gilpin's hoſpitality and benevolence, the following particulars may be added. Every thurſday throughout the year, a very large quantity of meat was dreſſed wholly for the poor; and every day they had what quantity of broth they wanted. Twenty-four of the pooreſt were his conſtant penſioners. Four times in the year a dinner was provided for them, when they received from his ſteward a certain quantity of corn, and a ſum

ſum of money: and at Chriſtmas they had always an ox divided among them.

Wherever he heard of any in diſtreſs, whether of his own pariſh, or any other, he was ſure to relieve them. In his walks abroad, he would frequently bring home with him poor people, and ſend them away cloathed as well as fed. He took great pains to inform himſelf of the circumſtances of his neighbours, that the modeſty of the ſufferer might not prevent his relief. But the money beſt laid out was, in his opinion, that which encouraged induſtry. It was one of his greateſt pleaſures to make up the loſſes of his laborious neighbours, and prevent their ſinking under them. If a poor man had loſt a beaſt, he would ſend him another in his room: or if any farmer had had a bad year, he would make him an abatement in his tythes.—Thus, as far as he was able, he took the misfortunes of his pariſh upon himſelf; and, like a true ſhepherd, expoſed himſelf for his flock. But of all kinds of induſtrious poor, he was moſt forward to aſſiſt thoſe who had large families: ſuch never failed to meet with his bounty, when they wanted to ſettle their children in the world.

In the diſtant pariſhes where he preached, as well as in his own neighbourhood, his generoſity and benevolence were continually ſhewing themſelves: particularly in the deſolate parts of Northumberland. "When he began his journey, ſays "an old manuſcript life of him, he "would have ten pounds in his "purſe; and, at his coming home, "he would be twenty nobles in "debt, which he would always pay "within a fortnight after."—— In the goals he viſited, he was not only careful to give the priſoners proper inſtructions, but uſed to purchaſe for them likewiſe what neceſſaries they wanted.

Even upon the public road, he never let ſlip an opportunity of doing good. He has often been known to take off his cloak, and give it to an half-naked traveller: and when he has had ſcarce money enough in his pocket to provide himſelf a dinner, yet would he give away part of that little, or the whole, if he found any who ſeemed to ſtand in need of it.——Of this benevolent temper, the following inſtance is preſerved. One day returning home, he ſaw in a field ſeveral people crowding together; and judging ſomething more than ordinary had happened, he rode up, and found that one of the horſes in a team had ſuddenly dropped down, which they were endeavouring to raiſe; but in vain, for the horſe was dead. The owner of it ſeemed much dejected with his misfortune; and declaring how grievous a loſs it would be to him, Mr. Gilpin bad him not be diſheartened; "I'll let "you have, ſays he, honeſt man, "that horſe of mine," and pointed to his ſervant's.——"Ah! maſter, "replied the countryman, my "pocket will not reach ſuch a beaſt "as that." "Come, come, ſaid "Mr. Gilpin, take him, take him; "and when I demand my money, "then thou ſhalt pay me."

The following legacies in his will, gives us ſome idea of his hoſpitality. "I give to my ſucceſſor, and to "his ſucceſſors after him, firſt, the "great new brewing-lead in the "brewhouſe, with the gile-fat, and "maſh-fat: likewiſe, in the kiln, "a large new ſteep-lead, which re-"ceives a chauldron of corn at "once:

" once: likewiſe, in the larder-
" houſe, one great ſalting-tub,
" which will hold four oxen, or
" more." " I give to the poor of
" Houghton, twenty pounds, and
" nine of my oxen: the other nine
" I bequeath to my three execu-
" tors."

The life of Sir John Perrot; *from the ſame.*

JOHN PERROT was ſon to Thomas Perrot, Eſq;* by Mary, daughter and heireſs of James Berkley, Eſq; who was ſecond ſon to the Lord Berkley. The exact time of his birth is not known. He received a genteel education; and being very tall, and of an extraordinary degree of ſtrength and agility, he greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in his youth by martial exerciſes, and feats of activity and chivalry, in which he much delighted. When he was eighteen years of age, which he was about the 36th year of king Henry the VIIIth's reign, he was ſent to the Marquis of Wincheſter, then Lord-Treaſurer of England, in order to receive the completion of his education in that nobleman's houſe, agreeable to the cuſtom of that age.

In the Marquis's houſe, among other young gentlemen ſent thither with the ſame view, he found the Lord Abergavenny, a youth of ſo ungovernable a temper, that the ſervants and gentlemen in the houſe were made very uneaſy by him. Theſe obſerving Mr. Perrot to be at leaſt equal to his lordſhip in ſtature, ſtrength, and courage, eaſily contrived to breed a quarrel between them, which quickly came to blows †. His lordſhip found himſelf

* He at leaſt paſſed for the ſon of this gentlemen, but an opinion very generally prevailed, and which Sir John Perrot himſelf appears to have believed, that he really ſprung from the loins of king Henry VIII. It is ſaid that there was an intimacy between his mother and that prince, a ſhort time before her marriage with Mr. Perrot.—*Vid.* Lloyd's State-Worthies, vol. I. p. 396, 397. and Biograph. Brit. It is certain, that he greatly reſembled king Henry in his temper and ſpirit.

† " The Lord of Abergavenny was ſo fierce and haſty a young nobleman, " that no ſervant or gentleman in that houſe could continue long quiet, but he " would quarrel with them upon any ſmall cauſe, till Mr. Perrot came thither, " whom the gentlemen and ſerving-men perceiving to be of a bold ſpirit, comely " ſtature, good ſtrength, and ſeeming courageous, they then told the young " Lord of Abergavenny, that there was a young gentleman come to the houſe, " who would match him. *Is there ſuch a one?* ſaid he; *let me ſee him.* And " ſo coming where Mr. Perrot was, for the firſt ſalutation he aſked him, *What,* " *Sir, are you the kill-cow that muſt match me? No,* ſaid Mr. Perrot, *I am no* " *butcher; but if you uſe me no better, you ſhall find I can give a butcher's blow.* " *Can you ſo,* ſaid he; *I will ſee that.* And ſo being both angry, they buckled, " and fell to blows; in trial and continuance whereof, the Lord Abergavenny " found that he had his hands full of him, and was rather over-matched in " ſtrength, and had no advantage of him in ſtomach, whereby he was willing " to be parted from him. So the ſerving-men, and other gentlemen in the " Marquis's houſe, (when they found the young Lord of Abergavenny unruly) " would ſtill threaten him with Mr. Perrot."——The Hiſtory of that moſt eminent Stateſman, Sir John Perrot, Knight of the Bath, &c. Edit. 8vo. 1728, P. 24, 25.

himſelf rather overmatched in point of ſtrength, and that he had no advantage with reſpect to courage; and the trial having made each ſenſible of the other's abilities, an intimacy commenced between them; but their friendſhip did not laſt long: for having agreed to make a joint entertainment for their common acquaintance, the impetuoſity of their tempers occaſioned a quarrel between them, ſo that they broke the glaſſes, of which they had provided good ſtore, about one another's ears, before the gueſts came.

But though the heat of Mr. Perrot's temper ſometimes drew him into inconveniencies, it alſo proved the means of introducing him to the notice and favour of the king. Among other irregularities of his youth, he ſometimes indulged himſelf with lewd women: and going for that purpoſe, ſhortly after his breach with Lord Abergavenny, to the Stews in Southwark, attended only with a page, he fell into a quarrel with two yeomen of the king's guard; who both attacking him with their ſwords, he made a very gallant defence, and being hurt in the fray, the report reached the ear of his majeſty, who was then hard by at Wincheſter-Houſe. And Henry's curioſity being excited, he ſent for him, and making ſome enquiries concerning his name and family, he was much pleaſed with his undaunted air, and the ſpirit of his anſwers; and accordingly invited him to court, and promiſed to beſtow ſome preferment on him *.

Whether King Henry, in the courſe of his converſation with young Perrot, found any reaſon to ſuſpect the ſuppoſed affinity between them, does not appear. However, he repaired to court; but the king dying ſoon after, he returned to the houſe of the Marquis of Wincheſter, till the public affairs were ſomewhat ſettled; when he again went to court, and ſo recommended himſelf to the young King, Edward VI. that he was pitched upon for one of the Knights of the Bath at that Prince's coronation. And having received this inſtance of Royal favour, he frequently diſplayed his valour, ſtrength, and activity, in tilts and tournaments, and acts of chivalry; ſo that King Edward conceived a great liking for him, which was not a little heightened by the extraordinary comelineſs and dignity of his perſon.

About this time Sir John Perrot attended the Marquis of Southampton in his embaſſy to France, to treat of a marriage between King Edward and the French King's daughter. And the Marquis being a nobleman that took much delight in active ſports and exerciſes, was entertained by the French monarch with hunting the wild boar. In the chace, a gentleman charging the boar with his chacing-ſtaff, happened to miſs his aim, ſo that the enraged animal was ready to run in

* "The King being then at Wincheſter-houſe, near that place, was told how "a young gentleman, having no hair on his face, had fought with two of his "Majeſty's ſervants. Which the King hearing, and being deſirous to ſee him, "ſent for him, demanded his name, country, and kindred. This being boldly "by him related, it pleaſed the King very well to ſee ſo much valour and au"dacity in ſo young a man, and therefore he willed him to repair to the court, "where he would beſtow a place and preferment on him." Life of Sir John Perrot, as before, P. 26, 27.

upon him; when Sir John Perrot ſtepped inſtantly to his reſcue, and with a broad ſword which he then wore, gave the beaſt ſuch a ſtroke, as very nearly parted the head from the ſhoulders. The French King, who ſtood in ſight, came immediately to him, and taking him by the middle, cried out, BEAUFOILE. Sir John, thinking the king came to try his ſtrength, returned the addreſs, by taking his majeſty in his arms, and lifting him a conſiderable height from the ground; at which the king ſhewed not the leaſt diſpleaſure; but, on the contrary, offered him a good penſion to enter into his ſervice. To this proffer Sir John Perrot replied, "That he "humbly thanked his majeſty for "his generous offer; but he was "a gentleman that had means of "his own to ſupport himſelf; and "if he wanted any thing, he knew "that he ſerved a gracious and a "royal Prince, who would not ſee "him want, and to whom only he "had vowed his ſervice during "life *."

Shortly after, he returned to England, where he chiefly reſided at court; but he lived in ſo expenſive and magnificent a manner, that he was ſoon reduced to a neceſſity of mortgaging ſome of his eſtates: nor was that ſufficient; for notwithſtanding theſe mortgages, he found himſelf in a ſhort time involved in a debt of ſeven or eight thouſand pounds. The bad ſtate of his affairs made him very melancholy; and as he was one day walking in a kind of bye-place about the court, he entered into a kind of a ſoliloquy, reproaching himſelf for his paſt indiſcretion, and bemoaning his preſent ſituation; lamenting that he had been ſo unwiſe as to ſquander away his fortune, and waſte a great part of that in a few years, which his anceſtors had acquired and enjoyed ſo many. "And muſt I," ſaid he, "be the man that ſhall overthrow "my houſe, which hath continued "ſo long? It had been better "that I had never been born: for "what ſhall I do to recover my "eſtate?" He went on in this manner, entering into a debate with himſelf, whether he had beſt follow the court, or leave the court, and follow the wars; ſince he found, he ſaid, that ſhould he continue at court, the king being young, and under government, if, upon his good deſerts, his majeſty ſhould be pleaſed to grant him any thing in recompence for his ſervice, yet his governors, as the Lord Protector and the Privy Council, might gainſay it, and ſo he ſhould rather run into farther arrears, than recover his decayed fortunes. But if he retired into the country, where he might live at leſs charge, or betook himſelf to the wars, where he might get ſome poſt of command and profit, it would be a means to ſave his eſtate, and pay his debts.—In the mean time, while Sir John Perrot was arguing and debating with himſelf, it happened that the young king came that way, and over-heard the greateſt part of what he had ſaid; and at length ſtepping up, "How "now, Perrot, (ſaid the king) what "is the matter that you make this "great moan?" Sir John, in a ſurprize, or at leaſt appearing to be ſurprized †, told the king, that he did

* *Vid.* Biograph. Brit. and Life of Perrot, as before, P. 28---31.

† It is intimated, that this ſoliloquy of Sir John Perrot's was made with a deſign that it ſhould be over-heard by the King, who was accuſtomed, it is ſaid, to

did not think his highneſs had been ſo near him. "Yes," ſaid his majeſty, "we heard you well enough; "and have you ſpent your eſtate in "our ſervice? and is the king ſo "young, and ſo under govern- "ment, that he cannot give you "any thing in recompence for your "ſervice? Find out ſomewhat, and "you ſhall ſee whether the king "has not power to beſtow it upon "you." Sir John humbly thanked his majeſty, and ſhortly after diſcovered a concealment of ſome eſtate or goods that had been forfeited to the crown; which, upon his petition, was readily beſtowed upon him; and with which he paid the greateſt part of his debts, and henceforward managed his affairs with more prudence and frugality.

After the death of King Edward, and the acceſſion of Queen Mary, Sir John Perrot came into ſome trouble, as being a favourer of the reformed religion. One Gaderne, his countryman, accuſed him of harbouring certain heretics at his houſe in Wales; particularly Alexander Nowell, and his uncle Perrot, who had been tutor to King Edward in the Greek tongue, with ſome others. Upon this accuſation, Sir John not denying his religion, was committed priſoner to the Fleet; yet having many friends, and being perſonally well liked by the queen, he obtained his diſcharge. Shortly after, he went to St. Quintin, where he had a command under the Earl of Pembroke, who greatly eſteemed him. But all ties of friendſhip, and every other relation, were conſumed by the flaming zeal for Popery in this reign. After their return to England, the Earl of Pembroke, who was then Preſident of Wales, received a ſpecial charge from the queen, to ſee that no heretics ſhould remain in Wales. With this order the earl acquainted his friend Sir John Perrot, who was then bedfellow to this nobleman's ſon, Sir Edward Herbert, deſiring his aſſiſtance in putting it into execution. But this Sir John refuſed, as being againſt his conſcience; upon which the earl forbad him his houſe, and there enſued a quarrel, wherein from words they proceeded to blows, but were ſoon parted. The report of this ſoon reached the ear of the queen, who was highly offended at it; and on Sir John Perrot's next coming to court, received him very coldly, and even looked on him with indignation. The buſineſs which brought him thither was a ſuit which he had at that time to her majeſty, for the caſtle and lordſhip of Carew, of which he had already received a promiſe. In this exigence, he was adviſed by his friends to reconcile himſelf to the Earl of Pembroke, and by his means to pacify the queen. But his high ſpirit would not ſuffer him to ſtoop to ſuch a ſubmiſſion. However, he found ſome other friends, who in a ſhort time prevailed upon her majeſty to refer his ſuit to the privy council.

When the affair came to be heard before the council, Gardiner, Biſhop of Wincheſter, vigorouſly oppoſed

to come to this place at that time of the day; and in this manner it is related in the Biographia Britannica. But in the original account of his life, referred to before, the account of this incident is related ambiguouſly, as if it were a matter of doubt, whether Sir John's being over-heard by the King was the conſequence of deſign, or merely the reſult of accident.

poſed his ſuit, and ſharply cenſured him for making ſuch an application. "Sir John Perrot," ſaid the prelate, "do you come to ſeek ſuits "of the queen? I tell you, that "except you alter your heretical "religion, it were more fit that the "queen ſhould beſtow faggots, than "any living on you." It was taken for granted, on all hands, that the Earl of Pembroke would warmly oppoſe Perrot's ſuit, on account of the late rupture between them. But when it came to this generous nobleman's turn to ſpeak, he expreſſed himſelf in the following terms: "My Lords, (ſaid the earl) I muſt "tell you my opinon of this man, "(meaning Perrot) and of this matter: for the man, I think he "would at this time, if he could, "eat my heart with ſalt; but yet, "notwithſtanding his anger againſt "me, I muſt give him his due; "I hold him to be a man of good "worth, and one who hath deſerved of her majeſty, in her ſervice, "as good a matter as this which "he ſeeketh; and will no doubt "deſerve better, if he reform his "religion; therefore ſince the "queen has paſſed her gracious "promiſe, I ſee no reaſon but he "ſhould have that which he ſeeketh." And accordingly the majority of the council aſſenting to what the earl ſaid, Sir John Perrot was put into poſſeſſion of the caſtle and lordſhip which he ſolicited. And on all occaſions hereafter, he chearfully and gratefully acknowledged the generous and noble behaviour of the Earl of Pembroke. During the remainder of this reign, he is ſaid to have chiefly reſided in the country, where he was greatly beloved and reſpected.

On the acceſſion of Queen Elizabeth, Sir John Perrot again appeared at court, where he was very graciouſly received by the queen; and he was one of the knights appointed to ſupport the canopy of ſtate at her coronation. In the firſt year of this reign, Sir John was alſo one of the knights pitched on to aſſiſt at a tournament at Greenwich, for the entertainment of the French ambaſſador. And in order to give our readers ſome idea of theſe romantic entertainments, which were formerly ſo much admired, we ſhall give ſome account of this, in which Sir John Perrot was a principal actor. Tents being ſet up, and a banquet provided in Greenwich park, her majeſty took the ambaſſador to the place, where, as ſhe paſſed through the park-gate, a page preſented a ſpeech, ſignifying, that there were certain knights come from a far country, who had dedicated their ſervices to their ſeveral miſtreſſes, ladies for beauty, virtue, and other excellencies, as they deemed incomparable; and therefore they vowed to advance their fame through the world, and to try the combat with any ſuch as ſhould dare to affirm, that they had any rivals in perfection. And hearing great fame of a lady which kept her court thereabouts, renowned both for her own excellency, and for the worthineſs of many redoubted knights which ſhe kept, they were come thither to try whether any of her knights would encounter them, in defence of their miſtreſs's honour. To this the queen replied, "Sir "Dwarf, you give me very ſhort "warning, but I hope your knights "ſhall be anſwered." And then, looking about, ſhe ſaid to the Lord-Chamberlain, "Shall we be out-"bragged by a Dwarf?" "No,

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"may it pleaſe your Majeſty," replied he; "let but a trumpet be "ſounded, and it ſhall be ſeen that "you keep men at arms enough to "anſwer any proud challenges." Then was the trumpet ſounded, and immediately there iſſued out of the eaſt lane at Greenwich, divers penſioners gallantly armed and mounted. The challengers were, the Earl of Ormond, Lord North, and Sir John Perrot; who preſently prepared themſelves to run courſes in the field againſt all comers. Among the defendants was one Mr. Cornwallis, a tall gentleman, and a good man at arms, who fell to the ſhare of Sir John Perrot, who in the encounter chanced to wound him ſlightly in the thigh; at which he expreſſing ſome reſentment, provoked Sir John; and as they were both choleric, they challenged each other to run with ſharp lances without armour, in the preſence of the queen. But her majeſty would not ſuffer it, but perſuaded them to be reconciled to each other; and ſo after ſome courſes performed as uſual, the combat ended. After which her majeſty invited the French ambaſſador to the banquet, provided in a pavilion raiſed for the purpoſe, in the park. But his excellency declined it, having in the interim received an account of the unfortunate end of his Sovereign, Henry II. King of France, who was about this time killed in a tournament by the Earl of Montgomery; and it is ſaid that the conſideration of ſuch accidents as theſe, was a principal cauſe of theſe diverſions being laid aſide.

Some years after, Sir John Perrot was called upon to diſplay his courage and activity in more important affairs. In 1572, the queen ſent him into Ireland as Lord-Preſident of Munſter, a province which then lay almoſt entirely deſolate, having been waſted by the Earl of Deſmond and his accomplices. Sir John landed at Waterford on the firſt of March, and in three days after James Fitz-Morris burnt the town of Kyllmallog, hanged the chief magiſtrate, and as many more of the inhabitants as he could take, at the high croſs in the market-place, and carried away all the plate and wealth of the place. Sir John Perrot, therefore, haſted to Dublin, to take the uſual oath before the Lord-Deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, in order that he might ſpeedily and vigorouſly proceed againſt the rebels. At his return to Corke, about the 10th of April following, he immediately aſſembled his troops, and went to Kyllmallog, and having directed the town-walls to be repaired, and the houſes to be rebuilt, he proceeded in purſuit of the rebels with ſo much expedition and ſpirit, that he brought James Fitz-Morris to ſwear fealty to the queen and crown of England, and reduced the whole province of Munſter into as good a ſtate of quiet and tranquility as any part of Ireland, in little more than the ſpace of a year. In the courſe of which he underwent great hardſhips *, and expoſed himſelf to the utmoſt dangers, with the moſt undaunted courage. However, in the mean time, ſome complaints were ſent againſt

* "The Preſident, Sir John Perrot, followed his good fortunes and his foes "with ſuch earneſtneſs, that ſeldom would they come to fight with him, except "it were light ſkirmiſhes, and that upon great advantage. Which he perceiv-

"ing

him to England, that he had abuſed his power by arbitrary and unwarrantable proceedings. He no ſooner received information of this, than he determined to croſs the water, in order to clear himſelf in perſon from the charge preferred againſt him; and accordingly, without waiting for leave, having taken proper meaſures for the government of Munſter in his abſence, and made up his accounts, he departed from thence about the beginning of March. 1673.

On his arrival in England, he was admitted to an audience of the queen; though it was expected that he would have incurred her diſpleaſure, by leaving his government without permiſſion. But when he had related to her majeſty the particulars of his ſervice, the ſtate of the country, and the cauſe of his coming over, and anſwered ſuch objections as had been made againſt him, her majeſty teſtified her approbation of his proceedings, and expreſſed a deſire that he ſhould return to his government. But Sir John propoſing ſeveral new regulations to be made, which were not approved by the council, he ſolicited for permiſſion to retire into the country for the recovery of his health; and obtaining it, returned to his own houſe in Wales.

He had been there but a few years, when the court receiving intelligence that James Fitz-Morris, ſince his ſubmiſſion, had been in Spain, and obtained a promiſe of ſhips and men to invade Ireland, and eſpecially the province of Munſter, Sir John was ſent for, to take the command of a ſquadron to be ſent to ſea againſt him. And all things being got ready, he ſet out from London *, and repaired to the fleet. The names of the ſhips and pinnaces under his command, were, the Benenge, Sir John Perrot, admiral; the

" ing, purſued them night and day in perſon, even in the winter, and lay out " many nights in the field, both in froſt and ſnow, enduring ſuch hardneſs, that " I have heard two of his followers, yet living, report that of him, as were they " not men of good credit, it would hardly be believed."——Life of Perrot, as before, P. 58. It appears that the famous rebel Fitz-Morris challenged Sir John Perrot to fight him in ſingle combat, to which the latter readily conſented; but when the time appointed came, Fitz-Morris declined the engagement. *Vid.* Life, P. 61---63.

* " Being royally furniſhed in all reſpects, he departed from London about " Auguſt, and going from thence by barge, he had with him divers noblemen " and gentlemen, who did accompany him into the ſhips. As they lay in their " barge againſt Greenwich, where the Queen kept her court, Sir John Perrot " ſent one of his gentlemen aſhore, with a diamond in a token unto Mrs. Blanch " Parry, willing him to tell her, that a diamond coming unlooked for, did al- " ways bring good luck with it. Which the Queen hearing of, ſent Sir John " Perrot a fair jewel hanged by a white cypreſs; ſignifying withal, that as long " as he wore that for her ſake, ſhe did believe, with God's help, he ſhould have " no harm. Which meſſage and jewel Sir John Perrot received joyfully; and " he returned anſwer unto the Queen, That he would wear that for his Sove- " reign's ſake, and doubted not, with God's favour, to return her ſhips in ſafe- " ty, and either to bring the Spaniards (if they came in his way) as priſoners, " or elſe to ſink them in the ſeas. So as Sir John Perrot paſſed by in his barge, " the Queen looking out at the window, ſhaked her fan, and put out her hand " towards him, who making a low obeiſance, put the ſcarf and jewel about his " neck, which the Queen ſent him."——Life, P. 108, 109.

the Dreadnought, William Gorge, vice-admiral; the Foresight, Nicholas Gorge, rear-admiral; the Catys, Captain York; the Swiftsure, Captain Pierce; and the Seabright, Captain Ward. With this squadron, Sir John set out from Gillingham to the Downs, and thence passing by Falmouth and Plymouth, arrived at Ireland, and continued cruizing upon the coast about Waterford, till the season was past for making any attempt upon the country; when receiving intelligence that the Spaniards had dropped their enterprize for that year, he returned again with his fleet safe to England. It appears, however, that in chacing a pirate, whom he took on his return, he very narrowly escaped shipwreck *.

He now repaired again to his seat in Wales; but he was still careful to keep up his interest at court. And with this view, on proper occasions, he gave his personal attendance there; and also kept up a correspondence with Sir Francis Walsingham, and some others in the ministry, who are said to have often asked his advice upon public affairs. And in 1582, being consulted concerning the best means for quelling the Earl of Desmond's rebellion in Ireland, and settling that kingdom in a more orderly state of government, he drew up a paper containing his sentiments upon the subject; which was so well approved, that, in 1583, he received a commission, appointing him Lord-Deputy of Ireland; and accordingly embarking with the Earl of Ormond at Milford Haven, he arrived at Dublin in the beginning of that year.

* Life, P. 114, 115, 116.

The Desmond family was now become extinct by the death of the fifteenth earl of that title; but notwithstanding this, yet the state of Ireland was still far from being settled in any orderly course of subjection and government. On the contrary, in many parts of the kingdom, there was little appearance of any thing but anarchy, confusion, and lawless riot. Our new Lord-Deputy, soon after his entrance upon his office, resolved to make a progress throughout the whole country, and to visit each province in person, in order to settle the better disposed in a good course of peace and tranquility, by hearing complaints and redressing grievances, and establishing a regular government to reduce the rebellious and seditious by force; and it appears that he made a great change in the state of affairs in a short time. But whilst he was employed in this important business, he did not always sufficiently attend to the rules of prudence and discretion. He was naturally of a very choleric and haughty spirit, and had imbibed very high notions of government, and was of opinion that it ought to be administred with severity. In acting upon these principles, while he conquered the rebel Lords, and reduced them to submission, he is said to have given great offence to those who were well affected to the government, by acting in too arbitrary a manner. Hence complaints were carried to England, which produced several checks for the past, and restraints for the future, sent to him by the council; and these not being sufficiently regarded, the murmurs in

Ireland grew louder, and the reprehenſions from England ſtronger. This greatly diſguſted him, ſo that he frequently ſolicited to be recalled, but without effect. However, notwithſtanding the complaints that were made againſt him, and the rebukes that he received from England, he ſtill continued to act upon the ſame principles as before, relying upon the merit of his ſervices, and the uprightneſs of his intentions. But the queen being much diſpleaſed with his conduct, he was at length recalled from his government in 1588. Thus diſgraced at court, he ſailed from Dublin to his caſtle of Carew in Pembrokeſhire, where he arrived with as ſplendid a retinue as ever attended any Lord-Deputy out of Ireland. But he did not long enjoy the ſweets of his retirement; for a charge of high treaſon being preferred againſt him, he was taken into cuſtody, and after being ſome time confined in the Lord-Treaſurer's houſe, he was committed priſoner to the Tower of London; from whence, on the 27th of April, 1592, he was brought to his trial before a ſpecial commiſſion in Weſtminſter-Hall. The grounds of the indictment againſt him were, "for having treated the "perſon and character of the queen "contumeliouſly; for relieving Po-"piſh Prieſts; for keeping a ſecret "correſpondence with the Duke of "Parma, and Elizabeth's ene-"mies; and for foſtering the civil "commotions in Ireland." He made a noble defence, but acknowledged his indiſcretion in ſpeaking diſreſpectfully of the Queen: for indeed nothing was fairly and judicially proved againſt him, but ſome paſſionate diſreſpectful words againſt Elizabeth's perſon *, which having been reported to her, had greatly exaſperated her againſt him. But Popham, the attorney-general, who knew that Elizabeth made it a point that he ſhould be convicted, produced a ſet of ſcandalous, and ſome of them infamous, witneſſes, to prove the charge, and ſupported it with all his venal eloquence †. And at laſt, after a long trial, the jury brought him in guilty; and he received ſentence of death on the 16th of June following. It is ſaid, that after he was condemned, Sir John Perrot exclaimed, "God's "death, will the queen ſuffer HER "BROTHER to be offered up as a "ſacrifice to the envy of my friſk-"ing adverſaries?" It was thought that Elizabeth intended to have pardoned him, but he died in September following, a priſoner in the Tower.

Sir John Perrot was a man of great courage, and ſtrong natural parts, though not much enlightened by literature. He was in his perſon remarkably tall, well made, and of great ſtrength of body. He had a majeſtic air, a piercing eye, and a commanding aſpect. He was of a noble and generous ſpirit, but proud, choleric, and imprudent, and

* "His mortal words were thoſe in the Great Chamber of Dublin, when the "Queen ſent him ſome reſpectful letters after her expoſtulatory ones, with an in-"timation of the Spaniard's deſign: *Lo now* (ſaith he) *ſhe is ready to p--ſs her-"ſelf, for fear of the Spaniard; I am again one of her white boys.*"---Lloyd's State-Worthies, Vol. I. P. 397. See alſo Biograph. Brit. where it is obſerved, that ſeveral of his ſpeeches of this kind were told by his Secretary Williams, who betrayed him.

† *Vid.* Guthrie's Hiſt. of England, Vol. III. P. 499.

and too much addicted to licentious amours. He was married to a ſiſter of the earl of Eſſex, by whom he had a ſon, Sir Thomas Perrot, to whom the queen reſtored his father's eſtate.

Some account of Sir Robert Dudley, *ſon to the* Earl of Leiceſter; *from the Britiſh Biography.*

SIR Robert Dudley was ſon to the Earl of Leiceſter, by the Lady Douglas Sheffield, and born at Sheen, in Surry, in the year 1573. His birth was carefully concealed, in order to prevent the queen's knowledge of the earl's engagements with his mother. He was, however, conſidered and treated as his lawful ſon, till the earl's marriage with the counteſs dowager of Eſſex; and then he was declared to be only his natural iſſue by lady Douglas. Out of her hands the earl was very deſirous to get him, in order to put him under the care of Sir Edward Horſey, governor of the Iſle of Wight; which ſome have imagined to have been done, not with any view to the child's diſadvantage, whom he is ſaid to have always loved tenderly, but with a view of bringing him upon the ſtage at ſome proper time, as his natural ſon by another lady. He was not, however, able to get him for ſome time; but at laſt effecting it, he ſent him to ſchool at Offington, in Suſſex, in 1583, where he was under the care of one Owen Jones, to whom, upon a certain occaſion, the earl is ſaid to have expreſſed himſelf to this purpoſe. "Owen, thou knoweſt that "Robin my boy is my lawful ſon; "and as I do, and have charged "thee, to keep it ſecret, ſo I "charge thee not to forget it; and "therefore ſee thou be careful of "him." After remaining four years in this private ſchool, he was removed, in 1587, to the univerſity of Oxford, and there entered of Chriſt-Church, by the ſtile of COMITIS FILIUS, i. e. an earl's ſon. In about a year after he came to the univerſity, and when he was about the age of fifteen, his father died, leaving him, after the deceaſe of his uncle Ambroſe, Earl of Warwick, his noble caſtle of Kenelworth, and the lordſhips of Denbigh and Chirk, and the bulk of his eſtate, which, before he was of age, he in a good meaſure enjoyed, notwithſtanding the enmity borne him by the counteſs dowager of Leiceſter. He was at this time looked upon as one of the fineſt gentlemen in England: in his perſon tall, and well-ſhaped, having a freſh and fine complexion, but red-haired; learned beyond his age, more eſpecially in the mathematics; and of parts equal, if not ſuperior, to any of his family. Add to all this, that he was very expert in his exerciſes, and particularly in riding the great horſe, in which he was allowed to excel any man of his time.

His genius prompting him to great exploits, and having a particular turn to navigation and diſcoveries, he projected a voyage into the South-ſeas, in hopes of acquiring the ſame fame thereby, as his friend the famous Thomas Cavendiſh, whoſe ſiſter he had married. But after he had taken much pains, and ſpent a great deal of money, in preparations for this deſign, the government would not ſuffer him to proceed, looking upon it as a dangerous

dangerous voyage, in which they thought it not fit to hazard the lives of the queen's ſubjects. However, notwithſtanding this diſappointment, he fitted out a ſmall ſquadron for the river Oroonoque, and the coaſts adjacent, of which he took the command in perſon. He ſailed from Southampton in November, 1594, and returned to St. Ives, in Cornwall, about the end of May, 1595, having in the courſe of his voyage taken and deſtroyed nine ſail of Spaniſh ſhips, one of which was a man of war of ſix hundred tons. An account of this voyage, written by himſelf, is publiſhed in Hakluyt's collection. In the following year he fitted out two ſhips, and two pinnaces, for the South-ſeas, under Captain Benjamin Wood, at his own expence; and attending the earl of Eſſex, and the lord high admiral, in their expedition againſt the Spaniards, he received the honour of knighthood, for his gallant behaviour at the taking of Cadiz. In the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, having buried his firſt wife, he married Alice, the daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh. He then began to entertain hopes of reviving the honours of his family: and in the beginning of the reign of king James I. he commenced a ſuit in the archbiſhop of Canterbury's Court of Audience, with a view of proving the legitimacy of his birth; and the plague being then at London, he obtained a commiſſion, directed to Dr. Zachary Babington, chancellor of the dioceſe of Litchfield, to examine witneſſes on that head, which was accordingly done. But no ſooner had Lettice, counteſs of Leiceſter, notice of theſe proceedings, than ſhe procured an information to be filed, by Sir Edward Coke, the king's attorney-general, in the ſtar-chamber, againſt Sir Robert Dudley, Sir Thomas Leigh, Dr. Babington, and others, for a conſpiracy; and, upon the petition of Lord Sidney, an order iſſued out of that court for bringing in all the depoſitions that had been taken by virtue of the archbiſhop's commiſſion, ſealing them up, and depoſiting them in the council cheſt. In order, however, to keep up ſome appearance of impartiality, Sir Robert Dudley was allowed to examine witneſſes, as to the proof of his legitimacy, in that court; which, when he had done in as full a manner as in ſuch a caſe could be expected, a ſudden order was iſſued for ſtopping all proceedings, and locking up the examinations, of which no copies were to be taken, but by the king's licence.

This unfair proceeding was ſuch a blow to the hopes of Sir Robert Dudley, and gave him ſuch diſguſt, that obtaining a licence to travel for three years, which was eaſily granted him, he quitted the kingdom; leaving behind him Alice Dudley his wife, and four daughters. He did not, however, go abroad without a female; for, as he inherited ſome of the vices, as well as moſt of the great qualities of his anceſtors, he prevailed upon a young lady, at that time eſteemed one of the fineſt women in England, to bear him company in the habit of a page. The name of this lady was Elizabeth Southwell, and ſhe was daughter to Sir Robert Southwell, of Woodriſing, in Norfolk. He was afterwards married to her, by virtue of a diſpenſation from the Pope.

Though Sir Robert Dudley had

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a licence to travel for three years, yet, under a pretence of his assuming, in foreign countries, the title of Earl of Warwick, he was in a short time commanded to return home; and, on his refusing to obey, his whole estate was seized during his life, by the crown. A few years after, his right to the magnificent castle of Kenelworth, with the manors adjoining, were purchased, in consequence of an agreement with him, by Henry, prince of Wales, for 14,500l. of which, though much less than the value, but 3000l. was ever paid, and that to a merchant, who soon after failed.

The place which Sir Robert Dudley chose for his retreat abroad, was Florence; where he was very kindly received by Cosmo II. great duke of Tuscany: and, in process of time, he was made Great Chamberlain to his serene highness's consort, the archdutchess Magdalen, of Austria, sister to the emperor Ferdinand II. with whom he was a great favourite. He discovered in that court, those great abilities for which he had been admired in England. He contrived several methods of improving shipping, introduced new manufactures, excited the merchants to extend their foreign commerce; and, by other services of still greater importance, obtained so high a reputation, that, at the desire of his mistress, the arch-dutchess, the emperor, by letters patent dated at Vienna, March the 9th, 1620, created him a duke of the Holy Roman Empire. Upon this, he assumed his grandfather's title of Northumberland; and, ten years after, got himself enrolled, by Pope Urban VIII, among the Roman nobility. Under the reign of the grand duke Ferdinand II. he became still more famous, on account of that great project which he formed, of draining a vast tract of morass, between Pisa and the sea: for by this he raised Livorno, or Leghorn, from a mean and pitiful place, into a large and beautiful town: and having engaged his serene highness to declare it a free port, he, by his influence, drew many English merchants to settle, and set up houses there. In consideration of his services, and for the support of his dignity, the grand duke bestowed upon him an handsome pension; which, however, went but a little way in his expences: for he affected magnificence in all things; built a noble palace for himself and his family at Florence, and much adorned the castle of Carbello, three miles from that capital, which the grand duke gave him for a country retreat, and where he died in September, 1639.

Sir Robert Dudley was not only admired by princes, but also by the learned; among whom he held a very high rank, as well on account of his skill in philosophy, chemistry, and physic, as his perfect acquaintance with all the branches of the mathematics, and the means of applying them for the service and benefit of mankind. He wrote several things. His principal work is, "Del Arcano, del Mare, &c." Firenze, 1630, 1646, in 2 vol. fol. This work, which is very scarce, is full of schemes, charts, plans, and other marks of its author's mathematical learning; but is chiefly valuable for the projects contained therein, for the improvement of navigation, and the extension of commerce. Mr. Wood tells us, that he wrote also a medical treatise, intitled "Catholicon," which was well esteemed by the faculty.

There

There is alſo another piece written by him, the title of which, as it ſtands in Ruſhworth, runs thus, "A Propoſition for his Majeſty's "ſervice, to bridle the impertinency of Parliaments. Afterwards queſtioned in the Star-Chamber *." This production will ever reflect the greateſt diſhonour upon Sir Robert Dudley; and ſhews that, like his father, he ſometimes employed his talents to very pernicious purpoſes. After he had lived ſome time in exile, he ſtill cheriſhed hopes of returning to England; to facilitate which, and to ingratiate himſelf with king James, he was mean and wicked enough to draw up a ſcheme for enſlaving his country. This piece, falling into the hands of ſome perſons of diſtinction, and being ſome years after by them made public, was conſidered as a thing of ſo miſchievous a nature, as to occaſion their impriſonment: but they were releaſed upon the diſcovery of the true author. Sir Robert Dudley was alſo the author of a famous powder, called "Pulvis comitis Warwicen-"ſis, or, the earl of Warwick's pow-"der;" he being known in Italy by the title of earl of Warwick, before the emperor created him a duke.

Sir Robert Dudley, as he was ſtiled in England, or the duke of Northumberland, as he was ſtiled abroad, had by the daughter of Sir Robert Southwell, (who went into Italy with him, in the habit of a page, and to whom he was afterwards married, as we before obſerved) a ſon, named Charles, who aſſumed the title of earl of Warwick, and four daughters, who were all honourably married in Italy, viz. the eldeſt to the prince of Piombino, the ſecond to the marquis of Clivola, the third to the duke of Caſtilion del Lago, and the fourth to the count of Carpegna, brother to the cardinal of that name.

As to this lady of Sir Robert Dudley, though her following him into Italy, when he had another wife, juſtly expoſed her to much cenſure, yet her conduct was, in other reſpects, without exception; and as ſhe lived in honour and eſteem, and had all the reſpect paid her, that her title of dutcheſs could command, ſo it is ſaid that Sir Robert loved her with great tenderneſs to the laſt, and cauſed a noble monument to be erected to her memory, in the church of St. Pancratius, in Florence, where her body lies buried, and he by her.

Sir Robert Dudley's other wife, who was left by him in England, Lady Alice Dudley, is ſaid to have been a woman of great parts, and of diſtinguiſhed piety. King Charles I. granted to her, by letters patent under the Great Seal, the rank, ſtile, and title of a dutcheſs, during the term of her natural life: and alſo the ſame privileges and precedences to her daughters, as if they had been dukes daughters; and in the preamble to the letters patent for this purpoſe, the legitimacy of Sir Robert Dudley is aſſerted, and the injuſtice that had been done him is acknowledged. Dutcheſs Dudley alſo, by the aſſiſtance of her friends, ſecured to herſelf and her daughters the remains of that great fortune which devolved to Sir Robert Dudley,

* This piece is inſerted at length in Ruſhworth's Collections, Appendix, p. 12—17.

ley, in consequence of the earl of Leicester's will, and other conveyances. She lived many years after the title of dutchess was conferred on her, and distinguished herself by her uncommon charity and benevolence. She died in 1668, in the ninetieth year of her age. One of her daughters, by Sir Robert Dudley, was married to Sir Richard Leveson, another to Sir Gilbert Kniveton, and another to Robert Holborn, Esq; afterwards Sir Robert Holborn, follicitor-general to king Charles I.

Some account of Sir Francis Vere; *from the same.*

FRANCIS VERE was second son to Geoffroy Vere, who was third Son of John, Earl of Oxford. He was born in the year 1554. He applied himself early to the art of war, and became one of the most famous generals of his time. His first entrance on a military life, was when he went among the forces sent by queen Elizabeth, under the command of the earl of Leicester, to the assistance of the States of Holland, where he gave proofs of a warlike genius, and undaunted courage. In 1588, he was part of the English garrison which gallantly defended Bergen-op-zoom, against the prince of Parma; and "that true courage might not want "its due reward or distinction, "(says Cambden) the lord Willoughby, who was general of the "English after Leicester's departure, conferred the honour of "knighthood on Sir Francis Vere, "whose great fame commenced "from this siege."

In 1589, the town of Bergh, upon the Rhine, being besieged by the marquis of Warrenbon, and distressed for want of provisions, Sir Francis Vere was sent by the States-General, to count Meurs, governor of Guelderland, with nine companies of English, to concert with him measures for the relief of that town. At his coming to Arnheim, the governor being greatly hurt by the blowing up of gun-powder, and the States of the province representing to Sir Francis the importance of the place, and the great extremity it was reduced to; at their earnest desire he hastened to its relief, with seven companies of Dutch foot, and twelve troops of horse. With these, and carriages laden with provisions, he marched towards Bergh, through a heathy and open country, with such diligence, that having surprized the enemy, who lay dispersed in their forts about the town, in full view of them, he put provisions therein, and returned without loss. After some days refreshment, the States, who had received advice how matters passed at Bergh, ordered a fresh supply of provisions to be put therein, under the command of Sir Francis. When he came within two English miles of the town, the way they were to take being very narrow, and leading by the castle of Loo, the enemy from the castle galled his men and horses in their passage with such resolution, that Sir Francis perceived they were not the ordinary garrison. Yet, by his military skill and valour, he beat them back to their castle, and was no further interrupted by them in his passage through the narrow way: but before he could well form his men on an adjoining plain, he was again attacked by a fresh body of

the enemy. At the first encounter, his horse was killed under him by a pike, and falling upon him, he could not presently rise, but lay between the two armies, receiving a hurt in his leg, and several thrusts with pikes, through his clothes, till the enemy was forced to give way. And though his forces consisted only of the two English troops under his command, and did not exceed four hundred men, yet by his valour and conduct, the enemy was defeated, and lost about eight hundred men. And he afterwards threw in provisions into Bergh, and exchanged the garrison, though count Mansfeldt was near, with thirteen or fourteen thousand foot, and twelve hundred horse.

In 1590, he bravely relieved the castle of Litkenhooven, in the fort of Recklinchusen, within the diocese of Cologn, in which the states had a garrison that was besieged; and he also recovered the town of Burick, in Cleves, and a little fort on that side of the Rhine, which had been surprized by the enemy. In 1591, he took, by stratagem, a fort near Zutphen, in order to facilitate the siege of that town. The manner in which he made himself master of this place, is thus related by himself in his Commentaries. "I chose (says he) a good number "of lusty and hardy young sol- "diers, the most of which I ap- "parelled like the country-women "of those parts, the rest like the "men; gave to some baskets, to "others packs, and such burthens "as the people usually carry to "the market, with pistols, and "short swords, and daggers, under "their garments, willing them, by "two or three in a company, by "break of day, to be at the ferry "of Zutphen, which is just against "the fort, as if they stayed for the "passage-boat of the town; and "bad them to sit and rest them- "selves in the mean time, as near "the gate of the fort as they could "for avoiding suspicion, and to "seize upon the same as soon as "it was opened. Which took so "good effect, that they possessed "the entry of the fort, and held "the same till an officer, with two "hundred soldiers, (who was laid "in a covert not far off) came to "their seconds, and so became fully "master of the place. By which "means the siege of the town after- "wards proved the shorter."

Sir Francis Vere also assisted count Maurice at the siege of Deventer, being the chief instrument in the taking that place. And it was also chiefly through his conduct and valour, that the duke of Parma received a signal defeat before Knodsenburgh fort, near Nimeguen; which obliged that prince to retire from thence, with more dishonour than in any action that he had undertaken in those wars. In 1596, he was recalled out of the Low Countries, and employed in the expedition against Cadiz, with the title of lord marshal; and in this enterprize he displayed his usual courage, and military skill.

He returned again to Holland the following year, and had a principal share in the action near Turnhout, where near three thousand of the enemy were killed and taken. Some time after he was appointed Governor of the Brill, one of the cautionary towns in the Low Countries. He was permitted at the same time to keep the command of the English troops in the service of the States. In 1599, when a new Spanish inva-

ſion was apprehended, the Queen conſtituted him Lord Marſhal; and being ſent for over in all poſſible haſte, he embarked on the 22d of Auguſt at the Brill, and came to London the next day, where he ſtaid till all apprehenſions of an invaſion were over. He then returned back to the Hague, and had there an audience of the States.

In the beginning of the year 1600, there aroſe great diſputes between him and the States, about ſome accounts, and particularly becauſe they had leſſened, in his abſence, the companies he commanded for them, from an hundred and fifty to an hundred and thirteen men. However, he ſtill continued in his command; and about this time the forces of the States-General laid ſiege to Newport. But Albert, Archduke of Auſtria, who commanded the Spaniſh forces, having recovered many forts which had been ſurprized by the troops in the Dutch ſervice, and cut off eight hundred Scots who were poſted as a rear-guard to intercept his paſſage, came to the relief of Newport, and a battle became unavoidable. The army of the States was commanded by Prince Maurice, and the chief officers under him were Sir Francis Vere, who was lieutenant-general of the foot, and Count Lodovick of Naſſau, general of the horſe. Vere, who commanded in the front, having occaſion to repaſs a ford, before he could come to a convenient place of action, ordered his men not to ſtrip themſelves; for which he aſſigned this reaſon, "that they would "in a few hours either have better "clothes, or ſtand in need of none." A council of war being then held, Prince Maurice was entirely directed by Vere, who was of opinion, that the army of the States ought to wait for the enemy. The diſpoſitions for the battle were then made by Vere with admirable judgment; and the Engliſh, who were not above one thouſand five hundred, were poſted upon the eminences of the downs, and ſupported by a body of Friezland muſqueteers. The Archduke was all this time advancing; but his horſe, which had left his foot behind, were beat back by Vere. The foot, however, coming up, a bloody conflict enſued, in which Vere was wounded, receiving one ſhot through his leg, and another through his thigh, whilſt his horſe was killed under him, and himſelf almoſt taken priſoner: but Prince Maurice advancing with the main body, the battle became general; and the Spaniards, by the courage and good conduct of Vere, received a total defeat.

The laſt and moſt ſignal military exploit performed by Sir Francis Vere, was his gallant defence of Oſtend, which was beſieged by the Archduke Albert, and a very numerous army. Vere had been appointed general of all the army of the ſtates in and about Oſtend; and accordingly he entered that city on the 11th of July, 1601, in order to undertake the defence of it, with eight companies of Engliſh, and found in the place thirty companies of Netherlanders, making about ſixteen or ſeventeen hundred men. With this handful, for no leſs than four thouſand were neceſſary for a proper defence, he reſolutely defended the place for a long time againſt the Spaniſh army, which was computed at twelve thouſand men. During the courſe of the ſiege, he received a reinforcement of twelve companies of Engliſh,

liſh, and cut out a new harbour at Oſtend, which proved of great ſervice to him. On the 14th of Auguſt, he was wounded in the head by the blowing up of a cannon, and that obliged him to remove into Zealand till the 19th of September, when he returned to Oſtend, and found that in his abſence ſome Engliſh troops had arrived there to reinforce the garriſon. On the 4th of December, in the night, the Spaniards fiercely aſſaulted the Engliſh trenches, ſo that Sir Francis Vere was called up without having time to put on his clothes: but by his conduct and valour the enemy were repulſed, and loſt about 500 men. In the mean time, the place began to be much diſtreſſed; and Sir Francis having advice that the beſiegers intended a general aſſault, in order to put them off, and gain time, he artfully contrived to enter into treaty with them for the ſurrender of the place. But receiving part of the ſupplies which he had long expected from the ſtates, with an aſſurance of more at hand, he broke off the treaty. The Archduke being thunder-ſtruck and enraged at this diſappointment, took a reſolution to revenge himſelf of thoſe within the town, ſaying, He would put them all to the ſword; and his officers and ſoldiers likewiſe took an oath, that if they entered, they would ſpare neither man, woman, nor child. They made a general aſſault on the 7th of January, 1602; but Sir Francis Vere, with no more than about twelve hundred fighting men, kept off the enemy's army of ten thouſand men; which threw that day above two and twenty hundred ſhot on the town; and had before thrown upon it no leſs than one hundred and ſixty-three thouſand two hundred cannon ſhot, leaving ſcarcely a whole houſe ſtanding. Our heroic general having acquired immortal honour in the defence of Oſtend for eight months together, reſigned his government on the 7th of March, 1602, to Frederic Dorp, who had been appointed by the ſtates to ſucceed him; and he and his brother, Sir Horatio Vere, returned into Holland.

Soon after his diſcharge from the government of Oſtend, Sir Francis, at the requeſt of the ſtates, came into England to deſire freſh ſuccours, which went over in May, and were to be under his command. He accordingly returned again to Holland; and upon receiving the news of Queen Elizabeth's death, he proclaimed King James I. at the Brill, in April, 1603. A few months after he came to England; and his government of the Brill expiring, or being ſuperſeded at Elizabeth's deceaſe, it was renewed to him by King James. But under this pacific monarch, gentlemen of the ſword became leſs conſidered than under his ſpirited predeceſſor; and they became almoſt uſeleſs to him upon his making peace with Spain in 1604. However, Sir Francis Vere could not live inglorious: but after an honourable repoſe of about four years, he died quietly at home on the 28th of Auguſt, 1608, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and was buried in St. John the Evangeliſt's chapel in Weſtminſter-Abbey, where a curious monument was erected to his memory by his lady. Beſides his other preferments, he was governor of Portſmouth. He had three ſons, and two daughters; but they all died before him.

Sir Francis Vere was a general of the greateſt bravery, and of uncommon military abilities. Queen Elizabeth had an high opinion of him,

him, and always treated him with reſpect. She uſed to ſay, that ſhe "held him to be the worthieſt cap-"tain of her time." He was a man of letters, as well as an accompliſhed general. He wrote himſelf an account of his principal military tranſactions, under the title of COMMENTARIES, which were publiſhed in Folio at Cambridge, in 1657. *Vid.* Biograph. Brit. Guthrie's Hiſt. of Eng. Vol. III. P. 552, and the Commentaries of Sir Francis Vere.

Character of Sir John Hawkins, *the famous Navigator; from the ſame.*

SIR John Hawkins was one of the moſt eminent, able, and experienced ſeamen of his time. He had naturally ſtrong parts, (ſays Dr. Campbell) which he improved by a conſtant application. He was apt in council to differ from other men's opinions, and yet was reſerved in diſcovering his own. He was ſlow, jealous, and ſomewhat irreſolute; yet in action he was merciful, apt to forgive, and a ſtrict obſerver of his word. As he had paſſed a great part of his life at ſea, he had too great a diſlike of land ſoldiers. When occaſion required it, he could diſſemble, though he was naturally of a blunt diſpoſition. One of his greateſt faults was the love of money, in which he exceeded all juſt bounds. But notwithſtanding his imperfections, he was always eſteemed one of the ableſt of his profeſſion; of which theſe are no inconſiderable proofs, that he was a noted commander at ſea forty-eight years, and treaſurer of the Navy two-and-twenty. He had great perſonal courage, and preſence of mind; and is ſaid to have been very affable to his ſeamen, and much beloved by them. He and his brother William, were owners at once of thirty ſail of good ſhips; and it was generally owned, that Sir John Hawkins was the author of more uſeful inventions, and introduced into the Navy better regulations, than any officer who had commanded therein before his time *.

Sir John Hawkins was twice elected burgeſs for the town of Plymouth; and he was alſo a third time in parliament for ſome other borough. Few particulars are preſerved relative to his private and family affairs; but it appears that he had two wives †; and by the firſt a ſon.

Character of Sir Francis Drake; *from the ſame.*

SIR Francis Drake was one of the moſt able, active, and courageous ſeamen, that England ever produced. He was of a low ſtature, but well ſet; had a broad open cheſt, a very round head, his hair of a fine brown, his beard full and comely, his eyes large and clear, of a fair complexion, with a freſh, chearful, and very engaging countenance. As navigation had been his whole ſtudy, ſo he underſtood it thoroughly, and was a perfect maſter in every branch, eſpecially in aſtronomy, and in the application thereof to the nautic art. His enemies alledged, that he was of an oſtentatious temper, ſelf-ſufficient, and an immoderate ſpeaker. But it is acknowledged, that he ſpoke with much gracefulneſs, propriety, and eloquence: and it appears that he always encouraged and preferred

* *Vid.* Lives of the Admirals, vol. I. p. 463, 464.

† *Vid.* Biograph. Brit.

 mert,

merit, whereſoever he found it, and was affable and eaſy of acceſs. He was prone to anger, and too fond of flattery; but then he was a ſteady friend, and extremely liberal and generous. And his voyage round the world will ever remain an inconteſtible proof of his courage, fortitude, public ſpirit, and capacity *. He had the felicity to be always a favourite with queen Elizabeth; and ſhe gave a remarkable proof of it in regard to a quarrel he had with his countryman, Sir Bernard Drake, whoſe arms Sir Francis had aſſumed; which ſo provoked the other, who was a ſeaman likewiſe, that he gave him a box on the ear. Upon this the queen took up the quarrel, and gave Sir Francis a new coat, which is thus emblazoned: Sable a feſs wavy, between two pole-ſtars argent; and for his creſt, a ſhip on a globe under ruff, held by a cable with a hand out of the clouds; over it this motto, "auxilio divino;" underneath, "ſic parvis, magna;" in the rigging whereof is hung up by the heels, a wivern gull, which was the arms of Sir Bernard Drake. Her majeſty's kindneſs, however, did not extend beyond the grave; for ſhe ſuffered his brother, Thomas Drake, whom he made his heir, to be proſecuted for a pretended debt to the crown, which much diminiſhed the advantages he would otherwiſe have reaped from his brother's ſucceſſion †. This brother of his accompanied him in his laſt expedition, as his brother John, and his brother Joſeph, had done in his firſt voyages to the Weſt-Indies, where they both died; and both Thomas and John left children behind them, whereas Sir Francis, and nine of his other brethren, died without. As for the land eſtate which he purchaſed, and which was very conſiderable, it came to his nephew and godſon, Francis Drake, ſon to his brother Thomas, who was created a baronet in the reign of king James the firſt, and in the beginning of the next reign, was returned one of the knights of the Shire for the county of Devon.

Though Sir Francis Drake died without iſſue, he did not die a batchelor, as ſome writers have aſſerted; for he left behind him a widow, Elizabeth, daughter and ſole heireſs of Sir George Sydenham, of Combe Sydenham, in the county of Devon, knight, who, afterwards married William Courtenay, Eſq; of Powderham-caſtle, in the ſame county. Our brave admiral was elected burgeſs for the town of Boſſiney, or Tintagal, in the county of Cornwall, in the parliament held the twenty-ſeventh of queen Elizabeth; and for the town of Plymouth, in Devonſhire, in the thirty-fifth of that reign ‡.

Some account of the Counteſs Dowager *of* Shrewſbury; *from the ſame.*

SHE was the daughter of John Hardwick, of Hardwick, in the county of Derby, by Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Leeke, of Loaſland, in the ſame county, Eſq; and in proceſs of time, became coheireſs of his fortune, by the death of her brother without children. When ſhe was ſcarce fourteen, ſhe was married to Robert Barley, of Barley, in the county of Derby, Eſq; a young gentleman of a large

* *Vid.* Campbell, p. 478, 479. and Lediard, p. 312, 313.
† Campbell, p. 481, 482. ‡ Biograph. Brit.

eſtate,

eſtate, all which he ſettled abſolutely upon her, on their marriage; and by his death without iſſue, ſhe came into poſſeſſion of it on the ſecond of February, 1532. After remaining a widow about twelve years, ſhe married Mr. Cavendiſh, by whom ſhe had Henry Cavendiſh, Eſq; who was poſſeſſed of conſiderable eſtates in Derbyſhire, but ſettled at Tutbury, in Staffordſhire; William Cavendiſh, the firſt earl of Devonſhire; and Charles Cavendiſh, who ſettled at Walbeck, in Nottinghamſhire, father of William, Baron Ogle, and duke of Newcaſtle; and three daughters, Frances, who married Sir Henry Pierpoint, of Holm Pierpoint, in the county of Nottingham, from whom the dukes of Kingſton are deſcended; Elizabeth, who eſpouſed Charles Stuart, Earl of Lenox, (younger brother to the father of king James I.) and Mary, afterwards counteſs of Shrewſbury. After the death of Sir William Cavendiſh, this prudent lady conſenting to become a third time a wife, married Sir William St. Lowe, captain of the guard to queen Elizabeth, who had a large eſtate in Glouceſterſhire; which, in articles of marriage, ſhe took care ſhould be ſettled on her, and her own heirs, in default of iſſue; and accordingly, having no child by him, ſhe lived to enjoy his whole eſtate, excluding as well his brothers who were heirs male, as his own female iſſue by a former lady. In this third widowhood, the charms of her wit and perſon captivated the then greateſt ſubject of the realm, George Talbot, earl of Shrewſbury, whom ſhe brought to terms of the greateſt honour and advantage to herſelf and children; for he not only yielded to a conſiderable jointure, but to an union of families, by taking Mary, her youngeſt daughter, to be the wife of Gilbert, his ſecond ſon, and afterwards his heir; and giving the lady Grace, his youngeſt daughter, to Henry her eldeſt ſon. On Nov. 18, 1590, ſhe was a fourth time left, and to death continued, a widow. "A change of conditions, (ſays "biſhop Kennet) that, perhaps, "never fell to any one woman, to "be four times a creditable and "happy wife; to riſe, by every "huſband, into greater wealth and "higher honours; to have an una-"nimous iſſue by one huſband only; "to have all thoſe children live; "and all, by her advice, be ho-"nourably and creditably diſpoſed "of in her life-time; and, after all, "to live ſeventeen years a widow, "in abſolute power and plenty." She died on the 13th of Feb. 1607, when ſhe was upwards of 90 years of age; though it is ſaid, by miſtake, in the inſcription on her tomb-ſtone, in Allhallows church, Derby, where ſhe was buried, that ſhe died in her 87th year.

This counteſs dowager of Shrewſbury built three of the moſt elegant ſeats, that were ever raiſed by one hand within the ſame county, Chatſworth, Hardwick, and Oldcotes. It muſt not be forgotten, that this lady had the honour to be keeper of Mary, queen of Scots, who was committed priſoner to George, Earl of Shrewſbury, ſeventeen years; and it was ſuſpected by ſome perſons, that there was too much familiarity between the earl of Shrewſbury, and the captive queen; and the counteſs herſelf is ſaid to have been ſomewhat jealous, on account of the intimacy there appeared between them.—Vid. Biograph. Brit. and New and Gen. Biog. Dict. 8vo.

NATURAL HISTORY.

An Account of the very tall Men, ſeen near the Streights *of* Magellan, *in the year* 1764, *by the equipage of the* Dolphin *man of war, under the command of the Hon. commodore* Byron; *in a letter from Mr.* Charles Clarke, *officer on board the ſaid ſhip, to* M. Maty, *M. D. Sec. R. S.*

Weathersfield, Nov. 3, 1766.

SIR,

Read Feb. 12, 1767. I Had the pleaſure of ſeeing my friend Mr. M—— a few days ago, when he made me acquainted with your deſire of a particular account of the Patagonians, which I moſt readily undertake to give, as it will make me extremely happy if I can render it in the leaſt amuſing or agreeable to you. I wiſh I could embelliſh it with language more worthy your peruſal; however, I will give it the embelliſhment of truth, and rely on your goodneſs to excuſe a tar's dialect.

We had not got above ten or twelve leagues into the ſtreights of Magellan, from the Atlantic ocean, before we ſaw ſeveral people, ſome on horſeback and ſome on foot, upon the north ſhore (continent), and with the help of our glaſſes could perceive them beckoning to us to come on ſhore, and at the ſame time obſerved to each other that they ſeemed of an extraordinary ſize; however we continued to ſtand on, and ſhould have paſſed without taking the leaſt farther notice of them, could we have proceeded; but our breeze dying away, and the tide making againſt us, we were obliged to anchor, when the commodore ordered his boat of twelve oars, and another of ſix, to be hoiſted out, manned and armed. In the firſt went the commodore, in the other Mr. Cummings our firſt lieutenant and myſelf. At our firſt leaving the ſhip, their number did not exceed forty; but, as we approached the ſhore, we perceived them pouring down from all quarters, ſome galloping, others running, all making uſe of their utmoſt expedition. They collected themſelves in a body, juſt at the place we ſteered for. When we had got within twelve or fourteen yards of the beach, we found it a diſagreeable flat ſhore, with very large ſtones, which we apprehended would injure the boats; ſo looked at two or three different places, to find the moſt convenient for landing. They ſuppoſed we deferred coming on ſhore, through apprehenſions of danger from them, upon which they all threw open the ſkins which were over their ſhoulders, which was the only cloathing they had, and conſequently the only thing they could ſecret any kind of arms with, and many of them laid down cloſe to the water's edge. The commodore made a motion for them to go a little way from the water, that we might have room to land, which they immediately com-

complied with, and withdrew thirty or forty yards; we then landed, and formed each man with his muſquet, in caſe any violence ſhould be offered. As ſoon as we were formed, the commodore went from us to them, then at about twenty yards diſtance; they ſeemed vaſtly happy at his going among them, immediately gathered round him, and made a rude kind of noiſe, which I believe was their method of ſinging, as their countenances beſpoke it a ſpecies of jollity. The commodore then made a motion to them to ſit down, which they did in a circle, with him in the middle, when Mr. Byron took ſome beads and ribbons, which he had brought for that purpoſe, and tied about the women's necks, &c. with which they ſeemed infinitely pleaſed. We were ſtruck with the greateſt aſtoniſhment at the ſight of people of ſuch a gigantic ſtature, notwithſtanding our previous notice with our glaſſes from the ſhip; their number was increaſed by the time we got on ſhore to about five hundred, men, women, and children. The men and women both rid in the ſame manner; the women had a kind of belt cloſe to their ſkin round the waiſt, which the men had not, as theirs were only flung over their ſhoulders, and tied with two little ſlips (cut from the ſkin) round the neck. At the time of the commodore's motion for them to retire farther up the beach, they all diſmounted, and turned their horſes looſe, which were gentle, and ſtood very quietly. The commodore, having diſpoſed of all his preſents and ſatisfied his curioſity, thought proper to retire, but they were vaſtly anxious to have him go up into the country to eat with them; (that they wanted him to go with them to eat, we could very well underſtand by their motion, but their language was wholly unintelligible to us.) There was a very great ſmoke to which they pointed, about a mile from us, where there muſt have been ſeveral fires; but ſome intervening hills prevented our ſeeing any thing but the ſmoke. The commodore returned the compliment, by inviting them on board the ſhip, but they would not favour him with their company, ſo we embarked and returned to the ſhip. We were with them near two hours at noon-day, within a very few yards, though none had the honour of ſhaking hands but Mr. Byron and Mr. Cummings; however, we were near enough and long enough with them to convince our ſenſes ſo far as not to be cavilled out of the very exiſtence of thoſe ſenſes at that time, which ſome of our countrymen and friends would abſolutely attempt to do. They are of a copper colour, with long black hair, and ſome of them are certainly nine feet, if they do not exceed it. The commodore, who is very near ſix foot, could but juſt reach the top of one of their heads, which he attempted, on tiptoes, and there were ſeveral taller than him on whom the experiment was tried. They are prodigious ſtout, and as well and proportionably made as ever I ſaw people in my life. That they have ſome kind of arms among them is, I think, indiſputable, from their taking methods to convince us they had none at that time about them. The women, I think, bear much the ſame proportion to the men as our Europeans do; there was hardly a man there leſs than eight feet, moſt of them conſiderably more;

the women, I believe, run from 7½ to 8. Their horſes were ſtout and bony, but not remarkably tall; they are, in my opinion, from 15 to 15½ hands. They had a great number of dogs, about the ſize of a middling pointer, with a fox noſe. They continued upon the beach till we got under way, which was two hours after we got on board; I believe they had ſome expectations of our returning again; but as ſoon as they ſaw us getting off, they betook themſelves to the country.

The country of Patagonia is rather hilly, though not remarkably ſo. You have here and there a ridge of hills, but no very high ones. We lay ſome time at Port Deſire, which is not a great way to the northward of the ſtreights, where we traverſed the country many miles round; we found firebrands in different places, which convinced us there had been people, and we ſuppoſe them to have been the Patagonians. The ſoil is ſandy, produces nothing but a coarſe harſh graſs, and a few ſmall ſhrubs, of which, Sir John Narborough remarked, he could not find one of ſize enough to make the helve of a hatchet, which obſervation we found very juſt. It was ſome time in December we made this viſit to our gigantic friends. I am debarred being ſo particular as I could wiſh, from the loſs of my journals, which were demanded by their lordſhips of the admiralty, immediately upon our return; but if any article is omitted which you are deſirous of being acquainted with, I beg you will take ſome means of letting me know it; for I will moſt readily communicate every circumſtance of the matter, that fell under my obſervation, as it is with the greateſt pleaſure and reſpect that I ſubſcribe myſelf,

SIR,
Your very humble ſervant,
CHARLES CLARKE.

Account of a locked jaw, and paralyſis, cured by electricity: by Dr. Edward Spry, *of* Totneſs, *in a Letter to* Charles Morton, *M. D. Sec. R. S.*

Read Feb. 19, 1767. CAtharine Smeldridge, of Ditford, a girl aged eighteen, took, at the accidental death of a friend, a great fright, and the next day (Eaſter-day, 1765) at his funeral, fell ill of very ſevere convulſive fits, which laſted, with ſlight intermiſſions, upwards of a month.

From the firſt attack, ſhe never ſpoke, though otherwiſe ſenſible; ſoon after her jaws became quite fixt, ſo that ſhe was obliged to be fed with thin panada, and the like, ſtrained between her teeth, being not able to have them opened but a very little way, even by a wedge made for that purpoſe. She became likewiſe paralytic from her hip down on the right ſide.

Jan. 10, 1766, ſhe conſulted me, when I found her incapable of ſupporting herſelf without aſſiſtance; her leg and thigh of the right ſide very torpid with a loſs of motion, and much more flaccid than the other, though not emaciated. She was incapable of uttering the leaſt articulate ſound, or even of having her teeth ſo far ſeparated by the *ſpeculum oris*, as to admit my little finger between them.

The *maſſeter* and *temporal* muſcles, from their contraction, felt vaſtly tenſe

tenſe and rigid, being particularly painful on our preſſure thereon, or endeavour to open her mouth; the *genio-hyoidei* muſcles appeared alike circumſtanced, and the *platyſma-myoides* on the right ſide very often greatly convulſed.

Matters thus circumſtanced, after every uſual method judiciouſly adminiſtered by Mr. Guddrige of Brent, her ſurgeon, to little avail, I had but ſmall hopes from medicine; therefore recommended electricity; on which account, ſhe, having no opportunity of its being done in the country, came to her lodgings, taken in town for that purpoſe, on January 15, when, ſhe being ſomewhat inclined to be plethoric, and her menſes not hitherto interrupted, I ordered fourteen ounces of blood to be taken off, and the next day gave her a few ſlight (the feathered gnomon riſing not above the horizontal) electrical ſhocks on the leg of the diſeaſed ſide; ſhe immediately felt an agreeable ſenſation therein.

This proceſs was daily repeated, with a gradual increaſe of the *vis electrica*, ſometimes *plus*, ſometimes *minus*, electrifying her for ſix or ſeven days, by which time ſhe became much ſtronger, and capable of walking alone tolerably well.

I now (the being, as to her jaw, and ſpeech, as at firſt) ſeveral times full-charged her with the electric matter, diſcharging it alternately from the *maſſeters*, her temples, and under the chin; immediately on her parting with which, ſhe, involuntarily, ſhook her head, making her uſual noiſe, in endeavouring to ſpeak.

The next day, I fixed the conductor round her temples and throat, and gave ſlight ſhocks, by touching ſometimes her chin, other times her teeth or cheeks, with the communicant wire. This ſhe diſagreeably, though advantageouſly, felt, her jaws hereby admitting their being opened a little.

The next day, I (the gnomon being near erect) increaſed the ſhocks conſiderably, by which, tho' ſhe very diſcontentedly bore them, ſhe became capable of opening her mouth to the width of an inch, and of articulating an imperfect, though with difficulty an intelligible, ſound.

The next day (the index quite perpendicular) ſhe very reluctantly received ſeveral ſmart ſhocks, and at laſt unexpectedly (the air being very electric) to ſuch a degree, as to deprive her of her ſenſes; ſhe becoming thereon, and remaining for half an hour, ſtrongly convulſed.

The next day, after the firſt ſhock, ſhe ſpoke ſo as to be tolerably well underſtood, telling us that the ſhocks were frequently vaſtly ſevere for her to bear; but that, as ſhe was fully ſenſible of the advantage ſhe had already received thereby, ſhe would gladly ſubmit to my will, in hopes of a further advantage.

She was even now incapable of bringing her tongue without her teeth, and of moving it without great difficulty, complaining it ſeemed very large, and heavy.

On inſpecting her mouth, which ſhe was able to open to almoſt its uſual width, I diſcovered nothing particular, but an extraordinary turgeſcence, without induration, of the ſublingual glands.

After this ſhe received about twenty ſhocks daily on her tongue, and other parts, for a fortnight, by which time all her complaints were

removed, and she returned home quite well, and has remained so ever since.

N. B. In the first week's experiments, the shocks were confined between her hip and foot of the right side; after that, on various parts, as judged requisite: her tongue, at its tip, became very red and tender after the first electrization, its *papillæ* appearing very prominent; and its subjacent glands soon lessened their bulk, her mouth running greatly with saliva: her pulse, with a shock or two, generally quickened twelve or fourteen times per minute. She, after grown tolerably well, immediately, on having a smart electrical stroke, frequently became, for some small time, as paralytic as ever on her right side; and sometimes thereon had a return of her fits, the going off of which were attended with profuse sweats. Her blood appeared of a good texture, otherwise than giving off a little more than its due proportion of latex.

On the formation of islands, by Alexander Dalrymple, *Esquire. Communicated by* C. Morton, *M. D. S. R. S.*

Read July 2, 1767. THERE is not a part of natural history more curious, or perhaps to a navigator more useful, than an enquiry into the formation of islands. The origin of islands in general is not the point to be discussed; but of low flat islands in the wide ocean; such as are most of those hitherto discovered in the vast South-sea.

These islands are generally long and narrow; they are formed by a narrow bar of land, inclosing the sea within it; generally, perhaps always, with some channel of ingress at least to the tide; commonly with an opening capable of receiving a canoe, and frequently sufficient to admit even larger vessels.

The origin of these islands will explain their nature. What led me first to this deduction was an observation of Abdul Roobin, a Sooloo pilot; that all the islands, lying off the north-east coast of Borneo, had shoals to the eastward of them.

These islands being covered to the westward by Borneo, the winds from that quarter do not attack them with violence. But the north-east winds, tumbling in the billows from a wide ocean, heap up the coral with which those seas are filled. This, obvious after storms, is perhaps at all other times imperceptibly effected.

The coral banks, raised in the same manner, become dry. These banks are found of all depths, at all distances from shore, entirely unconnected with the land, and detached from each other: although it often happens they are divided by a narrow gut without bottom.

Coral banks also grow, by a quick progression, towards the surface; but the winds, heaping up the coral from deeper water, chiefly accelerate the formation of these into shoals and islands. They become gradually shallower; and, when once the sea meets with resistance, the coral is quickly thrown up by the force of the waves breaking against the bank; and hence it is that, in the open sea, there is scarce an instance of a coral bank having so little water that a large ship cannot pass over, but it is also so shallow that a boat would ground on it.

I have

I have ſeen theſe coral banks in all the ſtages; ſome in deep water, others with few rocks appearing above the ſurface, ſome juſt formed into iſlands, without the leaſt appearance of vegetation, and others from ſuch as have a few weeds on the higheſt part, to thoſe which are covered with large timber, with a bottomleſs ſea, at a piſtol-ſhot diſtance.

The looſe coral, rolled inward by the billows in large pieces, will ground, and the reflux being unable to carry them away, they become a bar to coagulate the ſand, always found intermixed with coral; which ſand, being eaſieſt raiſed, will be lodged at top. When the ſand bank is raiſed by violent ſtorms, beyond the reach of common waves, it becomes a reſting place to vagrant birds, whom the ſearch of prey draws thither. The dung, feathers, &c. increaſe the ſoil, and prepare it for the reception of accidental roots, branches, and ſeed, caſt up by the waves, or brought thither by birds. Thus iſlands are formed: the leaves and rotten branches, intermixing with the ſand, form in time a light black mould, of which in general, theſe iſlands conſiſt, more ſandy, as leſs woody; and when full of large trees, with a greater proportion of mould.

Cocoa nuts, continuing long in the ſea without loſing their vegetative powers, are commonly to be found in ſuch iſlands; particularly as they are adapted to all ſoils, whether ſandy, rich, or rocky.

The violence of the waves, within the tropicks, muſt generally be directed to two points, according to the monſoons.

Hence the iſlands formed from coral banks muſt be long and narrow, and lie nearly in a meridional direction. For even ſuppoſing the banks to be round, as they ſeldom are when large, the ſea, meeting moſt reſiſtance in the middle, muſt heave up the matter in greater quantities there than towards the extremities: and, by the ſame rule, the ends will generally be open, or at leaſt loweſt. They will alſo commonly have ſoundings there, as the remains of the bank, not accumulated, will be under water.

Where the coral banks are not expoſed to the common monſoon, they will alter their direction; and be either round, extend in the parallel, or be of irregular forms, according to accidental circumſtances.

The interior parts of theſe iſlands, being ſea, ſometimes form harbours capable of receiving veſſels of ſome burthen, and, I believe, always abound greatly with fiſh; and ſuch as I have ſeen, with turtle-graſs and other ſea-plants, particularly one ſpecies called by the Sooloos Gammye, which grows in little globules, and is ſomewhat pungent, as well as acid, to the taſte.

It need not be repeated, that the ends of thoſe iſlands only are the places to expect ſoundings; and they commonly have a ſhallow ſpit running out from each point.

Abdul Roobin's obſervation points out another circumſtance, which may be uſeful to navigators; by conſideration of the winds to which any iſlands are moſt expoſed, to form a probable conjecture which ſide has deepeſt water; and from a view which ſide has the ſhoals, an idea may be formed which winds rage with moſt violence.

An

An account of some very large Fossil Teeth, found in North America, *and described by* Peter Collinson, *F. R. S.*

Read Nov. 26, 1767.

I Persuade myself it will not be unacceptable to this learned Society, to receive the best intelligences I can collect of the teeth, and bones of elephants, found in North America, in the year 1766, which are now offered for your inspection.

George Croghan, Esquire, who is a deputy of Sir William Johnson, the King's superintendant of Indian affairs in America, in the course of his navigation down the great river Ohio, after passing the Miame river, in the evening came near the place where the elephants bones are found, about four miles south-east of the Ohio, and about six hundred miles distant from and below Pitsburgh, from the nearest sea-coast at least seven hundred miles. Next morning he met with a large road, which the buffaloes had beaten, wide enough for two waggons to go a-breast, leading strait into the great licking-place, to which the buffaloes and all the species of deer resort, at a certain season of the year, to lick the earth and water from salt springs, that are impregnated with nitreous particles; whether to cleanse their stomachs, or for what other purpose, is submitted to the sentiments of the Society.

Esquire Croghan had been here some years before, and gave some account of the monstrous bones, and teeth, found at this place, called by the Indians The Great Buffaloes Lick; but being now more at leisure, he carefully examined all its surrounds, and discovered under a great bank, on the skirts of the Lick, five or six feet below the surface, open to view, a prodigious number of bones and teeth, specimens of which now lie before the Society, belonging to some of the largest sized animals; by the quantity, he computes there could not be less than thirty of their skeletons.

By their great teeth, or tusks, of fine ivory, some near seven feet long; every one that views them, I believe, will not hesitate to conclude they belong to elephants.

It is very remarkable, and worthy observation, none of the molares, or grinding teeth of elephants, are discovered with these tusks; but great numbers of very large pronged teeth of some vast animals are only found with them, which have no resemblance to the molares, or grinding teeth, of any great animal yet known.

As no living elephants have ever been seen or heard of in all America, since the Europeans have known that country, nor any creature like them; and there being no probability of their having been brought from Africa, or Asia; and as it is impossible that elephants could inhabit the country where these bones and teeth are now found, by reason of the severity of the winters, it seems incomprehensible how they came there.

I conclude, many of this learned Society are not unacquainted with the fossil elephants teeth annually found in Siberia, lodged in the banks of the great river Oby, and other rivers of that country.

On the system of the deluge, it has been conjectured, that, as the extensive kingdom of Siberia lies behind the native country of the elephants in Asia, from west to east,

east, and to the north, by the violent action of the winds and waves, at the time of the deluge, these great floating bodies, the carcases of drowned elephants, were driven to the northward, and, at the subsiding of the waters, deposited where they are now found. But what system, or hypothesis, can with any degree of probability, account for these remains of elephants being found in America, where those creatures are not known ever to have existed, is submitted to this learned Society.

Nov. 4, 1767.

P. S. The Bishop of Carlisle presented to the Royal Society, on the 27th of February, 1766, some fossil teeth and bones from Peru, which have some analogy with the before-mentioned, not so recent, but much more petrified; the pronged teeth are like to agate.

A list of the teeth and bones sent over by George Croghan, *Esquire*, February 7, 1767, *from* Philadelphia.

To Lord Shelburne.

Two of the largest tusks, or teeth, one whole and entire, above six feet long, the thickness of common elephants teeth of that length.

Several very large forked or pronged teeth; a jaw-bone, with two of them in it.

To Doctor Franklin.

Four great tusks, of different sizes.

One broken in halves, near six feet long.

One much decayed, the center looks like chalk, or lime.

A part was cut off from one of these teeth, that has all the appearance of fine white ivory.

A joint of the vertebræ.

Three of the large pronged teeth; one has four rows of fangs.

Besides the above, Captain Owry, an officer who served in the country during the last war, now living at Hammersmith, hath a small tusk, as if of a calf elephant, the surface of a fine shining chesnut colour, and a recent look; and a great pronged tooth, larger than any of the above, which were also brought from the same licking place.

Sequel to the foregoing account of the large Fossil Teeth. By P. Collinson, *F. R. S.*

Read Dec. 10, 1767. IN my observations on the long teeth and grinders, at the last meeting of this Society, I forebore giving my sentiments on these remains of great animals found at the Great Lick, near the river Ohio, being willing the Society should determine for themselves.

As I perceived one of the long teeth, or tusks, was channelled or ribbed, near the larger end, I was in some doubt, if peculiar to the elephant. To satisfy myself, I went to a warehouse, where there were teeth of all sorts and sizes for sale; on examining them, I found as many ribbed or channelled, as plain and smooth, so that now, I have no difficulty to pronounce them, agreeing in all respects, with the elephants teeth from Africa and Asia.

But as the biting or grinding teeth, found with the others, have no affinity with the molares of the elephant,

elephant, I muſt conclude, that they, with the long teeth, belong to another ſpecies of elephant, not yet known; or elſe that they are the remains of ſome vaſt animal, that hath the long teeth, or tuſks, of the elephant, with large grinders peculiar to that ſpecies, being different in ſize and ſhape from any other animal yet known. I had one of theſe grinders, that weighed near four pounds, with as fine an enamel on it, as if juſt taken out of the head of the creature.

The elephant is wholly ſupported by vegetables; and the animal to which theſe grinding teeth belong, by their make and form, ſeemed deſigned for the biting and breaking off the branches of trees and ſhrubs for its ſuſtenance; and if I may be allowed to conclude from analogy, that the great heavy unwieldy animals, ſuch as elephants, and the rhinoceros, &c. are not carnivorous, being unable, from want of agility and ſwiftneſs, to purſue their prey, ſo are wholly confined to vegetable food; and for the ſame reaſon, this great creature, to which theſe teeth belong, wherever it exiſts, is probably ſupported by browſing on trees and ſhrubs, and other vegetable food.

Of the Increaſe and Mortality of the Inhabitants of the Iſland of Madeira. *By Dr.* Thomas Heberden, *F. R. S.*

Read Nov. 26, 1767. WHEN I conſider the number of people in the Madeira, and the ſtate of the inhabitants, I know no place more proper for forming an eſtimate of the increaſe and mortality of mankind, than this iſland; for the number of perſons is upwards of 60,000, all of whom may be ſuppoſed to live and die in the ſame place where they received their exiſtence; the acceſſion of ſtrangers and the egreſſion of the natives being ſo equally inconſiderable, that if the one doth not exactly counterbalance the other, the difference may juſtly be neglected, as of no conſequence in the general calculation.

This has excited my curioſity; and, by my intereſt with the vicar-general of this dioceſe, I have procured a ſurvey from houſe to houſe in each of the reſpective pariſhes; from which, and the pariſh regiſters, I have deduced the adjoined account.

An Hypotheſis.

The number of perſons in this iſland, in the year 1743, was 48,234 of ſeven years old and upwards. Now, ſuppoſing the minors were in the ſame proportion then, as in this preſent year, the total of the inhabitants was 53,057. Therefore, by the rule of anatociſm, they have increaſed at the rate of 1.0082 *per cent. per annum*; and by the ſame rule do double in 84 years 4 months and 25 days.

From an exact ſurvey, made in the beginning of the year 1767, the number of inhabitants on the iſland of Madeira, was as follows:

Perſons of ſeven years old and upward	—	—	58669
Perſons under ſeven years of age	—	—	5945
		Total	64614

Chriſtened

Anno	Chriſtened Males	Chriſtened Females	Buried Males	Buried Females	Wedd.
1759	1021	905	542	594	438
1760	1198	1111	643	713	421
1761	1035	1022	837	909	513
1762	1128	1125	662	704	491
1763	1118	1115	540	578	476
1764	1112	1085	620	705	469
1765	1183	1143	618	649	495
1766	1172	1138	506	531	462
	8967	8644	4968	5383	3765
Total	17611		10351		

Chriſtened in 8 years —	17611	Medium for each year	2201 3/8
Buried in 8 years —	10351	Medium for each year	1293 7/8
Octennial increaſe	7260	Annual increaſe	907 1/2

Proportion of the yearly births to the number of perſons,	as	1	to	29,35
——— of the yearly burials to the number of perſons,	as	1	to	49,89
——— of births to burials ——— ——— ———		100	to	58,77
——— of males born, to females ——— ———		100	to	96,39
——— of females buried, to males ——— ———		108,33	to	100

Weddings each year, at a medium — — —				470 5/8
Proportion of weddings to births, —	as	—	1 to	4,68
——— of weddings to burials, —	as	—	1 to	2,75

Mortality of the Seaſons.

Winter		Spring		Summer		Autumn	
January	93	April —	108	July	129	October	87
February	84	May —	105	Auguſt	135	November	111
March	132	June —	120	September	84	December	84
	309		333		384		282

The mortality of ſpring and ſummer, to that of autumn and winter, as 115 to 100.

N. B. This calculation of the mortality of the ſeaſons is not deduced from the whole number of inhabitants on the iſland, as I could not procure authentic materials to proceed with exactneſs; the number of the perſons, from which it is calculated, is 6880.

A TABLE shewing the different degrees of Fecundity of several different kinds of Fish; from a number of curious experiments made by Mr. Thomas Harmer; *and communicated to the Royal Society, by* Samuel Clark, Esq; F. R. S.

1. Names of the Fish.		2. Their weight. oz.	dr.	3. Weight of the spawn. grains	4. Fecundity.	5. Portion of spawn weigh'd grains	6. N°. of eggs to a grain.	7. Time of exam.
Carp	N°. 1.	16	12	1265	101.200	46	80	May 25
	N°. 2.	25	8	2571	203.109	55	79	April 4
Cod-fish		———		12.540	3.686.760	29	294	Dec. 23
Flounder	N°. 1.	2	14	182½	133.407	23	731	Feb. 21
	N°. 2.	3	8½	152	225.568	19	1484	Dec. 18
	N°. 3.	6	12	598	351.026	26	587	March 14
	N°. 4.	24	4	2.200	1.357.400	24½	617	ditto
Herring	N°. 1.	4	3	367	32.663	48	89	Oct. 8, 1763
	N°. 2.	5	0	236½	21.285	48	90	29
	N°. 3.	3	13	259	23.569	52½	91	Oct. 2, 1764
	N°. 4.	5	10	480	36.960	53	77	25
	N°. 5.	4	6½	366	29.646	57	81	ditto
	N°. 6.	4	8	420½	27.753	51	66	Nov. 3
	N°. 7.	5	1	490½	32.863	41½	67	Oct. 18
Lobster	N°. 1.	14	8	———	7.227	———	14	April 4
	N°. 2.	36	0	1671	21.699	129	———	Aug. 11
Mackarel	N°. 1.	20	—	1027	454.961	33	443	June 20, 1764
	N°. 2.	20	—	949	430.846	24½	454	29
	N°. 3.	18	—	1223½	546.681	32½	447	18, 1765
Perch	N°. 1.	8	9	765½	28.323	85	37	April 5
	N°. 2.	5	10	502	20.582	85	41	6
Pickerel	N°. 1.	56	4	5100½	49.304	70	9⅔	April 25
	N°. 2.	———		3248	80.388	76½	24¼	Nov. 25
	N°. 3.	48	10½	3184	33.432	43	10½	March 19
Prawn	N°. 1.	(127 gr.)		———	3.806	———	243	May 12
	N°. 2.	(94½ gr.)		———	3.479	———	87	ditto
	N°. 3.	(100½ gr.)		———	3.579	———	247	ditto

Names

1. Names of the Fiſh.		2. Their weight.		3. Weight of the ſpawn.	4. Fecundity.	5. Portion of ſpa. weigh'd	6. N°. of eggs to a grain.	7. Time of exam.
		oz.	dr.	grains		grains		
Roach (or what I took to be of that ſpecies)	N°. 1.	2	—	114	9.604	—	—	April 4
	N°. 2.	6	8	671	43.615	68	65	May 4 1764
	N°. 3.	3	8	346½	29.799	42½	86	ditto
	N°. 4.	2	2	153	9.486	42½	62	5
	N°. 5.	10	6½	361	81.586	39	226	2 1765
	N°. 6.	9	10¾	417	113.841	42	273	6
	N°. 7.	3	8	213½	45.475	20	213	24
Shrimp (with light-coloured ſpawn)	N°. 1.	(17½ gr.)		3	3.057		1000	May 3
	N°. 2.	(39 gr.)		7	6.807		972	ditto
	N°. 3.			—	4.601		—	ditto
Ditto (with dark colour)	N°. 1.	(31 gr.)		5	4.090		818	ditto
	N°. 2.	(22 gr.)		4	2.849		712	ditto
Smelt	N°. 1.	2	—	149½	38.278	30	256	Feb. 21
	N°. 2.	(289½ gr.)		50	14.411	—	288	Mar. 21, 1764
	N°. 3.	1	14	157½	29.925	40½	190	27, 1765
	N°. 4.	1	12	145½	30.991	20	213	28
	N°. 5.	1	7	149	24.287	20	163	ditto
	N°. 6.	1	5	136	23.800	20	175	ditto
Soal	N°. 1.	14	8	542½	100.362	20	185	June 13
	N°. 2.	5	—	179½	38.772	20	216	28
Tench	N°. 1.	40	—	——	383.252*	—	——	May 28, 1764
	N°. 2.	28	8	533½	280.087	25	525	3, 1765
	N°. 3.	8	14¾	224	83.104	20	371	10
	N°. 4.	9	8	284½	108.963	20	383	ditto
	N°. 5.	12	8	366	138.348	22¼	378	ditto
	N°. 6.	27	9½	1969	350.482	23	178	June 11
	N°. 7.	14	15	866	138.560	20	160	ditto

* No. 1. of the tench certainly had a much larger number of eggs; but being extremely diſtended with ſpawn, and unluckily let fall before it was brought to me, the enveloping ſkin in which the eggs were contained was broke, which made it difficult to determine ſome circumſtances relating to this fiſh; it however had the number of eggs I have ſet down, at the loweſt way of reckoning, and I believe many thouſands more.

I have taken no notice of ſeveral fractions in the number of eggs contained in a grain in many caſes, chooſing to fall rather below than to exceed the truth, in all the fiſh I have given an account of in this table. I have been ſcrupulouſly exact in all particulars, excepting what are contained in the ſecond column, which gives the weight of the fiſh I examined, in which the utmoſt nicety was not neceſſary: ſome few might weigh a little more or a little leſs; but all were nearly of the weight ſet down, and much the greateſt part exactly ſo.

Copy of part of a letter, from Fleming Martin, Esq; *chief Engineer at* Bengal, *dated 1st* October, 1765.

IN regard to the intense and uncommon heat in this climate; it has been for some time past almost insufferable.

The thermometer was seldom under 98, and the quicksilver rose at certain times of the day to 104 degrees, by the best adjusted instrument; nay, I have been assured by some gentlemen, that in the camp 500 miles distant, the thermometer often stood at 120; but such a difference, I imagine, was occasioned by the badness of the instrument.

However, it is certain, that nothing could exceed the intense heat we felt day and night, during the month of June. May and July were little inferior at times, but afforded some intermission; otherwise a very great mortality must have attended this settlement, though we were not without instances of fatal effects in the month of June, when some few individuals, in sound health, were suddenly seized, and died in the space of four hours after; but, considering the malignity of the climate, we have not lost many, and I believe the generality of people are not so intemperate as some years past they used to be; though, from what I have seen, the best constitutions, in the most moderate persons, are a poor match against a fever or other disorders in this country.

I have been as free from sickness, as any other person in the settlement; but I cannot say that I have enjoyed myself in that degree as to be an exception; for no man here is without complaints, and life and death are so suddenly exchanged, that medicines have not time very frequently to operate before the latter prevails. This is generally the case in malignant fevers, which are here termed pucker fevers, meaning (in the natives language) strong fevers.

The rains have set in since the 4th of June. We call this the unhealthy season, on account of the salt petre impregnated in the earth, which is exhaled by the sun, when the rain admits of intervals. Great sickness is caused thereby, especially when the rains subside; which generally happens about the middle of October. The air becomes afterwards rather more temperate, and, till April, permits of exercise, to recover the human frame that is relaxed and worn out by the preceding season; for in the hot periods every relief is denied, except rising in the morning, and being on horse back by day break, in order to enjoy an hour, or little more, before the sun is elevated: it becomes too powerful by six o'clock, to withstand its influence; nor can the same be attempted that day again till the sun retires, so that the rest of the twenty-four hours is passed under the most severe trials of heat. In such a season it is impossible to sleep under the suffocating heat that renders respiration extremely difficult; hence people get out into the virando's and elsewhere for breath, where the dews prove cooling, but generally mortal to such as venture to sleep in that air. In short this climate soon exhausts a person's health and strength, though ever so firm in constitution, as is visible in every countenance, after being here twelve months. I have been lately informed,

ed, by an officer of diſtinction, who was formerly engineer at this place, that he being ſent out to ſurvey a ſalt lake in the month of September, he found the ſulphureous vapours ſo ſtagnated and groſs, that he was obliged to get up into the talleſt trees he could find, to enjoy the benefit of reſpiration, every now and then; he added, that he conſtantly had recourſe to ſmoaking tobacco, (except during the hours of ſleep) to which, and to ſwallowing large quantities of raw brandy, (though naturally averſe to ſtrong liquors) he attributed his ſafety. However, on his return, he was ſeized with an inveterate fever, of the putrid kind, which he miraculouſly ſurvived; though others, who attended him on the ſurvey, and had lived many years in the climate, were carried off, at the ſame time, by the like fever.

Of the Small Birds of Flight; from the Britiſh Zoology.

IN the ſuburbs of London, (and particularly Shoreditch) are ſeveral weavers and other tradeſmen, who, during the months of October and March, get their livelihood by an ingenious, and we may ſay, a ſcientific method of bird-catching, which is totally unknown in other parts of Great-Britain.

The reaſon of this trade being confined to ſo ſmall a compaſs, ariſes from there being no conſiderable ſale for ſinging birds, except in the metropolis: as the apparatus for this purpoſe is alſo heavy, and at the ſame time muſt be carried on a man's back, it prevents the bird-catchers going to above three or four miles diſtance.

This method of bird-catching muſt have been long practiſed, as it is brought to a moſt ſyſtematical perfection, and is attended with a very conſiderable expence.

The nets are a moſt ingenious piece of mechaniſm, are generally twelve yards and a half long, and two yards and a half wide; and no one on bare inſpection, would imagine that a bird (who is ſo very quick in all its motions) could be catched by the nets flapping over each other, till he becomes eye witneſs of the pullers ſeldom failing *.

The wild birds fly (as the bird-catchers term it) chiefly during the month of October, and part of thoſe of September and November: the flight in March being much leſs conſiderable than it is at Michaelmas. It is to be noted alſo, that the ſeveral ſpecies of theſe birds of flight, do not make their appearance at the ſame time, but at different periods during the months of September, October, and November; for inſtance, the pippit † begins his flight every year about Michaelmas, when they are caught in the greateſt numbers: to this the woodlark ſucceeds, and continues his flight till towards the middle of October; and it is very remarkable, though both theſe ſpecies of birds are moſt eaſily caught during their flight, yet when that

* Theſe nets are known in moſt parts of England by the name of day-nets, or clap-nets; but all we have ſeen are far inferior in their mechaniſm to thoſe uſed near London.

† A ſmall lark; but which is much inferior to other birds of this ſpecies in point of ſinging.

is over, no art can ſeduce them into the nets. When the woodlark's ſecond flight begins, which is in February, they are as eaſily caught as before: the other birds are not quite ſo punctually periodical in their flight; the greenfinch does not begin his till the froſt ſets in.

The birds, during thoſe months, fly from day break to twelve at noon, and there is afterwards a ſmall flight from two till night; though this is ſo inconſiderable, that the bird-catchers always take up their nets at noon.

It may well deſerve the attention of the naturaliſt, whence theſe periodical flights of certain birds can ariſe. The vernal flight ſeems to be owing to the influence of the ſeaſon of love: they are then in ſearch of fit places to indulge their paſſion, and ſecure retreats for their neſts and younglings: on the contrary, the autumnal flight, which is moſt numerous, conſiſts in great part of the parents conducting the new fledged young to thoſe places where there is found proviſion, and a proper temperament of air during the winter ſeaſon.

It may not be improper to mention another circumſtance, to be obſerved during their paſſage, viz. that they fly always againſt the wind; (except the chaffinch, who flies acroſs the wind; that is, if the wind is ſouth, it flies from the weſt; if north, from the eaſt) hence, there is great contention amongſt the bird-catchers who ſhall gain the wind; which, if (for example) it is weſterly, the bird-catcher, who lays his nets moſt to the eaſt, is ſure almoſt of catching every thing, if his call-birds are good: a gentle wind to the ſouth-weſt generally produces the beſt ſport.

The bird-catcher, who is a ſubſtantial man, and hath a proper apparatus for this purpoſe, generally carries with him five or ſix linnets, (of which more are caught than any other ſinging bird) two goldfinches, two greenfinches, one woodlark, one redpoll, and perhaps a bullfinch; a yellowhammer, titlark, and aberdavine; theſe are placed at ſmall diſtances from the nets in little cages. He hath, beſides, what are called flur-birds, which are placed within the nets, are raiſed upon the flur*, and gently let down at the time the wild bird approaches them: theſe generally conſiſt of the linnet, the goldfinch, and the greenfinch: theſe birds are ſecured to the flur, by what is called a brace †; a contrivance that ſecures the birds without doing any injury to their plumage.

It having been found that there is a ſuperiority and aſcendency between bird and bird, from the one being more in ſong than the other; the bird-catchers contrive that their call-birds ſhould moult before the uſual time. They, therefore, in June or July, put them into a cloſe box, under two or three folds of blankets, and leave their dung in the cage to raiſe a greater heat; in which ſtate they continue, being perhaps examined but once a week, to have freſh water: as for food, the air is ſo putrid, that they eat little

* A moveable perch to which the bird is tied, and which the bird-catcher can raiſe at pleaſure, by means of a long ſtring faſtened to it.

† A ſort of bandage, formed of a ſlender ſilken ſtring, that is faſtened round the bird's body, and under the wings, in ſo artful a manner, as to hinder the bird from being hurt, let it flutter ever ſo much in the raiſing.

little during the whole ſtate of confinement, which laſts about a month. The birds frequently die under the operation *; and hence the value of a ſtopped bird riſes greatly.

When the bird hath thus prematurely moulted, he is in ſong, whilſt the wild birds are out of ſong, and his note is louder and more piercing than that of a wild one; but it is not only in his note he receives an alteration, the plumage is equally improved; the black and yellow in the wings of the goldfinch, for example, become deeper and more vivid, together with a moſt beautiful gloſs, which is not to be ſeen in the wild bird: the bill, which in the latter is likewiſe black at the end, in the ſtopped bird becomes white, and more taper, as do its legs: in ſhort, there is as much difference between a wild and a ſtopped-bird, as there is between a horſe which is kept in body-cloaths, or at graſs.

When the bird-catcher hath laid his nets, he diſpoſes of his call-birds at proper intervals. It muſt be owned, that there is a moſt malicious joy in theſe call-birds, to bring the wild ones into the ſame ſtate of captivity; which may likewiſe be obſerved with regard to decoy ducks.

Their ſight and hearing infinitely excels that of the bird-catcher. The inſtant that the † wild birds are perceived, notice is given by one to the reſt of the call-birds, (as it is by the firſt hound that hits on the ſcent, to the reſt of the pack) after which, follows the ſame ſort of tumultuous ecſtacy and joy. The call-birds, while the bird is at a diſtance, do not ſing as a bird does in a chamber; they invite the wild ones, by what the bird-catchers call ſhort jerks, which when the birds are good, may be heard at a great diſtance; the aſcendency, by this call or invitation, is ſo great, that the wild bird is ſtopped in its courſe of flight, and if not already acquainted with the nets ‡, lights boldly within twenty yards of, perhaps, three or four bird-catchers, on a ſpot which otherwiſe it would not have taken the leaſt notice of; nay, it frequently happens, that if half a flock only are caught, the remaining half will immediately afterwards light in the nets, and ſhare the ſame fate; and ſhould only one bird eſcape, that bird will ſuffer itſelf to be pulled at, till it is caught, ſuch a faſcinating power have the call-birds.

While we are on this ſubject, of the jerking of birds, we cannot omit mentioning, that the bird-catchers frequently lay conſiderable wagers, whoſe call-bird can jerk the longeſt, as that determines the ſuperiority. They place them oppoſite to each other, by an inch of candle, and the bird who jerks the ofteneſt before the candle is burnt out, wins the wager. We have been informed, that there have been inſtances of a bird's giving a hundred and ſeventy jerks in a quarter of

* We have been lately informed by an experienced bird-catcher, that he purſues a cooler regimen in ſtopping his birds, and that he therefore ſeldom loſes one: but we ſuſpect that there is not the ſame certainty of making them moult.

† It may be alſo obſerved, that the moment they ſee a hawk, they communicate the alarm to each other by a plaintive note; nor will they then jerk, or call, though the wild birds are near.

‡ A bird, acquainted with the nets, is by the bird-catchers termed a ſharper, which they endeavour to drive away, as they can have no ſport whilſt it continues near them.

of an hour; and we have known a linnet, in ſuch a trial, perſevere in its emulation till it ſwooned from the perch: thus, as Pliny ſays of the nightingale, "victa morte finit "ſæpe vitam, ſpiritu prius defi- "ciente quam cantu *.

It may be here obſerved, that birds when near each other, and in ſight, ſeldom jerk or ſing. They either fight, or uſe ſhort and wheedling calls; the jerking of theſe call-birds, therefore, face to face, is a moſt extraordinary inſtance of contention for ſuperiority in ſong.

It may be alſo worthy of obſervation, that the female of no ſpecies of birds ever ſings: with birds, it is the reverſe of what occurs in human kind: among the feathered tribe, all the cares of life fall to the lot of the tender ſex: theirs is the fatigue of incubation; and the principal ſhare in nurſing the helpleſs brood: to alleviate theſe fatigues, and to ſupport her under them, nature hath given to the male the ſong, with all the little blandiſhments and ſoothing arts; theſe he fondly exerts (even after courtſhip) on ſome ſpray contiguous to the neſt, during the time his mate is performing her parental duties.

To theſe we may add a few particulars that fell within our notice during our enquiries among the bird-catchers; ſuch as, that they immediately kill the hens of every ſpecies of birds they take, being incapable of ſinging, as alſo being inferior in plumage; the pippets likewiſe are indiſcriminately deſtroyed, as the cock does not ſing well: they ſell the dead birds for three-pence or four-pence a dozen.

Theſe ſmall birds are ſo good, that we are ſurprized the luxury of the age neglects ſo delicate an acquiſition to the table. The modern Italians are fond of ſmall birds, which they eat under the common name of Beccoficos: and the dear rate a Roman tragedian paid for one diſh of ſinging birds † is well known.

Another particular we learned, in converſation with a London bird-catcher, was the vaſt price that is ſometimes given for a ſingle ſong-bird, which had not learned to whiſtle tunes. The greateſt ſum we heard of, was five guineas for a chaffinch, that had a particular and uncommon note, under which it was intended to train others: and we alſo heard of five pounds ten ſhillings being given for a call-bird linnet.

A third ſingular circumſtance, which confirms the obſervation of Linnæus, is, that the male chaffinches fly by themſelves, and in the flight precede the females; but this is not peculiar to the chaffinches: when the titlarks are caught in the beginning of the ſeaſon, it frequently happens, that forty are taken and not one female among them: and probably the ſame would be obſerved with regard to other birds (as has been done with relation to the wheat-ear) if they were attended to.

An

* Lib. x. c. 29.

† Maximè tamen inſignis eſt in hac memoria, Clodii Æſopi tragici hiſtrionis patina ſexcentis H. S. taxata; in quo poſuit aves cantu aliquo, aut humano ſermone, vocales, Plin. lib. x. c. 51. The price of this expenſive diſh was 6843 l. 10s. according to Arbuthnot's tables. This ſeems to have been a wanton caprice, rather than a tribute to epicuriſm.

An experienced and intelligent bird-catcher informed us, that ſuch birds as breed twice a year, generally have in their firſt brood a majority of males, and in their ſecond, of females, which may in part account for the above obſervation.

We muſt not omit mention of the bullfinch, though it does not properly come under the title of a ſinging-bird, or a bird of flight, as it does not often move farther than from hedge to hedge; yet, as the bird ſells well on account of its learning to whiſtle tunes, and ſometimes flies over the field where the nets are laid: the bird-catchers have often a call-bird to enſnare it, tho' moſt of them can imitate the call with their mouths. It is remarkable with regard to this bird, that the female anſwers the purpoſe of a call-bird as well as the male, which is not experienced in any other bird taken by the London bird-catchers.

It may perhaps ſurprize, that, under this article of ſinging-birds, we have not mentioned the nightingale, which is not a bird of flight, in the ſenſe the bird-catchers uſe this term; though it certainly is a bird of paſſage. The nightingale, like the robin, wren, and many other ſinging-birds, only moves from hedge to hedge, and does not take the periodical flights in October and March. It is indeed much doubted, whether, during thoſe months, it is to be found in this iſland. The perſons who take theſe birds make uſe of ſmall trap-nets, without call-birds, and are conſidered as inferior in dignity to our bird-catchers, who will not rank with them.

The nightingale being the firſt of ſinging-birds, we ſhall here inſert a few particulars relating to it, that were tranſmitted to us ſince the deſcription of that bird was printed.

Its arrival is expected by the trappers in the neighbourhood of London, the firſt week in April; at the beginning none but cocks are taken, but in a few days the hens make their appearance, generally by themſelves, though ſometimes a few males come along with them.

The latter are diſtinguiſhed from the females, not only by their ſuperior ſize, but by a great ſwelling of their vent, which commences on the firſt arrival of the hens.

They do not build till the middle of May, and generally chuſe a quickſet to make their neſt in.

If the nightingale is kept in a cage, it begins to ſing about the latter end of November, and continues ſinging, more or leſs, till June.

A young canary-bird, linnet, ſky-lark, or robin, (who have never heard any other bird) are ſaid beſt to learn the note of a nightingale.

They are caught in a net-trap; the bottom of which is ſurrounded with an iron ring; the net itſelf is rather larger than a cabbage-net.

When the trappers hear or ſee them, they ſtrew ſome freſh mould under the place, and bait the trap with a meal-worm from the baker's ſhop.

Ten or a dozen nightingales have been caught in a day, and ſell immediately for a ſhilling a-piece. The largeſt price for one that has been long kept in a cage, and ſings well, is a guinea.

The following article, taken from the firſt volume of Medical Tranſactions lately publiſhed by the royal

college of phyſicians, is ſo intereſting to the public, particularly the inhabitants of this metropolis, that we make no doubt but it will be very acceptable to our readers.

Remarks on the pump-water of London, *and on the methods of procuring the pureſt water. By* William Heberden, *M. D. Fellow of the College of phyſicians, and of the Royal Society.*

[Read at the College, June 22, 1767.]

SEVERAL pump-waters which I have examined, and probably moſt of them, contain powder of lime-ſtone, and the three mineral acids of vitriol, nitre, and ſea-ſalt; beſides which there is an oilineſs, which diſcolours theſe waters, giving them a remarkably yellowiſh caſt, when compared with pure diſtilled water.

The ſpirit of vitriol changes as much of the lime-ſtone, as it can ſaturate, into ſelenite: the other two acid ſpirits diſſolve a portion of the lime-ſtone, and make it intimately mix with the water, ſo as not to be ſeparated from it by boiling heat; but the unneutralized lime-ſtone, as ſoon as the water is near boiling, begins to appear like a white powder, and gradually falls down, forming a cruſt in all the veſſels in which pump-water is conſtantly boiled.

The proportion of theſe ingredients is not only different in the different wells of this city, but even in water of the ſame well at different times. Without troubling the college with a detail of all my examinations, I ſhall only obſerve in general, that the greateſt quantity of all of them together, which I have ever found, has been about twenty grains in a quart of water, and the leaſt has been more than ten. The proportions likewiſe of theſe ingredients to one another vary conſiderably; in one trial, that part of the lime-ſtone, which is uncombined with any of the acids, appeared to be a little leſs than the part which was united with them; but, except in this one inſtance, I have conſtantly found the quantity of lime-ſtone, uncombined with any acid, to be at leaſt equal to all the other contents, and ſometimes half as much more in the ſame well, and in different wells to be double or even treble of the ſelenite and of the nitrous and marine ſalts. Neither is the quantity of the acids conſtant: however, that of the vitriolic is uſually the leaſt, and that of the nitrous much the greateſt, ſo as to be always at leaſt double, and ſometimes nearly treble of the other two.

It might be expected that all theſe diſagreeable ſubſtances ſhould remarkably taint this water; and yet the London pump-water is by many eſteemed for its goodneſs and purity. But however it may be eſteemed, it unqueſtionably differs from pure water in its taſte, and colour, and touch, as well as in many obſervable effects. Fleſh boiled in it turns red, on account of the predominance of the nitrous acid; and it occaſions, in a ſtrong degree, all the other well-known changes in certain bodies peculiar to hard waters. Tea and coffee, made with it, are by moſt palates readily diſtinguiſhed from theſe liquors when made with ſoft water; and the difference will as eaſily be perceived by the touch, if the hands be waſhed in pump and ſoft water.

It muſt, I believe, wholly be reſolved into the power of cuſtom, that

that the inhabitants of London are ſo ſatisfied with this peculiar taſte of their water, which is, as I have often been a witneſs, much complained of by thoſe who come hither from foreign countries, as very diſagreeable to their palates, and ſometimes as offenſive to their ſtomachs. Cuſtom makes the Greenlander fond of the taſte of train-oil; and its power is, no doubt, as great in reconciling the drinkers of bad water to its ill taſte. There is a town in North-America, where the ſpring-water is brackiſh, the inhabitants of which, when they viſit any of the other provinces, chuſe to put ſalt into their tea or punch, in order, as they ſay, to make it taſte as it ſhould do.

But though cuſtom can reconcile our palates to the taſte of lime-ſtone, ſpirit of vitriol, ſpirit of ſalt, and aqua-fortis, it may well be queſtioned whether it can as eaſily make health conſiſtent with the effects of theſe rough and by no means unactive ſubſtances. They have been by many phyſicians ſuſpected, when found in water, of occaſioning pains in the ſtomach and bowels, glandular tumours, coſtiveneſs, where the ſimple lime-ſtone prevails; and diarrhœas, where much of it is united with acids; and the uninterrupted drinking of ſuch waters, for a long time, may probably be the cauſe of many other diſorders, eſpecially to the infirm, and to children. Hence a change of place may often be of as much uſe to weak perſons from the change of water, as of air.

It has been a received opinion, that the uſe of waters much impregnated with lime-ſtone, or any ſtony matter, ſubjects the drinkers to the ſtone or gravel; but whatever other miſchiefs theſe waters may have to anſwer for, they are innocent of this. For the calculous concretions in the kidnies and bladder, are all of an animal origin, totally differing from all foſſil ſtones in every thing, except the name: and the pretended experience of the effects of certain ſtony waters, in breeding the ſtone, which is often appealed to, may upon the beſt authorities be rejected as falſe*.

The putting of alum into bread raiſed not long ago a general alarm in London, and it was thought important enough to be the ſubject of a parliamentary enquiry. Now alum is frequently uſed as a medicine, upon a ſuppoſition undoubtedly of its mending the health, and has been given daily, for a long time together, in greater quantities than were ever ſuſpected to be eaten in bread, nor did I ever yet hear of any ill effects from it. There is no reaſon, which I know, for believing that the lime-ſtone and mineral acids are not as hurtful as alum, and there is no experience to prove them ſo innocent; but whoever drinks a quart of London pump-water in a day, may poſſibly take twice as much of theſe ingredients, and will always take more than the greateſt quantity of alum which is ſaid to have been ever mixed with a pound of bread; into which I have been aſſured that the bakers often uſed to put leſs, but never more, than nine grains.

Some obſcure notion of the unwholeſomeneſs of pump-water induces many perſons to boil it, and let it ſtand to grow cold; by which it will indeed be made to part from moſt of its unneutralized lime-ſtone and ſelenite, but, at the ſame time,

* Acad. Royale des Scienc. 1700. Hiſt. p. 58. Perrault Vitruv. l. viii. c. 5.

it will become more ſtrongly impregnated with the ſaline matter, and therefore it will be worſe.

If a ſmall quantity of ſalt of tartar were added to the water, it would readily precipitate both the looſe lime-ſtone, and likewiſe that which is united to the acids: ten or fifteen grains would generally be enough for a pint, but the exact proportion would readily be found, by continuing to add it by little and little, till it ceaſed to occaſion white clouds. This is an eaſy way, not only of freeing the water from its lime-ſtone, but alſo of changing the ſaline part into nitre and ſal ſylvii, both which we know by long experience to be innocent.

But the beſt way of avoiding the bad effects of pump-water would be not to make a conſtant uſe of it; and in a place ſo well ſupplied with river-water as London, there is very little neceſſity to drink of the ſprings, which, in ſo large a city, beſides their natural contents, muſt collect many additional impurities from cellars, burying-grounds, common-ſewers, and many other offenſive places, with which they undoubtedly often communicate; ſo that it is indeed a wonder, that we find this water at all tolerable. One ſpring in this city never fails to yield a portion of volatile alkali in diſtillation, which probably is owing to ſome animal ſubſtances, with which it is tainted in its paſſage under ground.

The Thames water has a ſhare of all theſe impure ingredients; but, as it is a much larger body of water, it is proportionably leſs infected by them. It is obſervable, that all the river-water of England is ſoft, though moſt of the ſprings afford a hard water, which will not grow ſoft by being expoſed to the air, or by time, as I have found by ſome which I had kept near twenty years. This makes it probable, that rivers are only the great channels by which the rain-water is immediately carried off; which ſo greatly exceeds in quantity, that which ſoaks into the ground and burſts out in ſprings, that the qualities of this laſt, contracted under ground, are loſt and annihilated in the much greater portion of pure rain-water, with which it is mixed in rivers.

There is an inconvenience attending the uſe of Thames and New-river water, that they often are very muddy, or taſte very ſtrongly of the weeds and leaves. The latter fault is not eaſily remedied; but they would ſoon be freed from their muddineſs, if kept ſome time in an earthen jar. If the water given to very young children were all of this kind, it might perhaps prevent ſome of their bowel-diſorders, and ſo contribute a little to leſſen that amazing mortality among the children which are attempted to be brought up in London.

The inhabitants of Egypt think the water of the Nile ſettles ſooner, if the inſide of the veſſel, in which they let it ſtand, be rubbed with powdered almonds, which is therefore, as Proſper * Alpinus tells us, their conſtant practice. I have tried this, and could not find it of any uſe.

Alum is very ſucceſsfully uſed by the common people in England for the purifying of muddy water. Two or three grains of it, diſſolved in a quart of thick river water, makes the dirt very ſoon collect into

* De Med. Egypt. lib. i. c. 10.

to flocks, and ſlowly precipitate. Filtering would immediately make the water ſo prepared fit for uſe. The very ſmall proportion of alum will hardly be ſuppoſed to make the water unfit for any common purpoſes.

Rain or ſnow water is much preferable to river, or to any other natural water; but there are almoſt inſuperable difficulties in collecting large quantities for common uſe, without its being as much altered and defiled, by the manner of ſaving it, as it is when found in rivers.

The method of procuring pure water, by carriage from any conſiderable diſtance, will always be attended with ſuch an expence, that very few can or will make uſe of it even for the little which they want to drink.

The pureſt of all waters might be obtained by diſtillation; and in countries where fuel is cheap, it would at no great expence ſupply thoſe, who have the worſt water, with far better than is uſed in thoſe places where it is ſuppoſed to be the beſt. This method would be particularly uſeful in ſome Engliſh ſettlements in foreign countries, where the waters are ſo bad, that, while our countrymen are making their fortunes, they are ruining their health; which might be effectually remedied by the means here propoſed.

All the freſh water, with which nature ſupplies us, is indeed only diſtilled by the heat of the ſun; but then the veſſels, as I may ſay, uſed in this diſtillation, are not always ſo clean and proper as might be wiſhed. The vapours riſe up thorough an atmoſphere loaded with particles from all ſorts of bodies, and the rain falls down thorough the ſame, and afterwards, running along the earth or ſinking into it, diſſolves all the ſaline matters with which it happens to meet, and by their means many other ſubſtances; by which it is often rendered nauſeous to the taſte and ſmell, and apparently unfit for uſe. Its effects frequently prove it to be impure, though the ſenſes be not able to inform us of it; ſo that experience ſoon taught mankind the importance of an attention to their health in this particular: and accordingly the oldeſt medical writer is very full in his directions for the choice of wholeſome waters; and Vitruvius judged, that without them even a book of architecture would be imperfect.

It being, therefore, a matter of ſome importance to drink pure water, if any one be deſirous of procuring it by that moſt efficacious and univerſally practicable method of diſtillation, it may be uſeful for him to attend to the following obſervations. I the rather mention theſe, as it is a very deſirable thing to have pure diſtilled water kept in the apothecaries ſhops, for the purpoſe of making up thoſe medicines which cannot be made up with any other. The ſimple waters of the ſhops add much to the nauſeous taſte of many draughts, without at all improving their virtues. It is indeed generally true of all medicines, that they will be leſs unpalatable in proportion as they are more taſteleſs.

The firſt running of diſtilled water has a diſagreeable muſty taſte, as if there were ſome volatile putrid particles, which went off as ſoon as the water was heated. I once ſuſpected that this was owing to the worm's

worm's having contracted some mustiness, which was washed off by the first running; but, upon trial, I found it not owing to this cause. This taste is not taken away, and does not seem to be much lessened, either by time or ventilation, or by having its air exhausted by the air-pump. On this account, if the still hold twenty gallons, it will be necessary to throw away the first gallon. All which is distilled afterwards, though free from this mustiness, will yet have at first, in common with other distilled liquors, a disagreeable empyreumatic or burnt taste. This is easily distinguished by every palate in fresh distilled rum, brandy, simple and compounded waters. The purer the water is, the less there will be of this empyreuma, and hence perhaps it happens, that pump-water distilled has more, and retains it longer, than what is distilled from river-water. But the purest is not free; so that even distilled water, which has stood till it has lost its empyreuma, will have it again on being re-distilled.

The empyreuma will go off entirely by keeping, and this is the easiest method of getting rid of it. In a month's time it will generally be gone: but if water, which is distilled on the same day, be received into different bottles, they will not all equally lose the empyreuma in equal times. This difference depends upon some circumstances in the management of the distillation, which farther experience will discover, but which I have not yet found out. It may be, that the fire being greater, and the water boiling at one time more violently than at another, may occasion this inequality of empyreuma in the several parcels of water of the same distillation: for water distilled in the gentle heat of Balneum Mariæ has remarkably less.

Another method of freeing distilled water from its burnt taste, is by ventilating it in the manner described by Dr. Hales, by which most of that taste will be carried off in a few minutes.

The boiling of distilled water in an open vessel will instantly take off the empyreuma. So that it may, as soon as it is distilled, be applied to any purposes which require its being boiled in an open vessel.

Distilled water must be kept in perfectly clean glass or stone bottles, with glass stopples, or metal covers, and then, having in it no principle of corruption, it is incapable of being spoiled, and will keep just the same for ever: but the least particle of any animal or vegetable substance will spoil a great quantity, and therefore the still and bottles should be kept wholly for this use.

Most pump-water is as incapable of changing, and of being spoiled by keeping, as distilled water: for though it be loaded with various foreign particles, yet it seldom has any, or at most but a small proportion of a vegetable or animal nature, and therefore it will always remain the same. This property of water is not so much attended to as it ought to be by sailors, who usually supply their ships with river-water taken up near great cities, and then keep it in wooden casks: the necessary consequence is, that it soon putrefies, and most probably contributes very much to the occasioning of those putrid distempers with which sailors are so apt to be afflicted. Pump or spring water would be greatly preferable; and

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if they could keep this in glaſs or ſtone bottles, or earthen jars, they would find it, after being carried round the world, juſt the ſame as when they ſet out.

The ſuperior purity of diſtilled waters, above all others, makes it eaſily diſtinguiſhable from them by a variety of teſts. The tendereſt of theſe is ſugar of lead, which inſtantly makes clouds in the pureſt of all other waters, but makes no change in that which has been diſtilled.

It is generally believed, that the ſwelled throat, which is endemial in a ſlight degree in ſeveral parts of England, as well as ſo remarkably near the Alps, is owing (though not to ſnow-water, yet) to ſome bad quality of the waters of theſe reſpective places. I have reaſon to ſuſpect, that the common ſwellings of the lymphatic glands ſometimes owe their diſeaſed ſtate to the water, which the patient drinks. In theſe caſes, as well as in many chronical pains of the ſtomach and bowels, a courſe of diſtilled water might be as beneficial, as the moſt celebrated mineral waters are in any other diſorders, and might prove no inconſiderable addition to the Materia Medica.

As to the wholeſomeneſs of diſtilled water for general uſe, there can hardly be any doubt of it, if we recollect that all the freſh water in the world has been diſtilled. But if any one think there may be a difference between natural and artificial diſtillation, I need only quote the example mentioned, I think, by Tournefort of one Francis Secardi Hongo, who made diſtilled water his conſtant drink, without the addition of wine, or any ſtrong liquor, to the laſt, and lived with remarkably good health to the age of 115 years.

On the extraordinary degree of heat which men and animals are capable of ſupporting. Tranſlated from the laſt volume of Hiſtoire de l'Academie Royale des Sciences, &c.

BOERHAAVE, in his Chemiſtry, relates certain experiments made with great accuracy by the celebrated Fahrenheit, and others, at his deſire, on this ſubject, in a ſugar baker's office; where the heat, at the time of making the experiments, was up to 146 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. A ſparrow, ſubjected to air thus heated, died, after breathing very laborioufly, in leſs than ſeven minutes. A cat reſiſted this great heat ſomewhat above a quarter of an hour, and a dog about 28 minutes, diſcharging, before his death, a conſiderable quantity of a ruddy-coloured foam, and exhaled a ſtench ſo peculiarly offenſive, as to throw one of the aſſiſtants into a fainting-fit. This diſſolution of the humours, or great change from a natural ſtate, the profeſſor attributes not to the heat of the ſtove alone, which would not have produced any ſuch effect on the fleſh of a dead animal; but likewiſe to the vital motion, by which a ſtill greater degree of heat, he ſuppoſes, was produced in the fluids circulating through the lungs, in conſequence of which the oils, ſalts, and ſpirits of the animal became ſo highly exalted.

Meſſieurs Du-Hamel and Tillet having been ſent into the province of Augomois, in the years 1760 and 1761, with a view of endeavouring to deſtroy an inſect which con-

conſumed the grain of that province, effected the ſame in the manner related in the memoirs for 1761, by expoſing the affected corn, with the inſects included in it, in an oven, where the heat was ſufficient to kill them, without injuring the grain. This operation was performed at Rochefoucault, in a large public oven, where, from œconomical views, their firſt ſtep was to aſſure themſelves of the heat remaining in it, on the day after bread had been baked in it. This they did, by conveying in a thermometer on the end of a ſhovel, which, on its being withdrawn, indicated a degree of heat conſiderably above that of boiling water: but M. Tillet, convinced that the thermometer had fallen ſeveral degrees, in drawing to the mouth of the oven, and appearing under ſome embarraſſment on that head, a girl, one of the attendants on the oven, offered to enter, and mark with a pencil the height at which the thermometer ſtood within the oven. The girl ſmiled, on M. Tillet's appearing to heſitate at this ſtrange propoſition, and entering the oven, with a pencil given her for that purpoſe, marked the thermometer, after ſtaying two or three minutes, ſtanding at 100 degrees of Reaumur's ſcale, or, to make uſe of a ſcale better known in this country, at near 260 degrees of Fahrenheit's. M. Tillet, who does not ſeem, on this occaſion, to have been diſpoſed *cario humano ludere*, began to expreſs an anxiety, very commendable in an experimental philoſopher, for the welfare of his female aſſiſtant, and to preſs her return. This female ſalamander however aſſuring him, that ſhe felt no inconvenience from her ſituation, remained there 10 minutes longer; that is, near the time when Boerhaave's cat parted with her nine lives, under a much leſs degree of heat; when the thermometer ſtanding at 288 degrees, or 76 degrees above that of boiling water, ſhe came out of the oven, her complexion indeed conſiderably heightened, but her reſpiration by no means quick or laborious. After M. Tillet's return to Paris, theſe experiments were repeated by Monſ. Marantin, Commiſſaire de Guerre, at Rochefoucault, an intelligent and accurate obſerver, on a ſecond girl belonging to the oven; who remained in it, without much inconvenience, under the ſame degree of heat, as long as her predeceſſor, and even breathed in air heated to about 325 degrees, for the ſpace of five minutes.

M. Tillet endeavoured to clear up the very apparent contrariety between theſe experiments, and thoſe made under the direction of Boerhaave, by ſubjecting various animals, under different circumſtances, to great degrees of heat. From his experiments, in ſome of which the animals were ſwaddled with clothes, and were thereby enabled to reſiſt for a much longer time the effects of the extraordinary heat, he infers, that the heat of the air received into the lungs was not, as was ſuppoſed by Boerhaave, the only or principal cauſe of the anxiety, laborious breathing, and death of the animals on whom his experiments were made; but that the hot air, which had free and immediate acceſs to every part of the ſurface of their bodies, penetrated the ſubſtance on all ſides, and brought on a fever, from whence proceeded all the ſymptoms: on the contrary, the girls at Rochefoucault, having their

their bodies in great measure protected from this action by their clothes, were enabled to breathe the air, thus violently heated, for a long time, without great inconvenience. In fact, we should think too, that the bulk of their bodies, though not thought of much consequence by M. T. appears to have contributed not a little to their security. In common respiration, the blood, in its passage through the lungs, is cooled by being brought into contact with the external inspired air: In the present experiments, on the contrary, the vesicles and vessels of the lungs, receiving at each inspiration an air heated to 300 degrees, must have been continually cooled and refreshed, as well as the subcutaneous vessels, by the successive arrival of the whole mass of blood contained in the interior parts of the body, whose heat might be supposed, at the beginning of the experiment, not to exceed 100 degrees. Not to mention that M. Tillet's two girls may not possibly have been subjected to so great a degree of heat as that indicated by the thermometer; which appears to us to have always remained on the shovel, in contact with the hearth.

It is observable, that none of the animals which suffered under M. Tillet's experiments, exhaled any disagreeable odour: M. Tillet therefore supposes, that the dog, from whom so great a stench proceeded, in the set of experiments made by Fahrenheit, laboured under some internal disorder, and had within him some latent principle of corruption, which was, as it were, developed by the extraordinary heat. If we might venture to hazard our opinion, after those of Dr. Boerhaave and M. Tillet, we should observe, in the first place, that, among the animals used in the experiments related by Boerhaave, the dog only exhibited the phænomenon in question; and that, in those of M. Tillet, that animal was not employed. We should think therefore, that the horrid stench complained of, neither proceeded from any decomposition or putrescency of the humours, effected by the extraordinary heat, co-operating with the vital action of the vessels in the fluids of the animal, as is supposed by Boerhaave; nor that it was caused by any general or accidental vice of the humours, in the individual dog who was the subject of the experiment, as is suggested by M. Tillet; but that it may more naturally be supposed to arise from the fœtid humour which is known to be secreted from the *glandulæ odoriferæ* seated near the *anus* of that animal; the secretion of which may be supposed to have been increased, as well as its natural offensiveness greatly heightened, by the action of the heat on the living animal.

Before we quit the subject of this memoir, we cannot, *salvâ conscientiâ*, help interceeding with natural philosophers, in behalf of our fellow creatures of the brute creation, at whose expence the philosophic appetite for knowledge, in matters of pure curiosity (for such we must esteem the present) is often most unfeelingly gratified. In the present instance, though we have no material objection to Mr. Tillet's first experiments, as we see no great harm in an experimental philosopher's giving two willing girls a sweat, in his own peculiar manner, with a view to the propagation of natural knowledge; yet we

cannot think so well of those which follow, nor look on our ingenious academician as quite so innocently employed, in putting to torture, and to death, the poor innocent rabbits, pullets, and finches, which were the victims of them: and this merely to have the pleasure of knowing how high Monsr. Reaumur's thermometer would stand on the occasion: for we cannot be of opinion with Mr. T. that experiments of this kind may possibly be of use in medicine; nor are we quite clear how far they are justifiable, on that supposition.

Letter from Professor Ammon *to Sir* Hans Sloane, *dated* Jan. 20, 1739.

THE cold of last December has been so very extraordinary in these regions, that I think it worth while to communicate to you the degrees of it as I observed it with two different thermometers.

December 1, at five in the morning, the wind S. E. the mercury in Farenheit's thermometer, was fallen 21 degrees below O, which was the greatest cold observed in Iceland in the year 1709.

In M. de l'Isle's thermometer it fell to 195, which is 45 deg. below the freezing point. In this last thermometer the degree of boiling water is at O, which agrees with Farenheit's deg. 211, from whence counting downwards, the degree of water which begins to freeze is 150, answering to 31 deg. of Farenheit's. By this observation you see what a terrible change animal bodies must undergo, when we exchange the warmth of our stoves for the severity of such an extreme cold air. In my stove the degrees of heat is commonly 125 after de l'Isle's, or 61 after Farenheit's thermometer; so that the difference of the warmth of my room, and the external air, was 70 deg. according to de l'Isle's, and 82 according to Farenheit's thermometer.

But what is this in comparison to the degree of cold observed at Kerenskoi-Ostrog, on the river Lena, not far from Jackusch, where the mercury fell to 275 in de l'Isle's thermometer. This, I believe, is the greatest cold which hath till now been observed, or produced by art. Farenheit, with snow and spirit of nitre, could not make the mercury descend lower than 40 deg. below O in his thermometer, as it is related by Boerhaave, who thought this deg. of cold to be so extremely great that no animal could endure it.

At Kerenskoi-Ostrog, the mercury fell to 155 in Farenheit's, which agrees with 275 deg. in de l'Isle's; nevertheless, animals of all kinds have survived this cold. It is never good to draw consequences from things not yet confirmed by experience.

Altho' the countries through which the great river Lena passes are exposed to such an extreme cold air, there are notwithstanding the finest, the most rare, and most curious plants to be found in them, of any in all Siberia.

Signed AMMON.

A curious and interesting account of a substance, not before attended to, which the BEES *collect and turn to honey. Extracted from a memoire read before the Society of Sciences at* Montpellier, *by the Abbé* Boissier de

de Sauvages, *entitled*, Obſervations ſur l'Origine du Miel.

IT was formerly the opinion of naturaliſts, that the bees do not collect honey in the form we ſee it; the liquor they collect being digeſted in their ſtomachs, where both its nature and conſiſtence are changed. But this opinion ſeems to be founded on erroneous principles; and it is now believed, that the bees have no other ſhare in the making of honey than ſimply collecting it; becauſe the honey is, when properly diluted, ſubject to vinous fermentation, a property not found in any animal ſubſtance.

The flowers of many ſorts of plants afford a quantity of honey, or ſaccharine juice, which the bees collect and carry to their hives; but beſides this liquor, the Abbé Bouſſier acquaint us, that he has ſeen two kinds of honey dews, which the bees are equally fond of, both deriving their origin from vegetables, though in a different manner.

The firſt kind, the only one known to huſbandmen, and which paſſes for a dew which falls on trees, is no other than a mild ſweet juice, which, having circulated through the veſſels of vegetables, is ſeparated in proper refervoirs in the flowers, or on the leaves, where it is properly called the honey-dew: ſometimes it is depoſited in the pith, as in the ſugar-cane, at other times in the juice of ſummer fruits, when ripe. Such is the origin of the manna, which is collected on the aſh and maple of Calabria and Briançon, where it flows in great plenty from the leaves and trunks of theſe trees, and thickens into the form in which it is uſually ſeen.

"Chance, ſays the abbé, afforded me an opportunity of ſeeing this juice and its primitive form on the leaves of the holm-oak: theſe leaves were covered with thouſands of ſmall round globules, or drops, which, without touching one another, ſeemed to point out the pore from whence each of them had proceeded. My taſte informed me that they were as ſweet as honey: the honey-dew on a neighbouring bramble, did not reſemble the former, the drops having run together; owing either to the moiſture of the air which had diluted them, or to the heat, which had expanded them. The dew was become more viſcous, and lay in large drops, covering the leaves; in this form it is uſually ſeen.

"The oak had at this time two kinds of leaves; the old, which were ſtrong and firm, and the new, which were tender, and newly come forth. The honey-dew was found only on the old leaves, though theſe were covered by the new ones, and by that means ſheltered from any moiſture that could fall from above. I obſerved the ſame on the old leaves of the bramble, while the new leaves were quite free from it. Another proof that this dew proceeds from the leaves is, that other neighbouring trees not furniſhed with a juice of this kind, had no moiſture on them; and particularly the mulberry, which is a very particular circumſtance, for this juice is a deadly poiſon to ſilk-worms. If this juice fell in the form of a dew, miſt, or fog, it would wet all the leaves without diſtinction, and every part of the leaves, under as well as upper. Heat may have ſome ſhare in its production: for though the common heat promotes only the tranſ-

ſpiration

piration of the more volatile and fluid juices, a ſultry heat, eſpecially if reflected by clouds, may ſo far dilate the veſſel, as to produce a more viſcous juice, ſuch as the honey-dew.

"The ſecond kind of honey-dew, which is the chief reſource of bees after the ſpring flowers and dew by tranſpiration on leaves are paſt, owes its origin to a ſmall inſect called a vine-fretter: the excrement ejected with ſome force by this inſect makes a part of the moſt delicate honey known in nature.

"Theſe vine-fretters reſt during ſeveral months on the barks of particular trees, and extract their food by piercing that bark, without hurting or deforming the tree. Theſe inſects alſo cauſe the leaves of ſome trees to curl up, and produce galls upon others. They ſettle on branches that are a year old. The juice, at firſt perhaps hard and crabbed, becomes, in the bowels of this inſect, equal in ſweetneſs to the honey obtained from the flowers and leaves of vegetables; excepting that the flowers may communicate ſome of their eſſential oil to the honey, and this may give it a peculiar flavour, as happened to myſelf by planting a hedge of roſemary near my bees at Sauvages; the honey has taſted of it ever ſince, that ſhrub continuing long in flower.

"I have obſerved two ſpecies of vine-fretters, which live unſheltered on the bark of young branches: they have a ſmooth ſkin, and thoſe without wings ſeem to be the females, which compoſe the greater bulk of the ſwarm; or perhaps the young in their caterpillar ſtate, before they are changed into flies; for each ſwarm has, in its train, two or three males with wings: theſe live on the labour of the females, at leaſt I always ſaw them hopping careleſsly on the backs of the females, without going to the bark to ſeek for food.

"Both ſpecies live in cluſters, on different parts of the ſame tree, entirely covering the bark; and it is remarkable that they there take a poſition which to us appears to be very uneaſy; for they adhere to the branch with their head downwards, and their belly upwards.

"The leſſer ſpecies is of the colour of the bark upon which it feeds, generally green. It is chiefly diſtinguiſhed by two horns, or ſtrait, immoveable, fleſhy ſubſtances, which riſe perpendicularly from the lower ſides of the belly, one on each ſide. This is the ſpecies which live on the young branches of brambles and elder.

"The former of theſe ſpecies is double the ſize of the latter, and is that which I have now more particularly in view, becauſe it is that from which the honey proceeds. Theſe inſects are blackiſh; and inſtead of the kind of horns which diſtinguiſh the other, have, in the ſame part of the ſkin, a ſmall button, black and ſhining like jet.

"The buzzing of bees in a tuft of holm-oak, made me ſuſpect that ſomething very intereſting brought ſo many of them thither. I knew that it was not the ſeaſon for expecting honey-dew, nor was it the place where it is uſually found, and was ſurprized to find the tuft of leaves and branches covered with drops which the bees collected with a humming noiſe. The form of the drops drew my attention, and led me to the following diſcovery. Inſtead of being round like drops

which

which had fallen, each formed a ſmall longiſh oval. I ſoon perceived from whence they proceeded. The leaves covered with theſe drops of honey were ſituated beneath a ſwarm of the larger black vine-fretters; and on obſerving theſe inſects, I perceived them, from time to time, raiſe their bellies, at the extremity of which there then appeared a ſmall drop of an amber colour, which they inſtantly ejected from them to the diſtance of ſome inches. I found by taſting ſome of theſe drops which I had catched on my hand, that it had the ſame flavour with what had before fallen on the leaves. I afterwards ſaw the ſmaller ſpecies of vine-fretters eject their drops in the ſame manner.

"This ejection is ſo far from being a matter of indifference to theſe inſects themſelves, that it ſeems to have been wiſely inſtituted to procure cleanlineſs in each individual, as well as to preſerve the whole ſwarm from deſtruction; for preſſing as they do one upon another, they would otherwiſe ſoon be glued together, and rendered incapable of ſtirring.

"We may now with ſome probability account for the ſeeming odd ſituation in which they reſt. Their belly is about twenty times larger than their head and breaſt. If the inſect was placed in a contrary direction, it could not, without extreme difficulty, raiſe its heavy belly, ſo as to project it far enough outward to diſcharge the drop over its companions; whereas, when the head is loweſt, much leſs effort is neceſſary to incline it forward; and even in this ſituation the inſect ſeems by its flutterings to collect all its ſtrength. When the winter's cold and rains come on, theſe vine-fretters place themſelves wherever they are leaſt expoſed; and as they then take but little nouriſhment, and but ſeldom emit their drop, they ſeem not to mind whether the head or tail be uppermoſt.

"The drops thus ſpurted out fall upon the ground, if not intercepted by leaves or branches; and the ſpots they make on ſtones remain ſome time, unleſs waſhed off by rain. This is the only honey-dew that falls; and this never falls from a greater height than a branch where theſe inſects can cluſter.

"It is now eaſy to account for a phænomenon which formerly puzzled me greatly. Walking under a lime-tree in the king's garden at Paris, I felt my hand wetted with little drops, which I at firſt took for ſmall rain. The tree indeed ſhould have ſheltered me from the rain, but I eſcaped it by going from under the tree. A ſeat placed near the tree ſhone with theſe drops. And being then unacquainted with any thing of this kind, except the honey-dew found on the leaves of ſome particular trees, I was at a loſs to conceive how ſo glutinous a ſubſtance could fall from the leaves in ſuch ſmall drops; for I knew that rain could not overcome its natural attraction to the leaves, till it became pretty large drops; but I have ſince found that the lime-tree is very ſubject to theſe vine-fretters.

"Bees are not the only inſects that feaſt on this honey, ants are equally fond of it. Led into this opinion by what naturaliſts have ſaid, I at firſt believed that the horns in the leſſer ſpecies of theſe vine-fretters, had at their extremity a liquor which the ants went in ſearch of: but I ſoon diſcovered

that what drew the ants after them came from elsewhere, both in the larger and the lesser species, and that no liquor is discharged by the horns.

"There are two species of ants which search for these insects. The large black ants follow those which live on the oaks and chesnut: the lesser ants attend those on the elder. But as the ants are not like the bees provided with the means of sucking up fluids, they place themselves near the vine-fretters, in order to seize the drop the moment they see it appear upon the anus: and as the drop remains some time, on the small vine-fretters, before they can cast it off, the ants have leisure to catch it, and thereby prevent the bees from having any share: but the vine-fretters of the oak and chesnut being stronger, and perhaps more plentifully supplied with juice, dart the drop instantly, so that the larger ants get very little of it.

"The vine-fretters finding the greatest plenty of juice in trees about the middle of summer, afford also, at that time, the greatest quantity of honey; and this lessens as the season advances, so that in the autumn, the bees prefer it to the flowers then in season.

"Though these insects pierce the tree to the sap in a thousand places, yet the trees do not seem to suffer at all from them, nor do the leaves lose the least of their verdure. The husbandman therefore acts injudiciously when he destroys them."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Wolf, *of* Warsaw, *to* Henry Baker, *F. R. S. giving an account of trials made with different medicines, reckoned the most effectual in cases of canine madness, on eleven persons bitten by a mad wolf.*

Warsaw, Sept. 26, 1767.

Dear Sir,

IN the middle of April 1767, seventeen people, and a great many cattle, were bitten in our neighbourhood by a mad wolf. One of these, an officer, was brought hither the same day, and the usual treatment was administered to him by very able physicians and surgeons; besides which, he took the bark very copiously, with camphire. He continued well till the seventh week, when he became hydrophobious, and died in four days.

Eleven of the others applied to me on the ninth day. Their wounds were all deeply scarified, diligently washed and fomented with vinegar, salt, and theriaca, and kept open till the 80th day, in those who lived so long. Every two weeks they were blooded largely, and were purged every week with salts and jalap. Their diet was mostly vegetable, and their drink whey and water. They all eat as much as could be got of the herbs *matrisylva* and *anagallis flore phœniceo*, and they all took often of the *pulvis palmarij*.—The *muscus cinercus terrestris* could not be got, or else that would have been prescribed also.—Besides the general treatment,

Two were rubbed daily with ʒi *Unguenti Neapolitani*, and had their purges with *calomel*.

Two took every day of vinegar ʒiv, and of *tinct. papaveris* ʒiii, also at night *Rob Sambuci* ʒʃʃ.

One took each day of camphire, gr. xvi. with salt petre ℈iv, and at night ʒʃʃ of *Rob. Sambuci*.

Two

Two took *moſchi* gr. xxiv. with *cinnabar* ℈ii ß.

Other two took *ſpir. ſalis ammoniaci cum calc. viv. parati*, from 40 to 60 drops.

And the laſt two took *ſalis tartari criſtallini* ℈i, made by the inſtalization of *ſolutio ſalis tartari*, with a little *ſpiritus ſal. ammoniaci*.

One of the firſt two (who uſed the *unguent. Neapolit.*) was ſeized with the fit of hydrophoby on the 22d day, immediately after being well purged with calomel. He was blooded copiouſly, plunged abundantly in cold water, and ſeveral clyſters were adminiſtered without effect. Two pounds of oil, and as much of drink, were poured down by force: alſo *ſaponis tartari* ℥i, and *moſchi* ℥ß, were given in three doſes. He then began to drink freely, but died the third day.

His companion then left off the uſe of *mercury*, and took of the *oleum animale Dippelii* 80 drops in a day, till he had taken ℥vi of the oil, which was all I had, and then went on with *ſpir. ſal. ammoniaci cum alcali vinoſi*, 100 drops in a day.

One of thoſe who took the *vinegar* fell ſick the 33d day. He was immediately blooded, and vomited with *ipecacuanha*. This man was too ſtrong to make experiments on by force; he refuſed every thing, and died the third day. His companion, an old man, began to be ſeized in the ſame manner; his blood ſtank intollerably, which in no other was obſerved: he was purged with ſalts, took the *morſulæ balſami Peruviani*, and drank *lemonade*. He recovered, and uſed afterwards *ſpir. ſal. ammoniaci*, every day 100 drops.

The man who uſed the *camphire* fell ſick the 33d day. He was thrice copiouſly blooded, was plunged forcibly into the coldeſt water for the ſpace of two hours, and was nearly drowned. He was clyſtered with effect. He himſelf forced down, with incredible averſion and labour, a great deal of drink; by which he vomited more than fifty times abundance of frothy ſlime. He took ſeveral ounces of oil, and ſeveral boluſſes of *opium* and *caſtor*, *ana*, gr. iv. without effect, and died the 4th day.

A girl who uſed the *muſk* with *cinnabar* fell ill the 62d day, and died the third day after. No farther attempt was made to ſave her life, ſhe being then at a diſtance. Her companion, a pregnant woman, then left off the *muſk*, and took inſtead thereof, *ſpir. ſalis ammoniaci vinoſus*.

A woman, who had taken nothing, was ſeized with the hydrophoby on the 40th day. She ſuffered terribly in the night, but leſs in the day-time. Beſides the uſual ſymptoms, ſhe had great pain and ſwelling in her belly. In the ſpace of two days, ſhe drank about two bottles of brandy, but nothing elſe. I ordered her to mix the brandy with as much oil, and to take every day two boluſſes of *opium* and *caſtor*, by which ſhe grew better. She took, at the laſt, two doſes of *turpethum minerale* gr. iv. in a bolus, which vomited and purged her, and ſhe recovered.

After the 80th day, all the remaining people took thrice the *turpethum minerale*, except the pregnant woman, and they afterwards continued their alcaline medicines till the 100th day.

Now you ſee, my dear Sir, that the *bark*, the *mercury*, the *acids*, the

camphire, the *muſk*, the feeding on the moſt famous herbs, the ſweating, the *cura antiphlogiſtica*, are no ſpecifics. I don't know what to ſay to the *alcalies*. The danger is not yet over, and there are ſtill four people, who uſed nothing, in as good health as my patients.

Of the cattle, eight died nearly with the ſame frightful raging as the men; the others were killed. None of thoſe five perſons who died quite loſt their right ſenſes; but they were all talking without intermiſſion, praying, lamenting, deſpairing, curſing, ſighing, ſpitting a frothy ſaliva, ſcreaching, ſometimes belching, reaching, but rarely vomiting. Every member is convulſed by fits, but moſt violently from the naval up to the breaſt and œſophagus. The fit comes every quarter of an hour. The fauces are not red, nor the mouth dry. The pulſe is not at all feveriſh, and when the fit is over nearly like a ſound pulſe. The face grows pale, then brown, and during the fit almoſt black; the lips livid. The head is drowſy, and the ears tingling; the urine limped.—At laſt, they grow weary; the fits are leſs violent, and ceaſe towards the end. The pulſe becomes weak, intermittent, not very quick; they ſweat, and at laſt the whole body becomes cold. They compoſe themſelves quietly as to get ſleep, and ſo they expire. The blood let out a few hours before death appears good in every reſpect.

A general obſervation was, that the lint and dreſſings of the wounds, even when dry, were always black, and even when the pus was very good in colour and appearance.

I have formed no theory at all of this terrible diſeaſe; perhaps the *ſerum* grows frothy. The *duodenum* is ſurely the firſt and the moſt affected; but may be, as well from ſome irritation of the brain, as from ſharp ſerous liquors in the *duodenum*. For if this was the cauſe, how could the diſeaſe begin after a ſtrong purgation, and continue after a copious vomiting? Wherefore the irritation ſits in the brain, or the whole maſs of ſerum is infected.

I am, &c. WOLF, M. D.

PROJECTS.

PROJECTS.

Directions for the Management of Bees; from Mr. Wildman's *Treatise on that Subject.*

Of HIVES.

STRAW hives, as far as regards the bees, are preferable to any other habitations, becauſe the ſtraw is not ſo liable to be heated by the rays of the ſun at noon, to which they are generally expoſed, and is a better ſecurity againſt the cold than any kind of wood or other material. Their cheapneſs renders them of an eaſy purchaſe, even to the cottager, which is of great advantage in an article, the production of which in a conſiderable quantity depends on its being cultivated by the multitude, as muſt be the caſe here, if a quantity of wax is collected ſufficient to make it an object of utility in a commercial view. I might alſo have mentioned the greater quantity of honey produced: for when it is obtained in the plenty, I flatter myſelf the inſtructions given in this work will enable men to do; they will then have in their own hands a material which will yield them wine, in flavour equal to many imported, and in wholeſomeneſs much ſuperior.

As I propoſe that the management of bees in hives ſhall be altered from what is now practiſed, ſo the ſize and form of my hives are different from thoſe now in common uſe. I ſay, *now*, becauſe I take to myſelf ſome ſhare of honour, that without any communication with the Count de la Bourdonnaye in Britany, nearly the ſame thought has occurred to us both.

My hives are ſeven inches in height, and ten in width. The ſides are upright, ſo that the top and bottom are of the ſame diameter. A hive holds nearly a peck. In the upper row of ſtraw there is a hoop of about half an inch in breadth, to which are nailed five bars of deal, full a quarter of an inch in thickneſs, and an inch and quarter wide, and half an inch aſunder from one another; a narrow ſhort bar is nailed at each ſide, half an inch diſtant from the bars next them, in order to fill up the remaining part of the circle: ſo that there are in all ſeven bars of deal, to which the bees fix their combs. The ſpace of half an inch between the bars allows a ſufficient and eaſy paſſage for the bees from one hive to another. In order to give greater ſteadineſs to the combs, ſo that upon moving the hive, the combs may not fall off, or incline out of their direction, a ſtick ſhould be run through the middle of the hive, in a direction directly acroſs the bars, or at right angles with them. When the hives are made, a piece of wood ſhould be worked into the lower row of ſtraw, long enough to allow of a door for the bees of four inches in length, and half an inch in heighth.

The proprietor of the bees ſhould provide himſelf in ſeveral flat covers of ſtraw, worked of the ſame thickneſs as the hives, and a foot in diameter, that ſo it may be of the ſame width as the outſide of the hives. Before the cover is applied to the hive, a piece of clean paper of the ſize of the top of the hive ſhould be laid over it, and a coat of cow-dung, which is the leaſt apt to crack of any cement eaſily obtained, ſhould be laid all round the circumference of the hive. Let the cover be laid upon this, and made faſt to the hive with a packing-needle and packthread, ſo that neither cold nor vermin may enter.

Each hive ſhould ſtand ſingle on a piece of deal, or other wood, ſomewhat larger than the bottom of the hive: that part of the ſtand which is at the mouth of the hive, ſhould project ſome inches for the bees to reſt on when they return from the field. This ſtand ſhould be ſupported upon a ſingle poſt, two and a half feet high; to which it ſhould be ſcrewed very ſecurely, that high winds or other accidents may not blow down both ſtand and hive. A quantity of ſoot mixed with barley-chaff ſhould be ſtrowed on the ground round the poſt, which will effectually prevent ants, ſlugs, and other vermin from riſing up to the hive. The ſoot and chaff ſhould from time to time be renewed as it is blown or waſhed away: though as it is ſheltered by the ſtand, it remains a conſiderable time, eſpecially if care be taken that no weeds riſe through it. Weeds indeed ſhould not be permitted to riſe near the hive, for they may give ſhelter to vermin which may be hurtful to the bees.

The ſtands for bees ſhould be four yards aſunder; or if the apiary will not admit of ſo much, as far aſunder as may be, that the bees of one hive may not interfere with thoſe of another hive, as is ſometimes the caſe, when the hives are ſeated near one another, or on the ſame ſtand: for the bees miſtaking their own hives, light ſometimes at the wrong door, and a fray enſues, in which one or more may loſe their lives.

The perſon who intends to erect an apiary, ſhould purchaſe a proper number of hives at the latter end of the year, when they are cheapeſt. The hives ſhould be full of combs, and well ſtored with bees. The purchaſer ſhould examine the combs, in order to know the age of the hives. The combs of that ſeaſon are white, thoſe of a former year are of a darkiſh yellow: and where the combs are black the hives ſhould be rejected, becauſe old hives are moſt liable to vermin and other accidents.

If the number of hives wanted were not purchaſed in the autumn, it will be neceſſary to remedy this neglect after the ſeverity of the cold is paſt in the ſpring. At this ſeaſon, bees which are in good condition will get into the fields early in the morning, return loaded, enter boldly, and do not come out of the hive in bad weather; for when they do, this indicates that they are in great want of proviſions. They are alert on the leaſt diſturbance; and by the loudneſs of their humming we judge of their ſtrength. They preſerve their hives free from all filth, and are ready to defend it againſt every enemy that approaches.

The ſummer is an improper time for buying bees, becauſe the heat of the weather ſoftens the wax, and thereby

thereby renders the combs liable to break, if they are not very well ſecured. The honey too being then thinner than at other times, is more apt to run out at the cells, which is attended with a double diſadvantage, namely, the loſs of the honey, and the daubing of the bees, whereby many of them may be deſtroyed. A firſt and ſtrong ſwarm may indeed be purchaſed; and if leave can be obtained, permitted to ſtand in the ſame garden till the autumn; but if leave is not obtained, it may be carried away in the night after it has been hived.

I ſuppoſe that in the ſtocks purchaſed, the bees are in hives of the old conſtruction. The only direction here neceſſary is, that the firſt ſwarm from theſe ſtocks ſhould be put into one of my hives; and that another of my hives ſhould in a few days be put under the old ſtock, in order to prevent its ſwarming again.

Of the Management of Bees in Hives.

I Have already mentioned that the ſwarms are put into one of my hives, which has a cover fitted to it. A good ſwarm will ſoon fill one of theſe hives, and therefore another hive may be put under it the next morning. The larger ſpace allowed the bees, will excite their induſtry in filling them with combs. The queen will lay ſome eggs in the upper hive; but ſo ſoon as the lower hive is filled with combs, ſhe will lay moſt of them in it. In little more than three weeks, all the eggs laid in the upper hive will be turned to bees, and if the ſeaſon is favourable, their cells will be ſoon filled with honey.

So ſoon as they want room, a third hive ſhould be placed under the two former, and in a few days after the end of three weeks from the time the ſwarm was put into the hive, the top hive may be taken away at noon of a fair day; and if any bees remain in it, carry it to a little diſtance from the ſtand, and turning its bottom up, ſtriking it on the ſides, the bees will be alarmed, take wing, and join their companions in the ſecond and third hives. If it is found that they are very willing to quit it, it is probable that the queen remains among them. In this caſe the bees muſt be treated in the manner that ſhall be directed, when I give directions for taking the honey and wax without killing them. The upper hive now taken away, ſhould be put in a cool place, in which no vermin, mice, &c. can come at the combs, or other damage can happen to them, and be thus preſerved in reſerve.

So ſoon as the hives ſeem to be again crouded, and the upper hive is well ſtored, or filled with honey, a fourth hive ſhould be placed under the third, and the upper hive be taken off the next fair day at noon, and treated as already directed. As the honey made during the ſummer is the beſt, and as it is needleſs to keep many full hives in ſtore, the honey may be taken out of the combs of this ſecond hive for uſe.

If the ſeaſon is very favourable, the bees may ſtill fill a third hive. In this caſe a fifth hive muſt be put under the fourth, and the third taken away as before. The bees will then fill the fourth for their winter ſtore. As the honey of the firſt hive is better than the honey collected ſo late

as that in the third, the honey may be taken out of the combs of the firſt, and the third may be preſerved with the ſame care as directed for that.

In the month of September the top hive ſhould be examined, and if full, it will be a ſufficient proviſion for the winter: but if light, that is, not containing twenty pounds of honey, the more the better, then in the month of October, the fifth hive ſhould be taken away, and the hive kept in reſerve ſhould be put upon the remaining one, to ſupply the bees with abundant proviſions for the winter. Nor need the owner grudge them this ample ſtore, for they are faithful ſtewards, and will be proportionally richer, and more forward in the ſpring and ſummer, when he will reap an abundant profit. The fifth hive which was taken away ſhould be carefully preſerved during the winter, that it may be reſtored to the ſame ſtock of bees, when an additional hive is wanted next ſummer: or the firſt ſwarm that comes off may be put into it. The combs in it, if kept free from filth and vermin, will ſave much labour, and they will at once go to the collecting of honey.

It is almoſt needleſs to obſerve, that when the hives are changed, a cover, as already directed for the firſt, ſhould be put upon every upper hive: and that when a lower hive becomes an upper hive, the door of it ſhould be ſhut up, that to their only paſſage out ſhall be by the lower hive; for otherwiſe the queen would be apt to lay eggs in both indiſcriminately. The whole of the above detail of the management of one hive, may be extended to any number: it may be proper to keep a regiſter to each ſet, becauſe, in reſtoring hives to the bees, they may be better pleaſed at receiving their own labours, than that of other ſtocks.

If in the autumn the owner has ſome weak hives, which have neither proviſion nor numbers ſufficient for the winter, it is adviſeable to join the bees to richer hives: for the greater number of bees will be a mutual advantage to one another during the winter, and accelerate their labours much in the ſpring. For this purpoſe, carry a poor and a richer hive into a room, a little before night: then force the bees out of both hives into two ſeparate empty hives, in a manner that ſhall be hereafter directed; ſhake upon a cloth the bees out of the hive which contains the feweſt, ſearch for the queen, and as ſoon as you have ſecured her with a ſufficient retinue, bring the other hive, which contains the greater number, and place it on the cloth on which the other bees are, with a ſupport under one ſide, and with a ſpoon, ſhovel the bees under it. They will ſoon aſcend; and while under this impreſſion of fear, will unite peaceably with the other bees: whereas had they been added to the bees of the richer hive, while in poſſeſſion of their caſtle, many of the new-comers muſt have paid with their lives for their intruſion.

It appears from the account of the management of bees in my hives, that there is very little art wanting to cauſe the bees to quit the hives which are taken away, unleſs a queen happens by chance to be among them. In that caſe the ſame means may be uſed as are neceſſary when we would rob one of the common hives of part of their wealth. The method is as follows:

Remove

Remove the hive, from which you would take the wax and honey, into a room, into which admit but little light, that it may at firſt appear to the bees as if it was late in the evening. Gently invert the hive, placing it between the frames of a chair, or other ſteady ſupport, and cover it with an empty hive, keeping that ſide of the empty hive raiſed a little, which is next the window, to give the bees ſufficient light to get up into it. While you hold the empty hive ſteadily ſupported on the edge of the full hive, between your ſide and your left arm, keep ſtriking with the other hand all round the full hive from top to bottom, in the manner of beating a drum, ſo that the bees may be frightened by the continued noiſe from all quarters; and they will in conſequence mount out of the full hive into the empty one. Repeat the ſtrokes rather quick than ſtrong round the hive, till all the bees are got out of it, which in general will be in about five minutes. It is to be obſerved, that the fuller the hive is of bees, the ſooner they will have left it. As ſoon as a number of them have got into the empty hive, it ſhould be raiſed a little from the full one, that the bees may not continue to run from the one to the other, but rather keep aſcending upon one another.

So ſoon as all the bees are out of the full hive, the hive in which the bees are muſt be placed on the ſtand from which the other hive was taken, in order to receive the abſent bees as they return from the fields.

If this is done early in the ſeaſon, the operator ſhould examine the royal cells, that any of them that have young in them may be ſaved, as well as the combs which have young bees in them, which ſhould on no account be touched, though, by ſparing them, a good deal of honey be left behind. Then take out the other combs, with a long, broad, and pliable knife, ſuch as the apothecaries make uſe of. The combs ſhould be cut from the ſides and crown as clean as poſſible, to ſave the future labour of the bees, who muſt lick up the honey ſpilt, and remove every remains of wax: and then the ſides of the hive ſhould be ſcraped with a table-ſpoon, to clear away what was left by the knife. During the whole of this operation, the hive ſhould be placed inclined to the ſide from which the combs are taken, that the honey which is ſpilt may not daub the remaining combs. If ſome combs were unavoidably taken away, in which there are young bees, the parts of the combs in which they are ſhould be returned into the hive, and ſecured by ſticks in the beſt manner poſſible. Place the hive then for ſome time upright, that any remaining honey may drain out. If the combs are built in a direction oppoſite to the entrance, or at right angles with it, the combs which are the furtheſt from the entrance are to be preferred; becauſe there they are beſt ſtored with honey, and have the feweſt young bees in them.

Having thus finiſhed taking the wax and honey, the next buſineſs is to return the bees to their old hive; and for this purpoſe place a table covered with a clean cloth, near the ſtand, and giving the hive in which the bees are a ſudden ſhake, at the ſame time ſtriking it pretty forcibly, the bees will be

ſhaken

ſhaken on the cloth. Put their own hive over them immediately, raiſed a little on one ſide, that the bees may the more eaſily enter, and, when all are entered, place it on the ſtand as before. If the hive, in which the bees are, be turned bottom uppermoſt, and their own hive be placed over it, the bees will immediately aſcend into it, eſpecially if the lower hive is ſtruck on the ſides to alarm them.

As the chief object of the bees, during the ſpring and beginning of the ſummer, is the propagation of their kind, honey, during that time, is not collected in ſuch quantity as it is afterwards: and on this account it is ſcarcely worth while to rob a hive before the latter end of June; nor is it ſafe to do it after the middle of July, leſt rainy weather may prevent their reſtoring the combs they have loſt, and laying in a ſtock of honey ſufficient for the winter, unleſs there is a chance of carrying them to a rich paſture.

When we have reviewed the various means made uſe of both by the antients and moderns in taking honey, it appears ſomewhat ſurpriſing, that a method ſo ſimple as the above did not occur to them; and eſpecially that M. de Reamur did not think of extending to general uſe what he had frequently practiſed in the courſe of his experiments. It ſeems he did not reflect on the effects of the fear impreſſed on the bees by the continued noiſe, and how ſubſervient it renders them to our wills; indeed to ſuch a degree, that, afford them but a quiet retreat, they will remain long attached to any place they are ſettled upon, and will become ſo mild and tractable, that they will bear any handling which does not hurt them, without the leaſt ſhew of reſentment. On theſe occaſions their only deſire ſeems to be a wiſh to avoid ſuch another diſturbance as has reduced them to their preſent forlorn ſtate. A perſon who has familiarized himſelf to bees can by means of the paſſion of fear thus impreſſed upon them, and by that dexterity in the management of them which can only be acquired by practice, I ſay, ſuch a perſon can, in this ſituation, manage the bees as he pleaſes.

Spectators wonder at my attaching the bees to different parts of my body, and wiſh much to be poſſeſſed of the ſecret means by which I do it. I have unwarily promiſed to reveal it, and am therefore under a neceſſity of performing that promiſe: but, while I declare that their fear and the queen are my chief agents in theſe operations, I muſt warn my readers that there is an art neceſſary to perform it, namely practice, which I cannot convey to them, and which they cannot ſpeedily attain; yet till this art is attained, the deſtruction of many hives of bees muſt be the conſequence; as every one will find on their firſt attempt to perform it.

Long experience has taught me, that as ſoon as I turn up a hive, and give it ſome taps on the ſides and bottom, the queen immediately appears, to know the cauſe of this alarm; but ſoon retires again among her people. Being accuſtomed to ſee her ſo often, I readily perceive her at the firſt glance; and long practice has enabled me to ſeize her inſtantly, with a tenderneſs that does not in the leaſt endanger her perſon. This is of the utmoſt importance: for the leaſt injury done to her brings immediate de-

deſtruction to the hive, if you have not a ſpare queen to put in her place; as I have too often experienced in my firſt attempts. When poſſeſſed of her, I can, without injury to her, or exciting that degree of reſentment that may tempt her to ſting me, ſlip her into my other hand, and, returning the hive to its place, hold her there, till the bees, miſſing her, are all on wing, and in the utmoſt confuſion. When the bees are thus diſtreſſed, I place the queen wherever I would have the bees to ſettle. The moment a few of them diſcover her, they give notice to thoſe near them, and theſe to the reſt; the knowledge of which ſoon becomes ſo general, that in a few minutes they all collect themſelves round her; and are ſo happy in having recovered this ſole ſupport of their ſtate, that they will long remain quiet in their ſituation. Nay, the ſcent of her body is ſo attractive of them, that the ſlighteſt touch of her, along any place or ſubſtance, will attach the bees to it, and induce them to purſue any path ſhe takes.

My attachment to the queen, and my tender regard for her precious life, makes me moſt ardently wiſh that I might here cloſe the detail of this operation, which I am afraid, when attempted by unſkilful hands, will coſt many of their lives; but my love of truth forces me to declare, that by practice I am arrived at ſo much dexterity in the management of her, that I can, without hurt to her, tie a thread of ſilk round her body, and thus confine her to any part in which ſhe might not naturally wiſh to remain: or I ſometimes uſe the leſs dangerous way, of clipping her wings on one ſide.

I ſhall conclude this account in the manner of C. Furius Creſinus, who, being cited before the curule edile, and an aſſembly of the people, to anſwer to a charge of ſorcery, founded on his reaping much larger crops, from his ſmall ſpot of ground, than his neighbours did from their extenſive fields, produced his ſtrong implements of huſbandry, his well-fed ozen, and a hale young woman, his daughter; and, pointing to them, ſaid, "Theſe! Romans, are my inſtru-"ments of witchcraft: but I can-"not ſhew you my toil, my ſweats, "and anxious cares *." So may I ſay, "Theſe, Britons! are my "inſtruments of witchcraft; but I "cannot ſhew you my hours of at-"tention to this ſubject, my an-"xiety and care for theſe uſeful "inſects; nor can I communicate "to you my experience, acquired "during a courſe of years."

An improved method of cultivating the Turnip-Cabbage, ſent by Mr. Reynolds, *of* Adiſham *in* Kent, *to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. dated the 13th of* May, 1768.

ONE pound of the ſeed was with ſome difficulty procured from a noted ſeedſman in Holland, who informed Mr. Reynolds, that it was the growth of Ruſſia; adding, that both the Swedes and Ruſſians aſſured him, it would ſtand the froſt of their ſevere climates.

Sixteen perches of ground, conſiſting of a gentle hazle mould,

* Plin. Hiſt. Nat. Lib. xviii. c. 6.

had

had been for ſome time prepared by three good ploughings. This land was ſtirred on receiving the ſeed, which made a fourth ploughing. The ſeeds were ſown on the 15th of April, 1767. As there was room ſufficient for the growth of the plants, there was no neceſſity for planting them out, till the weather was ſuitable for the purpoſe.

Two acres of the field into which the plants were tranſplanted, had been the year before in fallow, two acres in oats, and one in rye; the whole field conſiſting of five acres. In order to ſee what effect dunging would have thereon, a certain part of this field was thick folded with ſheep's dung, the fold paſſing through the whole field lengthwiſe: by which means it covered part of every different ſoil; the other parts were left unfolded. This was done in order to ſee the different effects the dung might have one way or the other, upon each ſoil; the field choſen for this purpoſe having in it different ſoils intermixed with each other, viz. clay, or brick-earth, ſtrong cledge, flint-gravel, or ſtoney ground, gentle loam, hazle mould, and a ſmall patch of crumbly chalk of a very irregular figure; ſurrounded with woods, and, of courſe, well ſheltered from cold winds.

Knowing that all the cabbage tribe required deep earth to root in, three acres were ploughed of different depths, viz. of ten, twelve, and thirteen inches. This was done quite through the whole field lengthwiſe, by which means the plough paſſed through all the different ſoils in one furrow, thick and thin, oats, rye, fallow, all together. This was performed about the middle of December, 1766.

This ſecond ploughing was croſsways; which we called balking (a term uſed for ſtriking furrows ten rows to the rod.) This was performed in January, 1767. The third ploughing was done in the ſame manner, towards the end of March, 1767. This we call ſplitting of balks: previous to this laſt, the balks were harrowed down dry.

The fourth and laſt ploughing, was towards the end of May following, lengthways, exactly of the ſame depth with the firſt ploughings. In this manner were the ploughings (which were performed dry) completed; and thus did the land lie, till within two or three days of planting: then it was well dreſſed (a term for harrowing and rolling, that the ground might be ſufficiently fine to receive the plants; and which ſhould be performed ſooner, if the weather be ſuitable, leaſt it ſhould prove too dry in tranſplanting)

The tranſplantation was begun at the latter end of June, 1767. It was performed in rows acroſs the field; ſome at two feet intervals, ſome at two feet two inches, and others at two feet four inches.

In the firſt, the plants were two feet apart in the rows: in the ſecond, they were twenty-two inches; and in the third, they were twenty apart: ſome few of two feet, and others of eighteen inches. Four acres were planted in this manner: and beſides, by way of trial, ſeveral rows of common cabbage, two ſorts of brocoli, ſavoys, and Siberian borecole, commonly called Scotch kale, were planted: theſe with ſome coleworts, ſown in the broad way, completed the field. The plantings were performed as faſt as the plants advanced in bigneſs;

neſs; ſo that a few days intervened between the ſeveral plantings; yet the whole was finiſhed before the end of July. Frequent ſhowers often followed, and all grew to admiration. But a little time diſcovered, that we had but a ſmall ſprinkle of the common turnip cabbage among the whole; not more than an hundred plants per acre, one with another, throughout the plantations. Finding, however, that there were among them a new ſpecies of plants, which nobody here knew any thing of, and liking their countenance, they were treated in the beſt manner poſſible. The common cabbage, the two brocoli's, the ſavoys, and Siberian borecole, together with the ſprinkle of common turnip-cabbage, were all treated alike, with theſe new gueſts; ſave only that the former were planted further apart. Mark the event! none but the borecole, and theſe new comers ſurvived the froſt. Every individual plant beſides, were deſtroyed thereby. An inſtance this of the ſuperiority of the new ſpecies over the other ſorts, particularly in its being impenetrable by the froſt!

We made uſe of a kind of trowel, inſtead of a dibble, for the purpoſes of planting. This inſtrument penetrates eaſily into the ground the depth required, the planter pulling the earth after him, and then placing the plant up to the foot-ſtalk of the leaves behind the trowel in a ſloping direction towards the mark in the line, made uſe of for planting, before the trowel was drawn out of the ground: the plant being thus placed, the planter then trod the earth cloſe with his foot; whence the ground, by hard preſſure, ſunk a little lower than the ſurface, and was thence enabled to preſerve the rain more effectually to the roots of the plant.

Two men worked at one line, which was worked at the diſtance deſigned for the arrangement of the plants. A number of plants were laid at each end by the drawer of them: the planters dropped the plants at the marks, till they met at the middle of the line; then returned back, planting at the ſame time; each man getting at the ſame time to the end of the line, in order to remove it the required diſtance; and ſo proceeded. The ſtones, clods, or bits of chalk, were bruſhed away, with the trowel at the mark; ſo that none of them, nor any dry earth, entered the ground with the plant, this method has been found to be far the beſt of any in planting of the cabbage tribe, and madder alſo.

In a ſhort time after the planting, the hand-hoe was applied to the plants in the rows; which nouriſhed them greatly. The horſe-hoe was made uſe of for the intervals three ſeveral times, according as the weeds advanced; the laſt hoeing was in February laſt. The earthing them up gradually by horſe-hoeing, proved very uſeful, as they were thereby well ſcreened againſt the froſts. This likewiſe prevented any ill effects from the crows, or rooks, which are great enemies to this plant, by picking holes therein, and thereby occaſioning a decay or rottenneſs. Two kinds of horſe-hoes were made uſe of, a ſtrong and a plate-hoe; the former, about fifteen inches wide, for the firſt hoeing; the latter about a foot. Both were made to fit one and the ſame wood-work. The hand-hoe was ſix inches and a half wide.

One horſe and man hoed four

acres in a day, the intervals only; the hand-hoe did the reſt, as occaſion required.

The effects were, that the clay, or brick-earth ſoil, did not turn out to be ſo good by one half, as ſome of the other; nay was the worſt in all the field.

The ſtiff cledgy land was but little better; the plants on it weighed ſomething more than the other.

The ſtony-flint, gravel, gentle loam, and hazle-mould, were but little different from each other: the latter rather preferable.

The plants on one perch indifferently choſen, where the deep ploughing was performed, being taken up the 15th of February, weighed 254 pounds. Thoſe of another taken up in the ſame manner, on the 26th of March, weighed 393 pounds.

A third drawing, from the ſame quantity of ground, on the 26th of April, weighed 476 pounds. The number of plants which produced theſe, were ſixty-eight, and no more; yet that on the crumbly exceeded this, by four pounds; the weight being 480 pounds, and the number of plants the ſame, viz. ſixty-eight. A vaſt return! It was, however, wrong to take up the plants ſo ſoon; for what were drawn in February, would now maintain twice as much ſtock, as they did at that time; they being, this 13th of May, 1768, as good as ever. Turnips grow thick, when going to ſeed, theſe do not. The ſheep ſpoil none, but eat them up, both root and branch, with great gladneſs of heart. A circumſtance of no ſmall weight is, their thriving beſt on dry ground; becauſe they are better fed off on ſuch ſoils, than on thoſe that are cold and wet.

In order to gain as much experience as poſſible in the cultivation of theſe roots, an acre in another piece of ground was prepared, on a ſmall part of which was laid two cart-loads of good dung and mould, mixed together, which was ſpread, as in the uſual manner for corn, before the firſt ploughing. Then the ploughings were performed in the ſame manner, as in the firſt five acres, at twelve inches deep: after this, two cart-loads more of the ſame dung were laid on at another place, on the ſurface of theſe ploughings; the field being a poor, thin, chalky ſoil. Nor had it been manured in the memory of man, except what it received from theſe deep ploughings only.

Here ſome of the plants were planted, at two feet intervals, and eighteen inches apart in the rows. This trial was made merely through curioſity, no advantage being expected from it. Yet the growth on this poor ground, was every where alike: no diſtinction could be made between that part manured with the dung and mould, and that which was not manured at all. And, what is ſtill more extraordinary, the produce of this, when taken up, was equal to that of any one acre in the other field. The plants, from one perch thereof, weighed, on the 15th of February, 284 pounds. This proves, that no dung is required in the cultivation of this plant, deep ploughing or tillage being alone ſufficient.

The horned cattle are fond of the herbage of this plant.

They may be eaten off more than once if required, half an acre being, on the 13th of May, feeding off with ſix milch cows and a bull, for the ſecond time. The milk and butter

butter are found to be exceeding good. Full-grown sheep should not be put in before the plants are designed to be totally consumed; for they fall immediately upon the roots, which occasions the plants to rot: but lambs will not. Half an acre was eaten off by them twice; the first time in November, 1767, and the second in January, 1768, when the weather was very severe. The lambs liked their entertainment; and sheep will thrive well upon these plants only; which they will not do on turnips. A happy discovery, that such good food can be had in great plenty by industry only, from soils where little or nothing could be expected; and even at a season of the greatest scarcity.

Mr. Reynolds adds, that from the flourishing appearance of his plants, he has great reason to hope, that he shall have this year a considerable quantity of the seed to dispose of, besides what he shall want for his own use.

REMARKS.

It is not necessary to pay any particular regard to soil, for the turnip-rooted cabbage; they will grow full as well on poor lands, as on those which are wet, strong, and stiff; and that too without any sort of dung or manure whatever, provided the ploughings are duly performed.

Dry lands, or such as can be made so, are most like to succeed. Yet let it be observed, that the last summer was uncommonly wet, which might greatly favour the poor dry land, and injure the stiff, cold, and cledgy.

The ten inch ploughings were equal to those of twelve and thirteen, on every soil in the field, except the flint-gravel, and crumbly chalk: on these two soils the plants were best, where the deeper ploughings of twelve and thirteen inches were performed; but the common ploughings throughout the whole piece, did not produce, one with the other, more than two thirds of what the deep ploughed grounds amounted to. Hence the necessity of ploughing deep, in order to cultivate this plant successfully, as common ploughings will not do.

The foldings in this field seemed to be useless; no marks appearing from the dung in the least degree, the unfolded parts being equal to those which were folded; deep ploughings are, therefore, sufficient without dung.

The greatest weight of food was on the two feet intervals, and eighteen inches in the rows. This distance is, therefore, recommended. If planted nearer, there will not be proper room for the horse-hoe; on which much of the success depends.

The ground may be stocked in winter, if necessity requires; though this must be left to the owner's discretion.

Maiming certainly checks their growth; for the seedling plants in their natural state, were found much superior to the others that were eaten off.

The winter herbage will undoubtedly pay the expences of planting. The feeding of the lambs on the chalky soil, proves it to be worth, at least, fifteen shillings per acre.

That the plants kept improving daily, from the time of planting, to the time of spending them, was demonstrable from both fields; the weight

weight being near double on the 27th of April, to what it was on the 15th of February. A circumſtance that ſhould be properly regarded!

As the flies will be apt to fall upon, and deſtroy the young ſeedling plants, the following remedy ſhould be uſed:

Mix the intended ſeed with long topped raddiſh-ſeed, which the flies much admire: the raddiſh leaves being quick growers, will entertain theſe inſects until the other ſeed-plants get out of their way: but if they are very numerous, run a light roller over them, night and morning, while the dew remains. This will lick moſt of them up, if duly performed; for a little moiſture cauſes both them and the earth to ſtick to the roller; by which means the enemy will be removed, and the young plants no ways injured by it. A large field will require two or three rollers to perform this effectually, the ſmalleſt not leſs than twelve inches diameter.

N. B. One pound of raddiſh-ſeed is ſufficient for ten or twelve pounds of turnip-cabbage; but cabbage and cauliflower require more, eſpecially the latter.

Method of raiſing Melons, without earth, dung, or water; communicated to the Society of Arts, by Mr. Reynolds.

PREPARE a bed of caſt off Tanner's bark, four feet deep, ſix feet wide, and twelve feet in length: cover it with four lights: no rain or water is to be admitted, for either of them would retard the ſweating of the bed. This bed is to be prepared about a month before the ſeeds are ſown. March is a proper ſeaſon for this purpoſe, for private uſe.

When the bed becomes warm, which generally happens in about twenty days, a few melon-ſeeds are put into warm milk, in an earthen veſſel, which is preſſed down into the bark bed, where it is to remain thirty-ſix hours, in order to promote the vegetation of the ſeeds. Then, at equal diſtances, open four holes in the bed, each nine inches in diameter, and five inches deep. Having in readineſs about a peck of pounded bark, ſaw-duſt like, put ſome of it at the bottom of the holes, to the thickneſs of three inches: on this bark, place ſome of the ſeeds, preſſing them down a little with the finger: then cover theſe ſeeds with two inches more of the powdered bark, preſſing the whole down with the hand.

When the plants are advanced to a proper ſize, make choice of the beſt, and take the others away at pleaſure, giving them a proper pruning, and as much warm air as poſſible during the ſummer.

I have for ſeveral years, ſays Mr. Reynolds, in this manner raiſed as good melons as can be deſired; and I think the fruit is better taſted than what is raiſed on ſtinking dunghills, and perhaps wholeſomer. In this method we are not annoyed by worms, ſnails, or inſects of any kind. Hot-beds of this kind may be extended to other plants.

Curious Experiments for preventing the waſte of Honey, and preſerving the lives of Bees, during the winter. By a Gentleman near the banks of the

the Tweed. *From the Repoſitory for Select Papers on Agriculture*, &c. *Numb.* II.

I Have tried ſeveral experiments for preſerving the lives of bees during the winter, and though, in general, with little ſucceſs, yet I think I have reaſon to continue, and to adviſe others to follow what I practiſed laſt winter: the method is very ſimple, and not expenſive: for it is no other than keeping the bees in a cold and dark place.

My reaſon for trying this experiment was, my having obſerved that a certain degree of cold brought upon the bees a ſtupor; and that the ſame degree of cold continued, kept them in the ſame ſtate till they were brought into a warmer ſituation, which immediately reſtored their life and vigour *.

With this view I kept two hives, ſhut up in a dark cold out-houſe, from the middle of September laſt, to the middle of April, without ever letting them ſee light: upon their being ſet out in the warmer air, they recovered immediately, and ſhewed an appearance of more ſtrength, than the hives did which had been kept out in the uſual way. This appearance of ſtrength continued during the ſummer, and they multiplied faſter than I had ever obſerved them to do before. They were rather later in ſwarming this year, than in ſome former ſummers, but this was the caſe with many hives in this neighbourhood; and even though this ſhould always happen, yet I think other advantages will do more than over-balance it. Could I go into the country, early in the ſpring, to look after the bees myſelf, I would bring them into the open air ſome weeks ſooner, carefully attend to the changes of the weather, and ſhut up the doors of the hive on a bad day: but this degree of care can ſcarcely be expected from ſervants and gardeners, who have many other things to attend to.

I intend to have four hives put up this ſeaſon, in the coldeſt dark place I can find; and as an ice-houſe is the ſteadieſt and greateſt cold we have, one or two of my friends, who have ice-houſes, have promiſed to put a hive upon the ice. By all accounts, the cold in Siberia does not kill the bees there, and in Ruſſia, where the winters are extremely ſevere, bees produce much honey: ſo I think there is not any danger to be feared from any degree of cold we can expoſe the bees to.

If ſucceſs continues to attend this experiment of keeping the bees aſleep all the winter and ſpring, without conſuming their honey, a great point will be gained: eſpecially as Mr. Wildman has taught us to take the honey without killing the bees: for by what I have obſerved in this country, our bees are loſt chiefly by being tempted to go out by a clear ſun in the ſpring; though, perhaps, a froſty wind blows

* Mr. White ſays, in confirmation of Gedde's obſervation, that "bees which "ſtand on the north ſide of a building, whoſe height intercepts the ſun's beams "all the winter, will waſte leſs of their proviſions, almoſt by half, than others "which ſtand in the ſun; for ſeldom coming forth, they eat little, and yet in "the ſpring are as forward to work and ſwarm, as thoſe which had twice as "much honey in the autumn before." See the Rev. Mr. White's Method of preſerving Bees, third edition, price 1s.

and chills them, so as to prevent their being able to return to the hive; or an early warmth induces the queen to lay eggs, and a number of young bees are bred, which consume the little provision left, before the fields can afford any supply.

The following curious method of rearing Turkeys to advantage, is translated from a Swedish book, entitled Rural Oeconomy.

MANY of our housewives, says this ingenious author, have long despaired of success in rearing turkeys, and complained, that the profit rarely indemnifies them for their trouble and loss of time: whereas, continues he, little more is to be done, than to plunge the chick into a vessel of cold water, the very hour, if possible, but at least, the very day it is hatched, forcing it to swallow one whole pepper-corn; after which let it be returned to its mother. From that time it will become hardy, and fear the cold no more than a hen's chick. But it must be remembered, that this useful species of fowls are also subject to one particular disorder while they are young, which often carries them off in a few days. When they begin to droop, examine carefully the feathers on their rump, and you will find two or three, whose quill part is filled with blood. Upon drawing these the chick recovers, and after that requires no other care, than what is commonly bestowed on poultry that range the court-yard.

The truth of these assertions is too well known to be denied; and as a convincing proof of the success, it will be sufficient to mention, that three parishes in Sweden have, for many years used this method, and gained several hundred pounds by rearing and selling turkeys.

A very cheap and lasting Varnish, proper for pales and coarse wood-work.

TAKE any quantity of tar, and grind it with as much Spanish brown as it will bear, without rendering it too thick to be used as a paint or varnish; and then lay it on the pales, or other wood-work, as soon as convenient, for it soon hardens by keeping.

This mixture must be laid on the wood by means of a large brush, or house-painter's tool: and the work should then be kept as free from dust and insects as possible, till the varnish be thoroughly dry. It will, provided the wood on which it is laid be smooth, have a very good gloss, and prove an excellent preservative of it against the weather, or moisture of any kind: on which account, as well as its being cheaper, it is far preferable to paint, not only for pales, but also for weather-boarding, and all other kinds of coarse wood-work, exposed to the weather. Where the glossy brown colour is not liked, the work may be made of a greyish brown, by mixing a small portion of white-lead and ivory-black with the Spanish-brown.

Processes for dying Leather Red and Yellow, as practised in Turkey; *with directions for preparing and tanning the skins, as communicated by Mr.* Philippo, *a native of* Armenia,

menia, *who received from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. one hundred pounds, and alſo the gold medal of the Society, as a reward for diſcovering this ſecret.*

Article I.

Firſt preparation of the Skins, both for Red and Yellow Leather, by dreſſing them in lime.

LET the ſkins, dried with the hair on, be firſt laid to ſoak in clean water for three days; let them then be broken over the fleſh ſide, put into freſh water for two days longer, and afterwards hung up to drain half an hour. Let them now be broken again on the fleſh ſide, limed in cold lime on the ſame ſide, and doubled together with the grain ſide outward. In this ſtate they muſt be hung up within doors over a frame for five or ſix days, till the hair be looſe; which muſt be then taken off, and the ſkins returned into the lime-pit, for about three weeks. Take them out, and et them be well worked fleſh and grain, every ſixth or ſeventh day during that time: after which, let them be waſhed ten times in clear water, changing the water at each waſhing. They are next to be prepared in drench, as below mentioned.

Article II.

Second preparation of the Skins for both the Red and Yellow Dyes by drenching.

After ſqueezing the water out of the ſkins, put them into a mixture of bran and water, warm as new milk, in the following proportions. viz. about three pounds of bran for five ſkins, and water ſufficient to make the mixture moderately fluid, which will be about a gallon to each pound of bran. In this drench let the ſkins lie three days; at the end of which time they muſt be well worked, and afterwards returned into the drench two days longer. They muſt then be taken out and rubbed between the hands; the water ſqueezed from them, and the bran ſcraped off clear from both ſides of the ſkins. After this they muſt be again waſhed ten times in clear water, and the water ſqueezed out of them.

Thus far the preparatory proceſs of all the ſkins, whether intended to be dyed red or yellow, is the ſame; but afterwards thoſe which are to be dyed red, muſt be treated as follows.

Article III.

Preparation in Honey and Bran of the Skins that are to be dyed red.

Mix one pound of honey with three pints of luke-warm water, and ſtir them together till the honey is diſſolved. Then add two double handfuls of bran; and taking four ſkins (for which the above quantity of the mixture will be ſufficient) work them well in it one after another. Afterwards fold up each ſkin ſeparately into a round form, with the fleſh ſide inwards, and lay them in an earthern-pan, or other proper veſſel; if, in the ſummer, by the ſide of each other; but in the winter on the top of each other. Place the veſſel in a ſloping poſition, ſo that ſuch part of the fluid as may ſpontaneouſly drain from the ſkins, may drain from them. An acid fermentation will then riſe in the liquor, and the ſkins will ſwell

conſiderably. In this ſtate they muſt continue for ſeven or eight days; but the moiſture that drains from them, muſt be poured off, once or twice a day, as occaſion may require. After this a further preparation in ſalt is neceſſary; and which muſt be performed in the following manner.

Article IV.

Preparation in Salt, of the Skins to be dyed red.

After the ſkins have been fermented in the honey and bran, as abovementioned, let them be taken out of that mixture on the eighth or ninth day, and well rubbed with dry common ſea ſalt, in the proportion of about half a pound to each ſkin; the ſalt muſt be well rubbed and worked with them. This will make them contract again, and part with a further conſiderable quantity of moiſture; which muſt be ſqueezed out by drawing each ſkin ſeparately through the hands. They muſt next be ſcraped clean on both ſides from the bran, ſuperfluous ſalt, and moiſture that may adhere to them. After which, dry ſalt muſt be ſtrewed over the grain ſide, and well rubbed in with the hand. They are then to be doubled with the fleſh ſide outwards, lengthways from neck to tail, and a little more dry ſalt muſt be thinly ſtrewed over the fleſh ſide, and rubbed in; for the two laſt operations about a pound and a half of ſalt will be ſufficient for each ſkin. They muſt then be put, thus folded on each other, between two clean boards, placed ſloping, breadthways; and a heavy weight laid on the upper board, in order gradually to preſs out what moiſture they will thus part with. In this ſtate of preſſure, they muſt be continued two days or longer, till it is convenient to dye them, for which they will then be duly prepared.

Article V.

Preparation of the Red Dye, in a proper proportion for four ſkins.

Put eight gallons of water into a copper, with ſeven ounces of ſhenan *, tied up in a linen bag. Light a fire under the copper, and when the water has boiled about a quarter of an hour, take out the bag of ſhenan, and put into the boiling fluid or lixivium, 1ſt, two drams of alum; 2dly, two drams of pomegranate bark; 3dly, three quarters of an ounce of turmeric; 4thly, three ounces of cochineal; 5thly, two ounces of loaf-ſugar. Let the whole mixture boil about ſix minutes, then cover the fire, and take out a quart of the liquor,

* Shenan is a drug much uſed by dyers in the Eaſt; and may eaſily be procured at any of the ports of Syria and Africa, in the Levant. It is the Eaſtern jointed cali, called by botaniſts ſelicornia; and grows in great plenty in thoſe and other parts of the Eaſt. There is a leſſer ſpecies of the ſelicornia on our coaſt, which, from its great affinity with the ſhenan, might be preſumed to have the ſame qualities. On ſome trials, however, it has not appeared to anſwer the intention of the ſhenan; but it will be prudent to purſue the examination of this further, as ſome unknown circumſtances in the collecting or uſing the Engliſh ſelicornia, might occaſion the miſcarriage. But be this as it may, the Eaſtern ſhenan may, at all events, be eaſily procured in any quantity, at a very trifling expence, by any of the captains of Turkey ſhips, at Aleppo, Smyrna, &c.

putting

putting it into a flat earthern pan, and when it is as cold as new milk, take one ſkin, folded lengthways, the grain ſide outwards, and dip it in the liquor, rubbing it gently with the hands. Then taking out the ſkin, hang it up to drain, and throw away the ſuperfluous dye. Proceed in the ſame manner with the remaining three ſkins; repeating the operation on each ſkin ſeparately, eight times, ſqueezing the ſkins by drawing them through the hands before each freſh dipping. Lay them now on one ſide of a large pan, ſet ſloping, to drain off as much of the moiſture as will run from them without preſſure, for about two hours, or till they are cold; then tan them as below directed.

Article VI.

Tanning the Red Skins.

Powder four ounces of the beſt white galls, in a marble mortar, ſifting it through a fine ſieve. Mix the powder with about three quarts of water, and work the ſkins well in this mixture for half an hour or more, folding up the ſkins four-fold. Let them lye in this tan twenty-four hours, when they muſt be worked again as before; then taken out, ſcraped clean on both ſides, from the firſt galls, and put into a like quantity of freſh galls and water. In this freſh mixture they muſt be again well worked for three quarters of an hour; then folded up as before, and left in the freſh tan for three days. On the fourth day they muſt be taken out, waſhed clean from the galls, in ſeven or eight freſh quantities of water, and then hung up to dry,

Article VII.

Manner of dreſſing the Skins after they are tanned.

When the ſkins have been treated as above, and are very near dry, they ſhould be ſcraped with the proper inſtrument or ſcraper on the fleſh ſide, to reduce them to a proper degree of thickneſs. They are then to be laid on a ſmooth board, and glazed by rubbing them with a ſmooth glaſs. After which they muſt be oiled, by rubbing them with olive oil, by means of a linen rag, in the proportion of one ounce and an half of oil for four ſkins: then they are to be grained on a graining board, lengthways, breadthways, and cornerways, or from corner to corner.

Article VIII.

Preparation with Galls, for the Skins to be dyed yellow.

After the four ſkins are taken out of the drench of bran, and clean waſhed as before directed in the ſecond article, they muſt be very well worked, half an hour or more, in a mixture of a pound and a half of the beſt white galls, finely powdered, with two quarts of clean water. The ſkins are then to be ſeparately doubled lengthways; rolled up with the fleſh ſide outwards, laid in the mixture, and cloſe preſſed down on each other, in which ſtate they muſt continue two whole days. On the third day let them be again worked in the tan; and afterwards ſcraped clean from the galls, with an ivory or braſs inſtrument (for no iron muſt touch them.) They muſt then be put into a freſh tan, made of two pounds of galls finely powdered,

with about three quarts of water, and well worked therein fifteen times. After this they muſt be doubled, rolled up as before, and laid in the ſecond tan for three days. On the third day a quarter of a pound of white ſea ſalt muſt be worked into each ſkin; and the ſkins doubled up as before, and returned into the tan, till the day following, when they are to be taken out, and well waſhed ſix times in cold water; and four times in water lukewarm. The water muſt be then well ſqueezed out, by laying the ſkins under preſſure, for about half an hour, between two boards, with a weight of about two or three hundred pounds laid upon the uppermoſt board, when they will be ready for the dye.

Article IX.

Preparation of the Yellow Dye, in the proper proportion for four ſkins.

Mix ſix ounces of caſſiari gehira*, or dgehira, or the berries of the eaſtern rhamnus, with the ſame quantity of alum, and pound them together till they be fine, in a marble or braſs mortar, with a braſs peſtle. Then dividing the materials, thus powdered, into three equal parts of four ounces each, put one of thoſe three parts into about a pint and a half of water, in a china or earthern veſſel; and ſtir the mixture together. Let the fluid ſtand to cool, till it will not ſcald the hand. Then ſpreading one of the ſkins flat on a table, in a warm room, with the grain ſide uppermoſt, pour a fourth part of the tinging liquor, prepared as above directed, over the upper or grain ſide, ſpreading it equally over the ſkin with the hand, and rubbing it well in. Afterwards do the like with the other three ſkins, for which the mixture firſt made will be ſufficient.

This operation muſt be repeated twice more on each ſkin ſeparately, with the remaining eight ounces of the powder of the berries, and alum, with the abovementioned due proportions of hot water, put to them as before directed.

The ſkins, when dyed, are to be hung up on a wooden frame, without being folded, with the grain ſide outwards, about three quarters of an hour to drain, when they muſt be carried to a river or ſtream of running water, and well waſhed therein ſix times, or more. After this, they muſt be put under preſſure for about an hour, till the water be well ſqueezed out, afterwards the ſkins muſt be hung up to dry in a warm room.

This being done the ſkins are to be dreſſed and grained as before directed for thoſe dyed red, except the oiling, which muſt be omitted.

Propoſals, by Dr. Lind, *for preventing a want of freſh water, and a ſcarcity of proviſions at ſea.*

IN the year 1761, the Doctor was ſo fortunate as to diſcover, that ſea water, ſimply diſtilled, without the addition of any ingredient,

* The caſſiari gehira is the berries of an Eaſtern rhamnus, or buckthorn tree, and may be had at Aleppo, and other parts of the Levant, at a ſmall price. The common Avignon, or yellow berries, may be ſubſtituted, but not with ſo good an effect; the caſſiari gehira being a ſtronger and brighter yellow dye, both for this uſe, and alſo that of colouring paper hangings, &c.

afforded a water as pure and wholesome as that obtained from the beſt ſprings.

This, like many other uſeful diſcoveries, was claimed from the author by another perſon, was alſo ſaid to have been formerly known, and met with various objections. The two firſt the Doctor clears up, and, having removed the objection, endeavours to point out a few ſimple contrivances for diſtilling of ſea water, for the benefit of thoſe who may be in want of freſh water at ſea, and who ſhall imprudently neglect to carry out a ſtill-head.

When ſea water is boiled in a cloſe covered pot or veſſel, it may be obſerved, that the ſteam ariſing from it is converted into freſh water on the inſide of the cover of the pot. From a pot of thirteen inches diameter, by frequently removing the cover, and pouring off the water collected upon it, a quarter of a pint of freſh water may be procured in an hour. The cover of the pot ſhould be at leaſt five or ſix inches above the ſurface of the ſea water, to prevent its boiling up to it.

Let us ſuppoſe a ſhip at ſea to be in diſtreſs for want of water, having eight men on board, and that the pot for boiling their proviſions can contain five gallons and an half, being twelve inches in diameter; by the following ſimple contrivance, with only a tea-kettle, a muſket, and a caſk, one gallon of freſh water may be procured every three hours, which is a pint for each man.

File off the handle of the tea-kettle, and fix the head of it, when inverted, into a hole made for that purpoſe in the cover of the pot. Take the barrel of the muſket out of the ſtock, and, after unſkrewing the breeching pin, put it through two holes bored for its reception in the caſk, with a proper deſcent. Inſert the ſpout of the tea-kettle into the upper end of the barrel, and after ſtopping up the holes in the caſk, and filling it with ſea water, there will be a complete ſtill, and a refrigeratory, or cooler, to condenſe the ſteam. All the joinings and places from whence the ſteam could eſcape, ought to be luted or ſtopped up with a paſte, compoſed of equal parts of chalk and meal, moiſtened with a little ſalt water; and the tea-kettle, with the cover of the pot, ſhould be kept down by weights, to prevent the ſteam from forcing them up.

If the caſk ſhould be thought too near the fire, the tube may be prolonged by the barrel of another muſket, or by a wooden pipe. If the barrel of another muſket be uſed, whoſe bore is not large enough to receive the extremity of the former, one end of it ſhould be heated in the fire, and dilated with a marline-ſpike. If a wooden pipe be uſed, it ſhould not be bored with a hot iron, as I have found by experience, that the burnt wood would impart a permanent diſagreeable taſte to the diſtilled water.

If we may ſuppoſe a ſhip at ſea to have no tea-kettle on board, then let the wooden hand-pump, with which the water or beer is pumped out of the caſks, be cut through obliquely, and joined ſo as to form an acute angle. One end of this tube ſhould be fixed in the hole made in the cover of the pot, the other ſhould be faſtened to the gun-barrel. From this apparatus, nearly the ſame quantity of water may be procured as from the former, by means of the tea-kettle.

It may juſtly be ſuppoſed that the coppers uſed for boiling the proviſions will, in every ſhip, contain the proportion of above two quarts of water for every perſon on board, which will be ſufficient to yield, in diſtillation, the proportion of three pints of freſh and wholeſome water.

From the improvements made in diſtillation, by the ingenious Dr. Hales, publiſhed in the year 1757, it appears, that three pints of water could be procured in five minutes, that is, fifty gallons in twelve hours, from a ſmall cylindrical ſtill of Mr. Durand's, by the addition of ſix pewter plates, ſet edge-ways in its head. This ſtill was only 15 inches in diameter at the wideſt part, and held ſix or ſeven gallons. A ſtill 22 inches wide, containing 30 gallons, would yield in diſtillation, 100 gallons in the ſpace of 12 hours; and a ſtill, 32 inches in diameter, would give 200 gallons in the ſame time, attended only with the ſmall expence of a buſhel and an half of coals, or of a proportionable quantity of any other fuel. Hence three chaldrons of coals are more than ſufficient to ſupply 400 men, which is the complement of a ſixty gun ſhip, for two months, with half a gallon of water per day for each perſon.

From what has been ſaid it is evident, that no perſon at or near the ſea, can ſuffer death from an abſolute want of water, if they will only take the precautions which prudence and ſelf-preſervation would ſeem to dictate.

That this ſubject deſerves the moſt ſerious attention, will ſufficiently appear from the following extract of a letter ſent to Dr. Lind, from the Havannah, dated 1ſt September, 1762: "Before the ſurrender of this place, our diſtreſs "for want of water became inexpreſſible: I would have given, "with pleaſure, half a guinea for "a pint of ſuch diſtilled ſea water, "as I have frequently drank at "your table. Numbers of our "men died, from a real want of "water, and many more from "drinking water which was unwholeſome and poiſonous."—Would not a few ſtills, ſent from Jamaica, have ſaved the lives of theſe men?

The Doctor having thus uſed his endeavours to provide all perſons at or near the ſea with good water, his attention is next directed towards ſecuring them againſt the dreadful calamity of famine, for which purpoſe he offers the following conſiderations.

The powder of ſalep, and portable ſoop, diſſolved in boiling water, form a rich thick jelly, capable of ſupporting life for a conſiderable length of time; as appears from the daily inſtances of perſons having been ſupported for many months, by a much leſs nouriſhing diet, boiled rice, and even by gum Arabic * alone.

An ounce of each of theſe articles

* Haſſelquiſt, in his voyages to the Levant, informs us, that a caravan from Ethiopia to Egypt, having expended all their proviſions, lived for two months on gum Arabic diſſolved in water; this gum having luckily been part of their merchandiſe. The gum Senega, or Arabic, not only ſerves as a ſuſtenance for whole negroe towns, during a ſcarcity of other proviſions, occaſioned ſometimes by a failure of their crops of millet and rice; but the Arabs, who twice a year collect this gum in the inland foreſts, on the north-ſide of the river Niger, have no other proviſions to live upon for ſome months.

diſſolved

diſſolved in two quarts of boiling water, will convert it into a thick jelly, which will be ſuſtenance ſufficient for one man a day, and, as being a mixture of both animal and vegetable food, muſt prove more wholeſome and nouriſhing than double the quantity, or a gallon of rice cake, made by boiling rice in water.

This laſt, however, ſailors are often obliged ſolely to ſubſiſt upon for ſeveral months, eſpecially in voyages to Guinea, when the bread and flour are exhauſted, and the beef and pork, having been ſalted in hot countries, become ſpoiled, and unfit for uſe.

But as a nouriſhment, the inferiority of rice to ſalep, is not only from its conveying leſs nouriſhment, in double the bulk, but alſo from the great conſumption of fuel, and more eſpecially of water, in the long boiling, neceſſary to render it fit for uſe; whereas ſalep will form a paſte with cold water, and is not too ſalt when mixed even with ſea water. Salep, when mixed with cold water, requires only ten times its weight of water, to form it into a paſte or cake, and, if mixed with more, a ſeparation of the redundant water will enſue. This paſte, with the addition of a little vinegar, will ſerve to allay both hunger and thirſt, and will keep good for ſeveral days. When the ſalep is mixed with cold ſea water, it ſhould not be allowed above ſix times its weight of water; and this quantity is juſt ſufficient to render it palatable, it being of itſelf a very inſipid powder.

From what has been ſaid, may juſtly be deduced the following propoſals:

As the calamity of famine at ſea, may ſometimes proceed from the avarice of the maſters of merchant ſhips, who, from a lucrative view, have taken on board too ſmall a quantity of proviſions; if the maſters were obliged, by the articles of agreement with their men, to pay a ſtipulated allowance of money for any deficiency that might happen in their proviſions, during the voyage, as is done in the royal navy, would it not tend greatly to prevent the frequency of this diſtreſs?

As two pounds of ſalep, with an equal quantity of portable ſoop, will afford a wholeſome diet to one perſon for a month, would it not be expedient for every ſhip to carry to ſea a quantity of theſe articles, in proportion to the number of the men, leſt from unavoidable accidents the other proviſions might be exhauſted during the voyage?

As ſalep and portable ſoop contain the greateſt quantity of vegetable and animal nouriſhment, that can be reduced into ſo ſmall a bulk, would not theſe articles be extremely beneficial, when through fire, ſhipwreck, or other accidents, the crew are obliged to have recourſe to their boats *?

As

* Suppoſing a boat furniſhed with eleven gallons of water, two pounds of ſalep, and two pounds of portable beef-ſoop for each man, it is probable none in it will die of hunger or thirſt, for at leaſt a month; during which time, the daily allowance of each perſon will be more than a quart of water, eleven ounces of a ſtrong ſalep-paſte, and an ounce of portable ſoop. The ſoop ſhould be allowed to melt in the mouth; and in that ſmall quantity, if properly made, are contained the nouriſhing juices of above three quarters of a pound of beef.

In

As theſe two articles, when kept dry, will remain good for ſeveral years, would they not alſo prove ſerviceable in beſieged towns, and in the long marches of armies; as every ſoldier could then carry a fortnight's ſubſiſtence for himſelf, without any inconvenience, to be uſed in caſe a ſupply of other proviſions ſhould be ſtopped.

Dr. Lind does not here offer to the public, an alimentary paſte or powder, to ſuperſede the neceſſity of ſupplying our fleets and armies with other food; nor will the diſcovery of freſhening ſea water, render the common precautions of guarding againſt the want of that neceſſary ſupport of life, leſs needful and expedient: the intention of all theſe propoſals being ſolely to prevent mankind, in many particular ſituations of diſtreſs, from ſuffering a cruel and untimely death, under the excruciating tortures of hunger and thirſt.

In caſes of great extremity, the ſalep may be mixed with the ſea water, and will ſtill be equally wholeſome. All this will be attended with only a trifling expence, as the ſalep is commonly ſold at four ſhillings and ſixpence per pound, and the portable ſoop at half a crown.

One neceſſary precaution, which ought never to be omitted in a ſhip at ſea is, always to have a caſk of water either in the boat, or in ſome convenient place upon the deck, from whence it may be eaſily conveyed into the boat, as in caſes of fire, and of many other diſaſters at ſea, it is often impoſſible to go down into the hold for water. The ſame precaution is equally neceſſary with reſpect to the ſalep and portable ſoop.

ANTI-

ANTIQUITIES.

Received October 10, 1767.

A letter from Edward Wortley Montague, *Esq*; *F. R. S. to* William Watson, *M. D. F. R. S. containing some new observations on what is called* Pompey's Pillar, in *Egypt*.

SIR,

Read Nov. 19, 1767. I Here send you a few lines, which I believe will appear extraordinary, as every traveller that has been at Alexandria has mentioned the famous pillar of oriental granite, which is about a mile without the walls of that city, as erected, either by Pompey, or to the honour of Pompey. As I differ in opinion from them all, and think this famous pillar was erected to the honour of Vespasian, you certainly will expect to hear on what foundation I found so extraordinary a conjecture, as so new a one may appear to you.

	F.	In.
By my mens. the capital of the pillar is	9	7
The shaft —	66	$1\frac{3}{4}$
The base —	5	$9\frac{3}{4}$
The pedestal —	10	$5\frac{2}{4}$
Height from the Ground	92	0
Its diameter —	9	1

British measure.

As soon as I saw this surprizing pillar, I was convinced that, if it had been erected in Pompey's time, Strabo, or some of the ancients, would have mentioned it: I therefore determined to examine it narrowly. I perceived too that the pedestal was of a bad and weak masonry, composed of small and great stones of different sorts, and absolutely unable to sustain so great a weight; I therefore easily concluded such pedestal not originally belonging to the pillar. I attempted to get out a stone, which I did without trouble, and discovered the pedestal to be hollow. After some time, I mean during the course of many days, I made an opening wide enough to enter it; when within it, you will judge how much I was surprized to find this prodigious mass of granite stood, as on a pivot, on a reversed obelisk, as I then believed it was, only five feet square. Curious to know the length of the obelisk, I began to move the earth on one of its sides; but my surprize increased much when I found, after moving a few inches of the soil, that the obelisk was not entire, this pivot being only four feet and one inch thick. It is seated on a rock; the stone is of an extreme hardness, and almost a petrification, or rather conglutination, of many different stones, but all vitrescent. I never met with any stone of this kind any where, except with one small piece on the plain of the Mommies: I broke a piece of it, which Lord Bute has: a small piece too of the pillar was sent, that gentlemen may be convinced it is of red granite, and not a composition as some have imagined.

This

This part of the obelisk is covered with hieroglyphicks, which are reversed, a plain proof the pillar was not erected whilst they were held sacred characters.

Convinced, therefore, that it was not of the antiquity one would suppose it, from being called of Pompey, I visited it several times to see if it might not be possible to find out something that would give room for a reasonable conjecture, in honour of whom, or at what time, it was erected. From the inscription I could discover nothing: it is on the west face of the base; but so much injured by time, and I may say too by malice, for the mark of an instrument are plainly discovered effacing it, that one can but imperfectly make out some Greek characters, so imperfectly indeed that no one word can be found.

At length, observing that the cement, or mortar, which closes the small separation of the shaft from the base, was quite destroyed in one part, I was curious to see if any thing was made use of within, to fasten or tie the shaft to the base; I saw there was: being desirous to know if it was lead, and if so, if it was not of that pure, and of which we still meet with some few medals, I endeavoured with a pretty large hanger to cut off a small piece of the grapple: there was a great number of lizards which had taken shelter there, and which run out on my introducing the hanger. I then discovered a dark spot, at the distance of more than a foot, within the circumference of the pillar; which, by striking it with the hanger, I found was something stuck fast to the base: after striking it several times, I detached it from its place, and it proved a medal of Vespasian in fine order. AVT. KAIΣ. ΣΕ-ΒΑ. OVΕΣΠ.... The reverse is, *Victoria gradiens*; *Dextra spicas, sinist. palmam.*

This medal was shewn to the Royal Society.

The reversed hieroglyphicks are a proof that this amazing monument was not erected before Pompey's time; and, as there is no mention of it in Strabo, or any one of the antient writers that I have met with, it seems plain it was not known before the time of Vespasian. This medal could not by any accident, I think, have been introduced above a foot within the circumference of the shaft; therefore I suppose it was placed there when the pillar was erected, which from thence I conclude to have been done to the honour of that emperor; and perhaps on his restoring the cripple to the use of his limbs.

If you think this paper worth it, you will please to communicate it to the Royal Society, and that of the Antiquaries.

The pillar is exactly shewn, with the pivot it stands upon, with a reference to the spot the medal was found upon, in the view of it that I have sent to England.

I beg you will assure the Society of my respect, and how happy I shall be to execute any of their commands.

And I hope you will rest persuaded of the true consideration with which

I am,
Dear Sir,
Your most humble servant,
Ed. W. Montagu.

Zante, May 7, 1767.

Of the Chemiſtry of the Ancients. From an elaborate and ingenious work lately publiſhed, entitled, An Inquiry into the Origin of the Diſcoveries attributed to the Moderns. By the Rev. Mr. Dutens.

IF we will be guided by the greateſt number of etymologiſts, there needs no deep reſearch to demonſtrate the antiquity of chymiſtry. Its name ſeems to declare its origin. It is agreed almoſt by all, that it was firſt cultivated in Egypt, the country of Cham, of whom it is ſuppoſed primarily to have taken its name Χημεία, *Chemia, ſive Chamia*, the Science of Cham *. But without entering here into a philological diſcuſſion, I ſhall content myſelf with conſidering whether the ancients were chymiſts, and to what degree; and hope to make it appear, that they not only knew all of that art that we do, but had ſuch inſight in it as we have not at preſent.

The firſt inſtance that occurs, for aſcertaining the antiquity of the ſcience, is of a very remote date. Nobody, I think, will diſallow that Tubal-Cain, and thoſe who with him found out the way of working in braſs and iron, muſt have been able chymiſts. In reality it was impoſſible to work upon theſe metals, without firſt knowing the art of digging them out of the mine, of excavating them, and of refining and ſeparating them from the ore; all which are chymical operations, and muſt have been at firſt invented by thoſe who excelled in the art, however afterwards they might be put in practice by the meaneſt artizans. Thoſe who are engaged in the working of copper-mines, for inſtance, and know that the metal itſelf muſt paſs above a dozen times through the fire, before it can acquire its proper colour and ductility, will eaſily enter into this ſentiment. It appears to me needleſs to bring together here all the paſſages of heathen hiſtorians, which ſpeak of Vulcan in the ſame manner as the ſacred author does of Tubal-Cain; and to ſhew the reader from the reſemblance, and as it were identity of names, that all of them relate to one and the ſame perſon. That would be to digreſs too far. It is enough to obſerve that thoſe authors repreſent Vulcan as ſkilled in operating upon iron, copper, gold, ſilver, and all the other bodies capable of ſuſtaining the action of fire.

I likewiſe paſs over whatever carries in it the air of fable: ſuch as the ſtory of the golden fleece; the golden apples that grew in the gardens of the Heſperides; the reports of Manethon and Joſephus with relation to Seth's pillars, whence deductions have been made in favour of the tranſlation of metals. I come to facts more real and eſtabliſhed; and, for the ſake of chronology, ſhall ſtill adhere to the ſacred text in contemplating an action of Moſes, who, having broken the golden calf, reduced it into powder, to be mingled with water, and given to the Iſraelites to drink; in one word, rendered the gold potable; an operation ſo difficult, that it is intirely impracticable to moſt of the chymiſts of our days, and owned by

* In the 105th pſalm, Egypt is called, "*The land of Cham.*" According to Bochart, the Coptes ſtill call themſelves *Chemi*, or *Chami*; and Plutarch, in his Iſis and Oſiris, ſpeaking of a diſtrict of Egypt, names it *Chamia* quaſi *Chimia*. Another etymology is aſſigned to this word, by deriving it from the Arabian χημα, *occultare*; chymiſtry being an occult art.

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Boerhaave to be of so exalted a kind, that it is unknown at present even to the most skilful. Yet it must be admitted, that it hath been looked upon by some able chymists as still practicable*, who at the same time acknowledge it to be a most remarkable proof of Moses's eminent skill in all the wisdom of Egypt. For how, without the aid of chymistry, could Moses have dissolved the golden calf, and that too without applying corrosives, which would have poisoned all who had afterwards drank of the waters? Yet this is to be done, and in a short time too, though there be but one way of doing it. Frederic the third, king of Denmark, curious to put this operation in practice, engaged some able chymists of his time to attempt it. After many trials they at last succeeded, but it was in following the method of Moses, by first of all reducing the gold into small parts by means of fire †, and then pounding it in a mortar (along with water to be sure) till it was so far dissolved as to become potable. This fact cannot be called in question, nor has it any thing supernatural in it. We know that Moses was instructed in all the learning of the Egyptians, among whom the sciences were cultivated with all manner of success, and from whom the most eminent philosophers of Greece derived their knowledge. That they were not unworthy of the reputation they acquired, might be shewn from this single article of chymistry.

How they formed that cement, which they applied in rearing those monuments which still subsist, remains a secret yet to us unknown; though it be past all doubt, that they prepared it in a chymical way, so hidden however to us, that we daily lament the loss of it. The numberless mummies which still endure, after so long a course of ages, ought to ascertain to the Egyptians the glory of having carried chymistry to a degree of perfection attained but by few. In their mummies alone there is such a series and contexture of operations, that some of them still remain unknown, notwithstanding all the attempts of some of the ablest moderns to recover them. The art of embalming bodies, for example, and of preserving them for many ages, is absolutely lost; and never could have been carried so far as it was by the Egyptians, without the greatest skill in chymistry. All the essays to restore this art have proved ineffectual; nor have the reiterated analyses made of mummies, to discover the ingredients of which they were composed, had any better success. Some moderns have attempted, by certain preparations, to preserve dead bodies intire, but all to

* Fr. Antonius Londinensis.—Borichius de Sapientia Ægyptiarum & Chemicorum, p. 293, 294, 306, 410, et 415. speaks of the Tincture of Gold.—The famous Joel Langelotte affirms in his works, that gold may be entirely dissolved by attrition alone; and the ingenious Homberg assures us, that by pounding for a long while certain metals, and even gold itself, in *plain water*, those bodies have been so entirely dissolved as to become potable. *Boerhaave. Elem. de Chimie, p.* 604. *Vid. et Dickenson Physicam Vet. & Nov. lib.* 20. *sect.* 4. *p.* 318.

† Sennertus de Consens. & Discord. informs us, that the Hebrew word שרק signifies not only to burn, but to calcine, melt, and reduce to an extremely fine powder, by whatever means it be done,

no

no purpoſe. The mummies of Lewis de Bils, who was regarded as eminent in that way, are already in a ſtate of corruption *. There were alſo, in thoſe mummies of Egypt, many things beſide, which fall within the verge of chymiſtry: ſuch as their gilding †, ſo very freſh, as if it were but of fifty years ſtanding; and their ſtained ſilk, ſo vivid in its colours, though after a ſeries of thirty ages. In the Muſeum at London there is a mummy covered all over with fillets of granated glaſs, various in colour, which ſhews that this people, at that time, underſtood not only the making of glaſs, but could paint it to their liking. It may be remarked here, that the ornaments of glaſs, with which that mummy is bedecked, are tinged with the ſame colours, and ſet off in the ſame taſte, as the dyes in which almoſt all other mummies are painted; ſo that it is probable, that this kind of ornaments, being very expenſive, was reſerved for perſonages of the firſt rank only; whilſt others, who could not afford this, contented themſelves with an imitation of it in painting.

It would be eaſy to make a more extenſive enumeration of the particulars of the chymical proceſs which altogether concurred to the compoſition of a mummy; but I proceed now to take notice of their manner of painting upon linen, which, if I miſtake not, is ſtill a ſecret to us. After having drawn the outlines of their deſign upon the piece of linen, they filled each compartment of it with different ſorts of gums, proper to abſorb the various colours; ſo that none of them could be diſtinguiſhed from the whiteneſs of the cloth. Then they dipt it for a moment in a caldron full of boiling liquor, prepared for the purpoſe; and drew it thence, painted in all the colours they intended. And what was very remarkable, the colours neither decayed by time, nor moved in the waſhing; the cauſtic, impregnating the liquor wherein it was dipt, having penetrated and fixed every colour intimately through the whole contexture of the cloth. This ſingle inſtance is ſufficient to give us a very high conception of the progreſs that chymiſtry had made among the Egyptians, though their hiſtory affords a thouſand others of the kind, not to be wondered at among a people ſo very active and induſtrious, where even the lame, the blind, and the maimed, were in conſtant employment; and ſo little ſubject to envy, that they inſcribed their diſcoveries in the arts and ſciences upon pillars reared in holy places, in order to omit nothing that might contribute to the public utility. The emperor Adrian atteſts this firſt part of their character, in a letter written to the conſul Servianus, upon preſenting him with three very curious cups of glaſs, which, like a pigeon's neck, reflected, on whatever ſide they were viewed, a variety of colours, repreſenting thoſe of the precious ſtone called *obſidianum*, which ſome

* Lewis de Bils (Bilſius) of Copenhagen. Gabriel Clauder, phyſician to the duke of Saxony, an. 1679.—Tobias Andreas Epiſt. ann. 1682.—Act. Erudit. Lipſenſ. ann. 1683. menſ. Julio, p. 270.—Conringius de Sapientia.

† The antients alſo underſtood gilding with beaten or water gold.—*Æs inaurari argento vivo, legitimum erat. Plin. Hiſt. Nat. lib.* 33. *c.* 3. *Vitruv. lib.* 7. *c.* 8.

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commentators have imagined to be *cats-eye*, and others the opal.

This art of imitating precious ſtones, was not peculiar to the Egyptians; the Greeks, who indeed derived their knowledge from thoſe great maſters, were alſo very ſkilful in this branch of chymiſtry. They could give to a compoſition of cryſtal, all the different tints of any precious ſtone they wanted to imitate. Pliny, Theophraſtus, and many others, give ſome inſtances of this; but they moſt remarkably excelled in an exact imitation of the ruby, the hiacynth, the emerald, and the ſapphire, called by Theophraſtus κυανὸν ἀυτοφυῆ.

I inſiſt not upon what Diodorus Siculus ſays, that ſome of the Egyptian kings had the art of extracting gold from a ſort of white marble; nor upon what Strabo reports of their manner of preparing nitre, and the conſiderable number of mortars of granit that were to be ſeen in his time at Memphis, which to be ſure were intended for chymical purpoſes: but I cannot in ſilence paſs over their hatching of eggs of hens, geeſe, and other fowls, at all ſeaſons, and in different ways, renewed of late by Mr. de Reaumur, who follows a method which, by the teſtimony of Diodorus Siculus, Ariſtotle, and Flavius Vopiſcus, had for its inventors the Egyptians.

Chymiſtry being a principal branch of medicine, it will not be amiſs to mention ſome particulars, wherein the Egyptians have contributed to the perfection of that ſcience. I ſet aſide the hiſtory of Æſculapius, who was inſtructed by Mercury or Hermes, and I come to facts. Their pharmacy depended much upon chymiſtry; witneſs their manner of extracting oil, and preparing opium, for alleviating of acute pains, or relieving the mind from melancholy thoughts. Homer ſeems to have had this laſt in view, when he introduces Helen as miniſtring to Telemachus a medical preparation of this kind. They alſo made a compoſition or preparation of clay or fuller's earth, adapted to the relief of many diſorders, particularly to render the fleſhy parts dry, and thence to cure the dropſy and the hemorrhoids. They knew all the different ways of compoſing ſalts, nitre, and alum, ſal cyrenaïc or ammoniac, ſo called from being found in the environs of the temple of Jupiter Ammon. They made uſe of the litharge of ſilver, the ruſt of iron, and calcined alum, in the cure of ulcers, cuts, boils, defluxions of the eyes, pains of the head, &c. and of pitch againſt the bite of ſerpents. They ſucceſsfully applied cauſtics. They knew every different way of preparing plants, or herbs, or grain, whether for medicine or beverage. Beer, in particular, had its origin among them *. Their unguents were of the higheſt eſtimation, and moſt laſting; and their uſing remedies, taken from metallic ſubſtances, is ſo manifeſt in the writings of Pliny and Dioſcorides, that it would be needleſs, and indeed tedious, to enter upon them here. Dioſcorides eſpecially often makes mention of their metallic preparations, ſuch as burnt lead, ceruſe, verdigreaſe, and burnt antimony; all which they

* Diodor. Sic. lib. 1. p. 17. 31. et 211. Conficitur et in Ægypto potus ex Hordeo, quem Zythum vocant, odoris et ſaporis jucunditate v non multum cedens. Vid. et Plin. lib. 13. c. 5. Herodot. in Euterpe. Οἶνον ἐκ κριθέων. Dioſcor. lib. 2. c. 109 et 110.

made

made uſe of in their plaiſters, and other external applications. It ſhould be obſerved here, that I have had nothing in view but the pharmacy of the Egyptians, otherwiſe I might have made mention of the Theriac, that famous compoſition of Andromachus the phyſician of Nero, which has at all times been in high eſtimation, and is now in as much repute as ever. What little I have advanced reſpecting the medicinal chymiſtry of the ancients, muſt ſuffice upon this occaſion; the Greeks and Romans preſenting a field too vaſt, to be compriſed in a tract of this kind. Hippocrates eſpecially, the cotemporary and friend of Democritus, was remarkably aſſiduous in the cultivation of chymiſtry. A learned man has compoſed an intire book on the extenſive comprehenſion he had of it, whereby it appears that he not only underſtood the general principles of it, but was an adept in many of its moſt uſeful parts. Paſſages are quoted from Plato, that are now received as axioms in chymiſtry. Galen knew that the energy of fire might be applied to many uſeful purpoſes, and that by the inſtrumentality of it many ſecrets in nature were to be diſcovered, which otherwiſe muſt for ever lie hid; and he gives many inſtances of this in ſeveral places of his works. Dioſcorides hath tranſmitted to us many of the mineral operations of the ancients, and in particular that of extracting quickſilver from cinnabar, which is in effect an exact deſcription of diſtillation.

Obſervations on the nature and conſtruction of the burning Glaſſes, invented by Archimedes, *to ſet fire to the* Roman *Fleet, at the Siege of* Syracuſe. *From the ſame.*

THE fertile genius of Archimedes illuſtriouſly appears, not only in thoſe works of his which have been handed down to us, but alſo in the admirable deſcriptions which the authors of his time have given us of his diſcoveries in mathematics and mechanics. Some of the inventions of this great man have appeared ſo far to ſurpaſs human ability and imagination, that ſome celebrated philoſophers have called them in queſtion, and even gone ſo far as to pretend to demonſtrate their impoſſibility. The following chapter will produce many proofs of what I here advance; meanwhile, I intend in this to examine into the ſubject of the burning glaſſes, employed by Archimedes to ſet fire to the Roman fleet at the ſiege of Syracuſe. Kepler, Naudeus, and Deſcartes, have treated it as a mere fable, tho' the reality of it hath been atteſted by Diodorus Siculus, Lucian, Dion, Zonarus, Galen, Anthemius, Euſtathius, Tzetzes, and others. Nay, ſome have even pretended to demonſtrate by the rules of catoptrics the impoſſibility of it, notwithſtanding the aſſeveration of ſuch reſpectable authors, who ought to have prevented them from rejecting ſo lightly a fact ſo well ſupported.

Yet all have not been involved in this miſtake. Father Kircher, attentively obſerving the deſcription which Tzetzes gives of the burning glaſſes of Archimedes, reſolved to prove the poſſibility of this; and having, by means of a number of plain mirrours, collected the ſun's rays into one focus, he ſo augmented the ſolar heat, that at laſt by in-

creaſing the number of mirrours, he could produce the moſt intenſe degree of it,

Tzetzes's deſcription of the glaſs Archimedes made uſe of, is indeed very proper to raiſe ſuch an idea as Kircher entertained. That author ſays, that "Archimedes ſet fire to Marcellus's navy, by means of a burning glaſs compoſed of ſmall ſquare mirrours, moving every way upon hinges; which, when placed in the ſun's rays, directed them upon the Roman fleet, ſo as to reduce it to aſhes at the diſtance of a bow-ſhot." 'Tis probable Mr. de Buffon availed himſelf of this deſcription, in conſtructing his burning glaſs, compoſed of 168 little plain mirrours, which produced ſo conſiderable a heat, as to ſet wood in flames at the diſtance of two hundred and nine feet; melt lead, at that of one hundred and twenty; and ſilver, at that of fifty.

Another teſtimony occurs, which leaves not the leaſt doubt in this caſe, but reſolves all in favour of Archimedes. Anthemius of Tralles in Lydia, a celebrated architect, able ſculptor, and learned mathematician, who in the Emperor Juſtinian's time built the church of Sta Sophia at Conſtantinople, wrote a ſmall treatiſe in Greek, which is extant only in manuſcript, intitled *Mechanical Paradoxes*. That work, among other things, has a chapter reſpecting burning glaſſes, where we meet with the moſt complete deſcription of the requiſites that Archimedes, according to this author, muſt needs have been poſſeſſed of, to enable him to ſet fire to the Roman fleet. He begins with this inquiry, "How in any given place, "at a bow-ſhot's diſtance, a conflagration may be raiſed by means "of the ſun's rays?" And immediately lays it down as a firſt principle, "That the ſituation of the "place muſt be ſuch, that the rays "of the ſun may be reflected upon "it in an oblique, or even oppoſite "direction, to that in which they "came from the ſun itſelf." And he adds, "that the aſſigned diſtance "being ſo very conſiderable, it "might appear at firſt impoſſible to "effect this by means of the reflection of the ſun's rays; but as the "glory Archimedes had gained by "thus ſetting fire to the Roman veſſels, was a fact univerſally agreed "in, he thought it reaſonable to admit the poſſibility of it, upon the "principle he had laid down." He afterwards advances farther, in this inquiry, eſtabliſhing certain neceſſary propoſitions in order to come at a ſolution of it. "To find out "therefore in what poſition a plain "mirrour ſhould be placed to carry the ſun's rays by reflexion to a "given point, he demonſtrates that "the angle of incidence is equal to "the angle of reflexion; and having ſhewn that, in ſo juſt a poſition of the glaſs, the ſun's rays "might be reflected to the given "place, he obſerves that by means "of a number of glaſſes reflecting "the rays into the ſame focus, there "muſt ariſe at the given place the "conflagration required, for inflaming heat is the reſult of thus "concentrating the ſun's rays: "and that when a body is thus ſet "on fire, it kindles the air around "it, ſo that it comes to be acted "upon by the two forces at once, "that of the ſun, and that of the "circumambient air, reciprocally "augmenting and increaſing the "heat; whence," continues he, "it neceſſarily reſults, that by a pro-

"per

" per number of plain mirrours du-
" ly diſpoſed, the ſun's rays might
" be reflected in ſuch quantity into
" a common focus, at a bow-ſhot
" diſtance, as to ſet all in flames
" around it. As to the manner of
" putting this in practice," he ſays,
" it might be done by employing
" many hands to hold the mirrours
" in the deſcribed poſition; but to
" avoid the confuſion that might
" thence ariſe, twenty-four mir-
" rours at leaſt being requiſite to
" communicate flame at ſuch diſ-
" tance, he fixes upon another me-
" thod, that of a plain hexagon
" mirrour, accommodated on every
" ſide by leſſer ones, adhering to it
" by means of plates, bands, or
" hinges, connecting them mu-
" tually together, ſo as to be moved
" or fixed at pleaſure in any direc-
" tion. Thus having adapted the
" large or middle mirrour to the
" rays of the ſun, ſo as to point
" them to the given place, it will
" be eaſy in the ſame manner to diſ-
" poſe the reſt, ſo that all the rays
" together may meet in the ſame
" focus; and by multiplying com-
" pound mirrours of this kind, and
" giving them all the ſame direc-
" tion, there muſt thence infallibly
" reſult, to whatever degree of in-
" tenſeneſs, the conflagration re-
" quired at the place given. The
" better to ſucceed in this enter-
" prize, there ſhould be in readi-
" neſs," he adds, " a conſiderable
" number of thoſe compound mir-
" rours to act all at once, from four
" at leaſt, to ſeven." He con-
cludes his diſſertation with obſerv-
ing, " that all the authors who
" mention the burning machine of
" the divine Archimedes, never
" ſpeak of it as of one compound
" mirrour, but as a combination
" of many." So large and accu-
rate a deſcription is more than
ſufficient to demonſtrate the poſſibi-
lity of a fact, ſo well atteſted in
hiſtory, and by ſuch a number of
authors, that it would be the higheſt
degree of arrogance and conceit,
to refuſe our ſuffrage to ſuch invin-
cible teſtimony. Vitellion, who
lived about the 13th century, ſpeaks
of a work of Anthemius of Tralles,
" who had compoſed a burning
" glaſs conſiſting of twenty-four
" mirrours, which conveying the
" rays of the ſun into a common fo-
" cus, produced an extraordinary
" degree of heat." And Lucian
ſpeaking of Archimedes, ſays, " that
" at the ſiege of Syracuſe he re-
" duced, by a ſingle contrivance,
" the Roman ſhips to aſhes." And
Galen; that " with burning glaſ-
" ſes he fired the ſhips of the ene-
" mies of Syracuſe." Zonaras alſo
ſpeaks of Archimedes' glaſſes, in
mentioning thoſe of Proclus,
" who," he ſays, " burnt the fleet
" of Vitellius at the ſiege of Con-
" ſtantinople, in imitation of Ar-
" chimedes, who ſet fire to the Ro-
" man fleet at the ſiege of Syracuſe."
He intimates that the manner where-
in Proclus effected this, was by
launching upon the enemies veſſels,
from the ſurface of reflecting mir-
rours, ſuch a quantity of flame as
reduced them to aſhes.

Euſtathius, in his Commentary
upon the Iliad, ſays, that " Archi-
" medes, by a catoptric machine,
" burnt the Roman fleet at a bow-
" ſhot's diſtance." Inſomuch that
there is ſcarce any fact in hiſtory
warranted by more authentic teſti-
mony; ſo that it would be difficult
not to ſurrender to ſuch evidence,
even altho' we could not compre-
hend how it were poſſible for Ar-

chimedes to have conſtructed ſuch glaſſes: but now that the experiments of father Kircher and Mr. de Buffon have made it apparent, that nothing is more eaſy in the execution, than what ſome gentlemen have denied the poſſibility of; what ought they to think of the genius of that man, whoſe inventions, even by their own accounts, ſurpaſs the conception of the moſt celebrated mathematicians of our days, who think they have done ſomething very extraordinary, when they have ſhewed themſelves capable of imitating in ſome degree the ſketches of thoſe great maſters, of whom, however, they are very unwilling to be thought the diſciples?

Again, it appears that the ancients were acquainted with refracting burning glaſſes; for we find in Ariſtophanes's Comedy of the Clouds, a paſſage which clearly treats of the effects of thoſe glaſſes. The author introduces Socrates as examining Strepſiades about the method he had diſcovered for getting clear for ever of his debts. He replies, that "he thought of making "uſe of a burning glaſs, which he "had hitherto uſed in kindling his "fire; for," ſays he, "ſhould "they bring a writ againſt me, I'll "immediately place my glaſs in the "ſun, at ſome little diſtance from "the writ, and ſet it a fire." Where we ſee he ſpeaks of a glaſs which burned at a diſtance, and which could be no other than a convex glaſs. Pliny and Lactantius have alſo ſpoken of glaſſes that burnt by refraction. The former calls them balls or globes of glaſs, or chryſtal, which, expoſed to the ſun, tranſmit a heat ſufficient to ſet fire to cloth, or corrode away the dead fleſh of thoſe patients who ſtand in need of cauſtics; and the latter, after Clemens Alexandrinus, takes notice that fire may be kindled, by interpoſing glaſſes filled with water between the ſun and the object, ſo as to tranſmit the rays to it.

Our author, in another chapter, gives the following inſtances as a farther illuſtration of the great genius of Archimedes.

Archimedes alone would afford ſufficient matter for a volume, in giving a detail of the marvelous diſcoveries of a genius ſo profound, and fertile in invention. We have ſeen in the preceding chapters, that ſome of his diſcoveries appeared ſo much above the reach of men, that many of the learned of our days found it more eaſy to call them in doubt, than even to imagine the means whereby he had acquired them. We are again going to produce proofs of the fecundity of genius belonging to this celebrated man; and in how high a degree of excellence he poſſeſſed this inventive faculty, may eaſily be judged of by the greatneſs of thoſe events which were effected by it. Leibnitz, who was one of the greateſt mathematicians of this age, did juſtice to the genius of Archimedes, when he ſaid, "That if we were better ac-"quainted with the admirable "productions of that great man, "we would throw away much leſs "of our applauſe on the diſcove-"ries of eminent moderns."

Wallis alſo, in ſpeaking of Archimedes, calls him "a man of "admirable ſagacity, who laid the "foundation of almoſt all thoſe "inventions, which our age glo-"ries in having brought to per-"fection." In reality, what a glorious light hath he diffuſed over the mathematics, in his attempt to

ſquare

ſquare the circle; and in diſcovering "the ſquare of the parabola, the "properties of ſpiral lines, and the "proportion of the ſphere to the "cylinder, and the true principles "of ſtatics and hydroſtatics?" What a proof of his ſagacity did he give in diſcovering the quantity of ſilver, that was mixed along with the gold, in the crown of king Hieron; whilſt he reaſoned upon that principle, "that all bodies im-"merged in water loſe juſt ſo much "of their weight, as a quantity of "water equal to them in bulk "weighs?" Hence he drew this conſequence, that gold being more compact muſt loſe leſs of its weight, and ſilver more; and that a mingled maſs of both, muſt loſe in proportion to the quantities mingled. Weighing therefore the crown in water and in air, and two maſſes, the one of gold, the other of ſilver, equal in weight to the crown; he thence determined what each loſt of their weight, and ſo reſolved the problem. He likewiſe invented a *perpetual ſcrew*, valuable on account of its being capable to overcome any reſiſtance; and the *ſcrew* that ſtill goes by his own name, uſed in elevating of water. He of himſelf alone defended the city of Syracuſe, by oppoſing to the efforts of a Roman general, the reſources he found in his own genius. By means of many various warlike machines, all of his own conſtruction, he rendered Syracuſe inacceſſible to the enemy. Sometimes he hurled upon their land-forces ſtones of ſuch an enormous ſize, as cruſhed whole bodies of them at once, and put the whole army into confuſion. And when they retired from the walls, he ſtill found means to annoy them; for with catapults and baliſtæ he overwhelmed them with arrows innumerable, and beams of a prodigious weight. If their veſſels approached the fort, he ſeized them by the prows with grapples of iron, which he let down upon them from the wall, and rearing them up in the air, to the great aſtoniſhment of every body, ſhook them with ſuch violence, as either to break them in pieces, or ſink them to the bottom. And when the Romans thought of ſheltering themſelves from his purſuit, by keeping at a diſtance from the haven, he borrowed fire from heaven, and, aided by his own ingenuity, wrapt them in ſudden and inevitable conflagration, as we have ſeen a little higher.

The ſuperior knowledge he had in ſciences, and his confidence in the powers of mechaniſm, prompted him once to ſay to king Hieron, who was his patron, admirer, and friend, "Give me but ſome other "place to ſtand upon, and I'll ſet "the earth itſelf in motion;" and when the king, amazed at what he had ſaid, ſeemed to be in heſitation; he gave him a ſtriking proof of the poſſibility of what he had advanced, by launching ſingly by himſelf a ſhip of a prodigious ſize. He built likewiſe for the king an immenſe galley, of twenty banks of oars, containing ſpacious apartments, gardens, walks, ponds, and all other conveniences ſuitable to the dignity of a great king. He conſtructed alſo a ſphere, repreſenting the motions of the ſtars, which Cicero eſteemed one of the inventions which did the higheſt honour to human genius. He perfected the manner of augmenting the mechanic powers, by the multiplication of wheels and pullies; and, in ſhort, carried mechanics ſo far, that the works he produced of this kind, even ſurpaſs imagination."

Extract from an Inventory of the Goods, Chattels, &c. of THOMAS KEBEEL, *Serjeant at Law, appraised by* Valentine Mason, *General Appraiser unto the most Reverend Father in God the Lord Cardinal and Archbishop of* Canterbury. 6° *Julij*, 15° *Hen.* VII. 1500.

*** *This curious Appraisement shews the Price of Silver, Gold, Corn, Cattle, Houshold Goods, &c. at the Time when it was made; and is in Truth a valuable Acquisition to Antiquaries.*

IN THE PARLOUR.

	£.	s.	d.
A Compleat hanging of broad Alexander, containing in length 60 yards, and in breadth 3 yards—six score yards at 2*d.* per Yd.	1	0	0
One dozen of cushions of verders stuffed with feathers	1	13	4
A sperver of broad Alexander	0	13	4
A feather bed and bolster	1	0	0
A pair of old fustians	0	8	0
A pair of blankets	0	2	0
A pair of flaxen sheets of 3 breadths, containing 21 yards at 6*d.* each	0	10	6
A counterpane of tapestry-work, *sore worn*	0	5	0
A table, two Christalls, two forms, two chairs, and a cupboard	0	2	0
An old cupboard-cloth of green say	0	0	6

In the Chamber over the Parlour.

A compleat hanging of green say	0	6	8
Two carpets	0	10	0
A sperver of broad Alexander	0	10	0
An old feather bed and bolster	0	8	0
An old counterpane of tapestry-work	0	3	4
A counterpane of imagery work	0	10	0
A counterpane of verders with birds	3	0	0
A cupboard	0	2	0
A counterpane of red damask *(sore worn)* 34 yards	5	0	0
A sperver of red damask, with curtains of red coarse sarcenet	3	6	8
A pillow and two cushions, covered with ray-sattin from Burges, stuffed with feathers	0	13	4
A pair of new fustians	0	13	4
Six hangings of tapestry-work, containing 90 yards, at 12*d.* per Yd.	4	10	0
One remnant of black double sattin, containing 3 yards at 8*s.* per Yd.	1	4	0
Three doublet-cloaths of tawney sattin, 8 yards and half, at 8*s.* per Yd.	3	8	0
A remnant of tawney sattin, containing 2 yards and half, at 6*s.* per Yd.	0	15	0

	£.	s.	d.
A remnant of black ſtamyn, containing 2 yards and half, at 2s. per Yd.	0	5	0
A pair of great old amber beads of twelve ſtones	0	10	0
A pair of beads ten ſtones, caſſidens, &c. jaſper, partly cover'd with gold	4	0	0
A book written in French on parchment, called *La Abuſe in Court*	0	10	0
An old harneſs girdle, with divers little buckles	1	6	8
An altar-cloth of arras, containing in length 3 yards, in breadth one yard, at 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per yard	4	0	0
Two remnants of black velvet, containing 10 yards, at 12*s.* per Yd.	6	0	0
A piece of tawney velvet, containing 3 yards, at 12*s.* per Yd.	1	16	0
Eight pieces and half of new broad Alexander, at 8*s.* per piece	3	8	0
Five cheſts, of divers ſorts	0	10	0
Two remnants of black velvet, containing 4 yards and half, at 12*s.*	2	14	0
A book in French of the Chronicles, on parchment	2	13	4
A book imprinted, called, *Ludovicus de Vitæ Chriſti*	0	10	0
A doublet cloth of black ſtamyn, containing 4 yards, at 2*s.* per Yd.	0	8	0
A little velvet pouch, with a ſingle ring, ſilver, and gilt	1	0	0
A little ſperver of ray-ſilk, with curtains of green	4	0	0

In the Kitchen.

Three garniſh of pewter veſſels, little occupied, at 21*s.* per garniſh	3	3	0
Three dozen of platters, 5 great chargers, 2 dozen and three porringers, and 2 dozen and four ſawcers	3	6	8
A great braſs pot	0	12	0
Two braſs pots of 3 gallons each	0	10	0
Four little poſſnets, at 12*d.* each poſſnet	0	4	0
Three great pans, of 5 gallons each pan	0	15	0
Three other little pans	0	6	0
A little mortar of braſs, and a peſtle	0	4	0
Two pair of racks	0	6	8
A little pair of racks	0	2	0
Two pair of broches ſquare	0	11	4
Two great round broches	0	6	0
Two little round broches	0	1	8
Two bird broches	0	1	0
Two chaffing-diſhes	0	2	0
A great pewter chaffour, ſomewhat broken	0	2	8
Three pair of pot-hooks, and four hanging irons	0	0	10
A frying-pan	0	0	6
Two cullenders	0	0	4
Two ſkimmers, two ladles, and a gridiron	0	1	8

	£.	s.	d.
A great kettle	0	2	0
A cleaving knife, and three ſlicing (carving) knives	0	0	8
And in lumber and traſh	0	0	6

PLATE.

Two baſons and two ewers, part gilt, weighing 117 oz. at 3*s.* 4*d.* oz.	19	10	0
Three ſtanding cups and covers, two chaſed and one plain, a goblet with a cover, and two little ſalts with covers, all gilt, weighing 96 oz. at 3*s.* 6*d.* per oz.	16	16	0
Six great bowls, with a cover gilt, and two little ſalts with a cover (wrethyn) wrought and enamelled, 208 oz. at 3*s.* 8*d.* per oz.	38	2	8
Two little goblets with two little covers gilt, four old goblets pounſed, two pieces chaſed, 22 ſpoons, and a flat piece, 100 oz. at 3*s.* per oz.	15	0	0
Six pieces, chaſed, with a cover partly gilt, 165 oz. at 3*s.* 4*d.*	37	10	0
Two pots (of ſilver double gilt) weight 94 oz. at 4*s.* per oz.	20	7	4
Two great baſons, with two ewers, partly gilt, 183 oz. at 3*s.* 4*d.*	30	10	0
Six goblets with two covers gilt, 110 oz. at 4*s.* per oz.	22	0	0
Six goblets with two covers, part gilt, 100 oz. at 3*s.* 4*d.*	16	13	4
Four great ſalts with a cover chaſed and gilt, 52 oz. at 4*s.*	10	8	0
Twelve great ſpoons with knobs, wrought and gilt, 24 oz. at 4*s.*	4	16	0
A dozen of ſpoons not gilt, 14 oz. at 3*s.* 2*d.* per oz.	3	4	4
A little ſpoon of working gold, 1 oz. 3-4ths	3	1	8
A ſignet of fine gold, with an eagle diſplay'd, 2 oz. except 30 dwts. at 3*l.* per oz.	3	17	6
A little piece with a cover gilt, 12 ½ oz. at 4*s.* per oz.	2	10	0
A little pot not gilt—*pax bread*—two cruets, and a ſacrying bell, 25 oz. at 3*s.* 2*d.* per oz.	3	19	2
Two pottle pots, 63 oz. at 3*s.* per oz.	9	10	6
A wafer with a boſs broken	1	0	0
A little ſalt, of gold, with a cover chaſed with oak-leaves, 2 ½ oz. at 3*l.* per oz.	5	0	0
A ſtanding wafer, with a cover, gilt	1	10	0
A chalice, with a patten and cover, with round knobs, 16 oz. at 3*s.* 4*d.*	2	13	4

WEARING GEERE.

A ſingle gown of ſcarlet, *ſore worn*, with a hood of the ſame	0	10	0
A crimſon gown (ſingle) with a hood of the ſame	1	0	0
A night-gown of worſted-ſtuff, furr'd with coarſe black lawn	0	12	0
A ſingle gown, of violet colour, with a hood	0	13	4
Three ſingle gowns of blue ray, with two hoods, *ſore worn*, at 8*s.* each	1	4	0

Two

	£.	s.	d.
Two ſingle gowns of green ray, with two hoods	0	16	0
A gown, cloth of new blue ray and worſted	0	13	4
A new gown, cloth of blue ray and tawney	0	13	4
A gown, cloth of green ray and violet	0	13	4
An old cloak, of violet	0	5	0
A red mantle, *ſore worn*	0	3	4
A brown tawney gown, furred with fox-ſkins	0	13	4
A brown tawney gown, furred with black lamb	1	0	0
A ſhort riding gown, lined with black cotton	0	10	0
A coarſe ſingle gown of muſter	0	8	0
A ſingle gown, with a hood of murray in grain	1	3	4
A violet gown, ſingle, with a hood	1	2	0
A doublet of black velvet	1	6	8
A doublet of tawney ſattin	0	12	0
A jacket of black velvet, furred with martin-ſkins	1	6	8
A book, in French, wrote on parchment	1	0	0
An old ſcarlet gown of his firſt wife's, unfurred, with an old purfull, quarter deep, with lettyce	2	0	0
A woman's gown with violet in grain, unfurred, with a purfull of mynkes, quarter deep	2	0	0
A chyrtle of ruſſet camblet	0	13	4
An old gown of his firſt wife's, unfurred, with a purfull of white lettyce, quarter deep	1	6	8
A gown cloth of new green ray	0	13	4
The two compleat veſtments of green broad Alexander	2	0	0
A frontell for an altar of green ſilk fringed	0	12	4
An altar cloth of green Alexander	0	5	0
In the Chapel.			
Two altar-cloths of Alexander, plain	0	3	0
A crucifix of wood	0	1	8
Two images, one of our Lady, another of St. John	0	2	8
Two curtains for the altar, of changeable Tartian	0	6	8
A veſtment, *ſore worn*	0	13	4
A Corporas, and the caſe, of old black velvet	0	1	0
A pax, a ſaycrying bell, two cruets of latyn (horn)	0	0	8
In the Barn.			
A little ſtack of wheat, containing, by eſtimation, four quarters, at 3*s.* 4*d.* the quarter	0	13	4
In the Granary.			
Fifty quarters of malt, at 3*s.* 4*d.* per quarter	8	6	8
Corn in the Fields.			
A ryck of peaſe, containing, by eſtimation, 15 quarters, at 2*s.* per quarter	1	10	0
Eighteen acres of barley, at 1*s.* 6*d.* per acre	1	10	0

	£.	s.	d.
Eighty loads of timber (hewn) at 4*s.* per load	16	0	0
Two mill-ſtones, for a wind-mill, of Engliſh make	0	18	0
One fodder of lead	0	5	4
Three waynes ſhod with iron	10	0	0
Two plows, with the harneſs	0	6	8

CATTLE, &c.

Twelve ſcore ſheep, wethers, unclipped, at 1*s.* 8*d.* a-piece	20	0	0
Eight ſcore ewes, unclipped, at 13*d.* a-piece	8	13	4
Eight ſcore lambs, at 6*d.* a-piece	4	0	0
Twenty-ſeven bullocks, at 7*s.* a-piece	9	16	0
A couple of oxen, at	1	3	4
439 wethers of young and old (6 ſcore to the hundred) at 9*l.* per hundred	38	3	6
379 fleeces of wool, at 4*d.* per fleece	6	19	8
Six ſcore hogs (ſheep ſo called) that were ſhorn, at 12*d.* each	6	0	0
Fifty-three ſteers and heifers, at 9*s.* one with another	23	10	6
Eighteen kine (cows) at 8*s.* a-piece	7	4	0
A grey trotting gelding, at	1	0	0
A black ambling hobby, at	1	6	8
A grey ambling gelding, at	1	3	4
A little dunn ambling horſe, at	1	0	0
A great black trotting gelding, at	10	0	0
And, an old grey gelding, at	0	10	0
Three ſwans	0	10	0
Three cranes	0	5	0
Two geeſe	0	3	4

An Account of the Expences of his preſent Majeſty's State-Coach, made in the Year 1762.

	£.	s.	d.
Coachmaker	1,673	15	0
Carver	2,500	0	0
Gilder	933	14	0
Painter	315	0	0
Laceman	737	10	7
Chaſer	665	4	6
Harneſs-maker	385	15	0
Mercer	202	5	10½
Bitt-maker	99	6	6
Millener	31	3	4
Sadler	10	16	6
Wollen-draper	4	3	6
Cover-maker	3	9	6
	£. 7,562	4	3½

Table of Saxon *Coins, their names, weights, and values: from Mr.* Clarke's *connexion of the* Roman, Saxon, *and* Engliſh *Coins.*

SAXON GOLD COINS.

Names	Weight in Troy Grains.	Value in their Money.	In our Money. £.	s.	d.
The Mancus,	about 54	6 ſhillings	0	9	0
The Half-mancus,	27	3 ſhillings	0	4	
The latter Mancus, Ora, and Anglo-Norman Shilling,	22½	12 pence	0	3	9

DANISH ESTIMATES.

The firſt Daniſh mark, five ounces, or a hundred Saxon pennies.
The Ora, twelve pence.

SILVER COINS.

Names.	Weight in Troy Grains.	Value in their Money	In our Money. £.	s.	d.
The Shilling at Five Pence,	about 112	5 pence	0	1	2½
The Shilling at Four Pence,	90	4 pence	0	0	11½
The Thrimſa,	67	3 pence	0	0	8½
The Penny, or Sceatta,	22½	above	0	0	2¼
The Hælfling,	11¼				
The Farthing,	5½				

BRASS COINS.

Styca, 2 to a farthing.

This table is not intended to be ſo exact as to regard the fractions of a farthing.

An Explanation of Egyptian *Hieroglyphics. From the* French.

AFTER Hermes, and the Egyptian prieſts who ſucceeded, had, by long ſtudy and ſpeculation, formed a ſyſtem of theology, and natural philoſophy, in which God, the ſupreme cauſe of all, was the univerſal ſoul diffuſed through the whole creation, they endeavoured to expreſs the divine attributes and operations of the Deity, in the works of nature, by the properties and powers of living animals, and other natural productions, as the proper ſymbols of ſuch amazing cauſes.

In order to chuſe the moſt proper ſymbols, and, at the ſame time, the moſt expreſſive of the divine attributes, and of the effects of Divine Providence in every part of the univerſe, they ſtudied with great application and care, not only the peculiar properties of thoſe animals, birds, and fiſhes, herbs and plants, which Egypt produced, but alſo the geometrical properties of lines and figures; and by a regular connection of theſe in various orders, attitudes, and compoſitions, they formed the whole ſyſtem of their theology and philoſophy, which was hidden under hieroglyphic figures and characters, known only to

to themſelves, and to thoſe who were initiated into their myſteries.

In this ſyſtem their principal hero-gods, Oſiris and Iſis, theologically repreſented the Supreme Being, and univerſal nature; and phyſically ſignified the two great celeſtial luminaries, the ſun and moon, by whoſe influence all nature was actuated. In like manner, the inferior heroes repreſented the ſubordinate gods, who were the miniſters of the ſupreme ſpirit; and phyſically they denoted the inferior mundane elements and powers. Their ſymbols repreſented, and comprehended under them, the natural productions of the Deity: and the various beneficial effects of Divine Providence, in the works of creation: and alſo the order and harmony, the powers and mutual influence of the ſeveral parts of the univerſal ſyſtem.

This is the ſum and ſubſtance of the Egyptian learning, ſo famed in ancient times throughout the world. And in this general ſyſtem, the particular hiſtory of their hero-gods was contained, and applied to phyſical cauſes, and theological ſcience. The hieroglyphic ſyſtem was compoſed with great art and ſagacity; and was ſo univerſally eſteemed and admired, that the moſt learned philoſophers of other nations, came into Egypt on purpoſe to be inſtructed in it, and to learn the philoſophy and theology conveyed by theſe appoſite ſymbols.

In this hieroglyphic ſyſtem the hero-gods not only repreſented, and were ſymbols of the Supreme God, and ſubordinate deities; but they had each their animal ſymbol, to repreſent their peculiar powers, energy, and adminiſtration: and their figures were compounded of one part or other of their ſymbols, to expreſs more ſenſibly the natural effects of divine energy attributed to them.

Thus Oſiris, when he repreſented the power and all-ſeeing providence of the Supreme Being, had a human body with a hawk's head, and a ſceptre in his hand, and decorated with the other regalia, or enſigns of royalty. Under the ſame form alſo he repreſented the ſun, the great celeſtial luminary; and, as it were, the ſoul of the world; his ſymbol now was a bull, and the ſcarabæus, or beetle, which expreſſed the ſun's motion, by rolling balls of dung, containing its ſeed, backwards, or from eaſt to weſt, his face being towards the eaſt. The ſymbolic bull was likewiſe of a particular form and make, to denote the various influences of the ſun.

Oſiris was alſo delineated ſometimes with a bull's, and ſometimes with a lion's head, to repreſent the heat, vigour, and influence of the ſun, eſpecially in the inundation of the Nile, when the ſun was in the celeſtial ſign Leo: and likewiſe to expreſs the ſolar influence in all the productions of nature. And it is alſo obſervable, that the bull and lion were parts of the Jewiſh cherub's ſymboi; and as the one was the head of the wild, and the other of the tame beaſts, they repreſented, in conjunction, the animal creation; while the other two parts, namely, the eagle and human figure, repreſented the aërial, rational creation.

Iſis was formed with many breaſts, to repreſent the earth, the univerſal mother, and with a cornucopia in her hand, denoting the nutritive and productive powers of nature: her ſymbol was a cow, part black and part white, to repreſent the en-

enlightened and dark parts of the moon.

Pan had the horns and feet, and ſometimes alſo the head of a goat, which was his ſymbol, to ſhew the generative power of nature, over which he preſided. At the ſame time, he ſymbolically repreſented univerſal nature, the cauſe of all things.

Hermes had a dog's head, which was his ſymbol, to denote his ſagacity in the invention of arts and ſciences; eſpecially in his watchful diligence in the culture of religious rites and ſacred knowledge: at the ſame time he ſymbolically repreſented the Divine Providence, was worſhipped as the chief counſellor of Saturn and Oſiris; he who communicated the will of the gods to men, and by whom their ſouls were conducted into the other world. He was likewiſe repreſented by the ibis, and with the head of this bird, which was, at the ſame time, his ſymbol, to ſignify his conveying literature to the Egyptians, which they believed was done under the form of this bird, and confined to their nation only, as the ibis was known to live no where but in Egypt.

Ammon repreſented the deity called Amun, and his ſymbol was a ram. He was alſo delineated with a ram's head and horns, to denote the creative power of God, and his beneficial and diffuſive influence through the works of nature, making every thing fruitful, to produce and multiply its kind; and cheriſhing and preſerving them by the warmth of the ſun, and an internal vital heat and vigour.

The univerſal ſoul itſelf was beautifully repreſented by a winged globe, with a ſerpent emerging from it. The globe denoted the infinite divine eſſence, whoſe center, to uſe the expreſſion in the Hermetic writings, was every where, and circumference no where. The wings of the hawk repreſented the divine all-comprehenſive intellect: and the ſerpent denoted the vivifying power of God, by which life and exiſtence are given to all things.

Typhon repreſented the moſt powerful dæmon, or evil genius, who was continually at war with Oſiris and Iſis, the moſt benevolent geniuſes of Egypt. His ſymbol was an hippopotamus, or river horſe, a very treacherous and cruel animal.

Orus was a principal deity of the Egyptians; and according to his hieroglyphic forms and habits, ſignified ſometimes the ſun, and ſometimes the harmony of the whole mundane ſyſtem. At the ſame time, being the offſpring of Oſiris and Iſis, he was always repreſented young. He alſo repreſented the order and fitneſs of the ſeveral parts of the external ſenſible world, formed by the wiſdom of Divine Providence, expreſſed by Iſis; and by the intellect, power, and goodneſs of the ſupreme God, repreſented by Oſiris. Hence, and alſo becauſe Oſiris and Iſis repreſent phyſically the ſun and moon, who, by their diffuſive light, heat, and influence, preſerve the viſible ſyſtem, Orus was called their offſpring.

To expreſs the hieroglyphic mean of Orus, as repreſenting the world, he was repreſented with a ſtaff, upon the top of which was the head of the upupa, to ſignify, by the variegated feathers of that bird, the beautiful variety of the creation. In one of his hands he held a lituus,

to

to denote the harmony of the ſyſtem; and a gnomon in the other, to ſhew the perfect proportions of its parts. Behind him was a triangle inſcribed in a circle, to ſignify that the world was made by the unerring wiſdom of God. He had alſo ſometimes a cornucopia in his hand, to denote the fertility and productions of the earth.

Harpocrates was deſcribed holding one of his fingers on his lips, to denote the myſterious and ineffable nature of God, and that the knowledge of him was to be ſearched after, with profound and ſilent meditation, and, at the ſame time, that they are not to be uttered or divulged.

Upon the whole, almoſt all the Egyptian deities and ſymbols centered in two, namely, Oſiris and Iſis, who repreſented, under various hieroglyphic forms, both the celeſtial and terreſtrial ſyſtem, together with all the divine attributes, operations, and energy, which created, animated, and preſerved them.

The Egyptians likewiſe concealed their moral philoſophy under hieroglyphic ſymbols; but theſe were not the ſubjects of the hieroglyphics delineated on obeliſks. And as hieroglyphic and ſymbolical figures were very ancient in Egypt, and firſt invented, at leaſt formed into a ſyſtem there; ſo they were thence carried into other countries, and imitated in all religious myſteries, as well as in political and moral ſcience.

The preceding ſymbolical figures making the ſubſtance of hieroglyphics, and all belonging to Oſiris, his family, and contemporaries, they were probably formed into a ſyſtem ſoon after the death of thoſe hero-gods, by ſome who had been inſtructed in the art of hieroglyphics, by Hermes, the inventor of them. The firſt he formed himſelf, and the others were probably added by his learned ſucceſſors, who had been inſtructed by him in all his myſterious learning.

This hieroglyphic ſyſtem was, in its beginning, more ſimple, and leſs compounded than afterwards; for it had been improving for ſeveral ages before it appeared on the obeliſks of the temples. And hence we may infer the time of the firſt Egyptian hieroglyphic ſymbols; for, in all probability, they were not older than the time of the famous Hermes, who flouriſhed in the reign, and ſome time after the death of Oſiris.

The hieroglyphic ſymbols were, in early times, carried into Greece, and gave the firſt occaſion to the fables of the poets, with regard to the metamorphoſes of the gods, which they improved from inventions of their own; and from the knowledge of them, the Greeks aſcribed peculiar arts and inventions to their gods, whoſe names they firſt received from Egypt.

Obſervations on the domeſtic arts and utenſils of the ancients. Extracted from a New Tranſlation of Obſervations made in a Tour through Italy, *by the Chevalier de la* Condamine.

I Departed from Rome for Naples the ſooner, that I might get thither before the ſetting in of the great heats: however, I loſt the opportunity of being a witneſs to the eruption of Veſuvius. The firſt object

jeſt of my curioſity was, therefore, the ſubterraneous city of Herculaneum, buried in the aſhes of that volcano near ſeventeen hundred years ago, and diſcovered at the beginning of this century: although it has not attracted the public attention till within theſe few years.

The moſt precious monuments it has hitherto produced, worthy of our attention, is, doubtleſs, the manuſcripts on the papyrus of Egypt, but black and almoſt calcined, nearly in the condition as if they had been taken out of an oven: they have, however, found out the art of unrolling them, and paſting the leaves upon a thin ſkin, they being luckily written but on one ſide. They are now at work in tranſcribing theſe manuſcripts, which will take up no long time; it is preſumed they will be alſo tranſlated and explained. They are all Greek, and the characters of thoſe I ſaw very diſtinct. I could read ſeveral words, and even lines without any difficulty.

What ſtruck me moſt after the manuſcript, was the great number and variety of family utenſils and houſhold furniture, many of them very much reſembling our modern ones; thoſe which have been hitherto preſerved, are moſtly of metal. Among other things of this kind, I ſaw ſilver cups carved, with their lids, in the manner of our coffee-pots. But theſe particulars have already afforded matter for ſeveral treatiſes; nor are antiquities my object. I ſhall, therefore, confine myſelf to a few reflections on the ſtate of certain mechanic arts among the ancients, and of their progreſs among the moderns.

There have been found antique drinking-glaſſes of various ſizes and ſhapes, and alſo bottles, which proves that the ancients could both melt and blow glaſs; and even that they had a ſort white enough for windows. Had they advanced a ſtep further, they might have found the means of flattening blown glaſs as we do, and making it into pannels, and then they could not have been a long time in want of one of the greateſt conveniences the moderns enjoy, almoſt without perceiving it; I mean glaſs windows and doors, which let in day-light, at the ſame time that they ſecure us from the injuries of the air; which procure us in the heart of our houſes, the diverſified ſpectacle of nature, and transform the winds, the froſts, and the tempeſts, into a magnificent moving picture.

The Romans were ſtill more ignorant of running glaſs in ſheets, and making mirrours of it. By a previous art the glaſs muſt have been made colourleſs, as well as tranſparent, in imitation of cryſtal, and then plained and poliſhed, before they could deviſe a way of obſtructing its tranſparency, by a ſheet of tin impregnated with quick-ſilver. They had not, indeed, the art of tinning metals, though gold and ſilver they could apply very well; for the ſtatue and horſe of Marcus Aurelius in the Capitol were gilt, and the kitchen utenſils found at Herculanum, are often ſilvered, but never tinned. It is the contrary as to their ſolders, they being all of tin, which, on account of the weakneſs of the metal, have moſtly given way.

I ſhould not forget the piece of galon or tiſſue, found in the ſubterraneous city: it is of pure gold wire, and woven like a piece of ſilk

ſilk and ſtuff. They had not then fallen upon the lucky thought of ſubſtituting a ſilver wire gilt, inſtead of a gold one, as beautiful altogether, leſs heavy, and at a far eaſier expence; ſo it was impoſſible they ſhould even dream of flatting ſuch gilt wire, and rolling it about ſik thread. The Romans could not any ways foreſee, that a time would come, when a ſingle ounce of gold would be ſufficient to gild a ſilver wire a hundred leagues long.

Among great numbers of precious ſtones ſet in rings, found at Herculanum, I could not hear of one diamond. There are very few in being, which are known to be antiques; no doubt becauſe they are bought up and diſperſed as ſoon as they are found. Although from ſome paſſages of Pliny and St. Iſidorus, one would be apt to judge, that the ancients made uſe of fragments of diamonds to grave upon hard ſtones, and even to work the diamond itſelf; yet it does not appear that they had made any great progreſs in the art of perfecting the natural facettes, and to multiply and poliſh them with their own powder. I never ſaw any ancient diamonds with any other than their native points, juſt as they came out of Nature's hands, except being diveſted of their ſcurf. The coloured ſtones found at Herculanum are ſet in gold, but very clumſily. I ſaw ſome rings of amethyſts, and among them, ſtones of an oblong ſhape, about fifteen lines long, but very ſlender, and cut ſmooth, drop faſhion, emeralds, ſeveral graved onyxes, cornelians, &c.

If we may be fairly ſaid to have ſurpaſſed the ancients in the practice of ſome particular arts, it is not, however, in that of cutting and working hard ſtones. I have admired ſome of their ſmall vaſes of red cryſtal, the mouths of which are ſo narrow, that their bellies could not have been hollowed as they are, without great labour and patience; and I doubt much if any of our modern artiſts could, with all their improvements, have ſucceeded better. There is not, perhaps, an art of greater antiquity than this. I ſaw, in the collection of Baron Stoch, a celebrated antiquarian at Florence, a cornelian fit for ſetting in a ring, whereon were engraven the ſeven heroes of the old Theban war, with the name of each in Greek characters. There is not known to be any where an engraved jewel of higher antiquity, being ſuppoſed to be of the time of the Trojan war. The origin of the art is far more ancient, for it was common in Egypt before the departure of the Iſraelites, ſome of whom were lapidaries, and engravers of fine ſtones, as appears from Exodus.

The rules of decency are ſeldom tranſgreſſed in the public monuments of antiquity. The ſame cannot be ſaid of thoſe which were deſtined for particular uſes, and the furniture of houſes eſpecially. The Pagan religion laying no reſtraint on debauchery, we find that the various ornaments of their family moveables, whether painted, carved, or engraved, inſtead of the grave and ſerious, which our veneration for antiquity is apt to ſuggeſt, too frequently exhibits obſcene objects, or fooliſh whims of a capricious imagination. I once happened to be preſent when a braſs tripod juſt then diſcovered, was brought to the cabinet

cabinet of antiquities at Portici, and looked upon as a greater curiosity than had been yet found; it was no less remarkable for the exquisiteness of the workmanship, than for the lascivious attitudes of three satyrs, which supported the fire-pan. I had just then been considering a monument of another kind: it was a little silver haunch, weighing about three ounces, on which was delineated a dial; the hour lines, their numbers, and the initial letters of the twelve months being neatly engraven, and the tail of this animal, of which this haunch represented a thigh, serving for the style. I had no opportunity of finding for what latitude this dial was made; which would, indeed, have been difficult, as the radius was so small. Some judgment may, perhaps, be formed of it, when all the monuments found at Herculanum are described and published.

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS.

THE greatneſs of the following undertaking; the utility it will be of to the learned; and the new light it will throw upon the ſacred writings; are ſo evident, that we ſhould hold ourſelves inexcuſeable, if we neglected to lay this ſhort ſtate of it before our readers. It is with pleaſure we obſerve, that the liberal and generous aſſiſtance which this work meets with in the execution, does as much honour to the age in general, as Dr. Kennicott's making the laborious and arduous attempt, does to our country in particular.

Some account of Dr. Kennicott's *undertaking, to collate the different manuſcripts, and the beſt printed editions, of the Hebrew Bible.*

THE ſcheme propoſed by him was, to compare with ſome one printed edition, all the manuſcripts of the Hebrew Bible, which are preſerved in England, Scotland, and Ireland; at leaſt all thoſe which ſhould be found worth collating, as being older than the invention of printing. The manuſcripts of this kind, which, after much enquiry, were diſcovered by Dr. Kennicott in our country, at the end of the firſt year, (1760) amounted to 110. Theſe, therefore, were collated; but in a manner very different from the collation of other manuſcripts. For as the miſtake of one ſingle letter might make a great difference in the meaning of an Hebrew word; and ſince many ſingle letters might be miſtaken, if the collation was to be made by pronouncing whole words; it was neceſſary, in this caſe, to pronounce and compare every ſingle letter. And the method fixed upon, was for one perſon to read the printed copy letter after letter, while another perſon, at the ſame time, inſpected the manuſcript, and wrote down every variation, whether of whole words, or of letters only.

Laborious and almoſt impracticable as it muſt appear, in general, to go through with ſo very minute an examination of 110 MSS of ſo large a book as the Hebrew Bible; yet was this work undertaken upon a plan ſtill more extenſive, namely, to procure, in the mean while, collations of as many of the beſt foreign MSS, as the ſubſcription would allow; and as could be collated within that time, which might be taken up in examining the MSS in our own country. And, becauſe many perſons might be prevented from ſubſcribing to this work, from a notion that it would be endleſs, Dr. Kennicott thought it proper to aſſure the public, that he believed it would be finiſhed in ten years. He alſo ſtated the nature of the ſubſcription, as being only during pleaſure; ſo that every perſon might drop his ſubſcription, whenever he doubted of a proper progreſs being made, or for any other

other reaſon, or for no reaſon at all. But as a proper progreſs in ſo vaſt a work was the great point to be aſcertained; in every year, to the ſubſcribers, the Doctor effectually ſecured this point, by chuſing to print, at the end of every annual account of his work, the certificate, as to his progreſs, which the delegates of the preſs at Oxford had agreed ſhould be produced to them, from the Hebrew Profeſſor in that univerſity.

Having premiſed theſe neceſſary matters, as to the general plan, I proceed now to the printed ſtate of this work, in each of the years that are paſt; extracting from each a ſhort account of the progreſs and encouragement; and adding a few out of the many curious articles with which theſe annual ſtates abound. The firſt ſtate was printed at the end of the year 1760; but of that ſtate I have no copy: however, I have been told that it related chiefly to the nature of ſuch a work, and the expediency of its being undertaken; together with an account of the Doctor's having collated part of two very antient MSS, which belong to the Bodley Library. I apprehend likewiſe, that a liſt of ſubſcribers for this firſt year was printed on a ſeparate paper; and that the money ſubſcribed was near 500l.

At the end of the ſecond year, 1761, an account both of the progreſs, and of the ſubſcription, was printed in a little pamphlet, as has been done annually ever ſince. In this account we ſee an amazing field opening in conſequence of the Doctor's enquiries, and a correſpondence which he began with the learned in various parts of Europe, particularly at Rome, where cardinal Paſſioni, then at the head of the Vatican, offered him the uſe of all the Hebrew MSS in that famous library: the cardinals Spinelli and Albani, likewiſe are mentioned as very zealous advocates for this work. The chief places abroad, where collations were already begun, or enquiries were making after MSS of the Hebrew Bible, were Rome, Florence, Turin, Spain, Paris, Holland, and Hamburgh; and the other places were Conſtantinople, Warſaw, Venice, Naples, Bologna, Mantua, Pavia, Genoa, Liſbon, Geneva, Utrecht, Erfurth, Berlin and Stockholm. At the end of this ſecond year, the number of manuſcripts diſcovered at home was encreaſed from 110 to 119; of which, ten were now collated by the Doctor himſelf, aſſiſted by three, and ſometimes four gentlemen.

The Oxford delegates having thought proper, that (for the greater ſecurity from fire, &c.) tranſcripts of the collations ſhould be depoſited in the Bodleian library: tranſcripts of the collation of theſe ten MSS were now placed there, under the Doctor's own ſeal, and that of the librarian. In this year's ſtate we have the following conciſe, but very intereſting account of the nature and tendency of this work.

" The expediency of ſuch an " undertaking muſt be evident to " all thoſe, who will attend to the " following particulars: — That " the deſign of it is to do the " ſame juſtice to the text of the " Old Teſtament, which has been " done, with univerſal applauſe, " to the text of the New Teſta- " ment, and to that of almoſt all " other antient writings; — that " the Hebrew text, tho' of ſuch

" great importance, has been hi-
" therto printed agreeably to the
" lateſt and worſt MSS—that there
" are as yet happily preſerved mul-
" titudes of older MSS; free from
" many of thoſe later corruptions,
" which diſgrace that extenſive part
" of divine revelation: and MSS,
" which contain readings more
" agreeable to the context, to the
" ancient verſions, and alſo to the
" New Teſtament—and therefore,
" that it muſt be exceedingly de-
" ſirable, that as many as poſſible
" of the various readings in theſe
" valuable MSS (now periſhing by
" age) be ſpeedily collected; and
" afterwards accurately publiſhed
" together (at the bottom of
" every page, in a new edition of
" the preſent Hebrew text) for the
" information of the learned, and
" the benefit of the public."

The ſtate for this ſecond year concludes with the certificate from Dr. Hunt the Royal Profeſſor of Hebrew; and with a liſt of the following ſubſcribers:—The King (200l. per. ann.) the Univerſities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin: the archbiſhops of Canterbury, York, and Caſhel; with twenty biſhops, Engliſh and Iriſh: 11 lay lords: 7 deans; 9 deans and chapters: eight colleges: and one hundred and ten other ſubſcribers: amounting in the whole to 905l. If then the reader was before ſurprized, that any man could be found, hardy enough to undertake a work of ſuch infinite fatigue; he muſt now be equally ſurprized that ſo many public ſpirited men could be found to patronize the undertaking: ſo that the patronage, as well as the work, was quite beyond example.

As to the third year, 1762, I may be ſhorter; becauſe ſome articles, having been already enlarged upon, need only be juſt mentioned. The number of MSS now diſcovered at home, was 121. And at home were in this year collated two MSS, ſent from Rotterdam; and alſo nine large volumes, lent to the Doctor at Oxford, by the univerſity of Cambridge: and for theſe collations he had five or ſix aſſiſtants. Abroad, ſeveral ancient and valuable MSS were now under examination; at Rome, Turin, Florence, Zuric, Hamburg, Berlin, and Paris. The ſubſcription was nearly the ſame as the year before; about 900l. The Profeſſor's certificate was (after it's introduction) in the following words:—" I do hereby
" accordingly certify, for the ſa-
" tisfaction of the ſaid delegates,
" and of ſuch other perſons as have
" encouraged this work by their
" ſubſcriptions, that the ſeveral
" parts of the collation (made dur-
" ing the third year) have been
" laid before me. And my opi-
" nion is, that Dr. Kennicott hath
" made a very competent progreſs
" in the ſaid collation; and indeed
" advanced farther in it than could
" have been reaſonably expected.
" And, upon conſidering ſeveral
" of the various readings, which
" he has already diſcovered in the
" Hebrew MSS; I think this work
" will be of very conſiderable ſer-
" vice to ſacred literature."

The only article I ſhall add here is, that among many other honours done to this work, this year's ſtate mentions one, which no other work relating to the Bible could ever boaſt of ſince the reformation; namely, it's being warmly recommended both by Rome and Geneva. And as nothing can be more curious

rious or more pleaſing, to every man of a liberal and comprehenſive mind, than to ſee the proofs of this ſingularly joint recommendation, I ſhall here preſent the reader with the two certificates.

The Certificate from ROME.

" L'enterpriſe d'une nouvelle " editione de la Bible, qui doit de " faire à Oxford ſur tous les ma- " nuſcrits Hebraïques, qui peuvent " ſe trouver dans les plus célébres " Bibliotéques, a trouvée ici au- " tant d'approbateurs, que de per- " ſonnes qui en ont entendu parler. " Et pour favoriſer les auteurs d'un " ſi important ouvrage, j'ai permis " avec plaiſir la collation des an- " ciens manuſcrits Hebraïques, " qui ſe trouvent dans la bibli- " otéque Vaticane; et je l'ai ac- " cordée en qualité de Bibliotéquaire de la Ste. Egliſe Romaine. " A Rome; ce ſeize May, mil ſept " cent ſoixante un.

" D. Cardl. PASSIONEI, " Bibliot. de la S. E. R."

The Certificate from GENEVA.

Extrait des regitres de la Vénérable Compagnie des Paſteurs et des Profeſſeurs de l'Egliſe de Geneve.

Du Vendredi, 4 Dec. 1761.

" Monſr. le Recteur et Meſſrs " les Bibliothécaires ont raporté, " qu'on leur a fait part d'un pro- " jet formé en Angleterre, pour " la collation des manuſcrits Hé- " breux de l'Ancien Teſtament, " & qu'on leur a demandé la com- " munication de ceux que nous " pourions avoir dans notre Bib- " liothéque; qu'il paroit par un " imprimé Latin, que le principal " éxécuteur de ce projet eſt Monſ. " Benjamin Kennicott Maitre ès " Arts a Oxford; projet, pour " l'exécution du quel on ſe propoſe " d'eclaircir à bien des égards le " texte ſacré, et d'en aplanir des " difficultez; que pour parvenir à " ce but l'autheur avoit deja pris " nes meſures pour puiſer dans les " principales Bibliothéques de " l'Europe, et qu'il avoit des aſ- " ſurances qu'elles lui ſeroient " ouvertes. Sur quoi opiné, la " Ven. Compagnie a reconnu una- " nimement toute l'utilité, qui " peut reſulter de l'exécution de ce " projet, et combien il importe de " faire par raport aux livres de " l'Ancien Teſtament ce qu'on a " deja fait avec ſuccez à l'égard de " ceux du Nouveau. Elle n'a pu " qu'aplaudir aux louables inten- " tions de l'autheur, et de ceux " qui s'intereſſent a la perfection " d'un ouvrage, dont on a lieu " d'eſperer de grands avantages " pour une plus parfaite intelli- " gence des livres ſacrez, ce par " cela même pour la religion; et " elle eſt perſuadée que cette en- " trepriſe, qui fait beaucoup d'hon- " neur au zéle de ſon autheur, " ſera généralement approuvée. En " conſéquence Meſſrs. les Bibli- " othécaires ont été chargez de " communiquer ce qu'il pouroit y " avoir dans notre Bibliothéque de " relatif à cet objet.

" Du Vendreai, xi. Dec. 1761."

Monſr. le Recteur a demandé la permiſſion de la communiquer copie de le delibération ci-deſſus à Milord Mount Stuart, qui l'a deſiré. Accordé.

BUISSON, Secretaire.

At the end of the fourth year, 1763, it appears that the number

of Biblical Hebrew MSS, known in Great Britain and Ireland, amounted to one hundred and twenty four. Of these thirty-two had now been collated; and the original collations of eighteen, having been fairly transcribed, were depositted in the Bodleian Library. Among the other MSS, collated this year, were six belonging to the British Museum; the trustees of which had manifested their regard to Dr. Kennicott's undertaking, by making an order, that all their Hebrew MSS should be taken with him to Oxford, and collated there. Accordingly out of their twenty six MSS, six were delivered to him in 1763, which were carefully and faithfully returned within the year.

One of these six MSS, was the Samaritan Pentateuch, given by archbishop Usher, to Sir R. Cotton; a copy, which is exceedingly valuable, being almost the only compleat one in Europe, uniformly written by the same hand: and it is above 400 years old. This, and a Bodleian MS of the same kind, were collated, by our learned and indefatigable author, with the Samaritan text in the London Polyglot; and from this collation it appears that the Samaritan text in that Polyglot (in other respects worthy of great commendation) is very inaccurately printed; but that these two MSS will correct many of the errors there found; and, likewise several errors found in the Paris Polyglot. This is a point of great importance, and which requires particular attention, in justice to the Samaritan Pentateuch itself; for it can be no wonder, that some very learned men have judged it to be very erroneous, when that printed copy, on which such judgment has been (at least in England) generally formed, is found to be printed so incorrectly. Those MSS, therefore, are deservedly to be held precious; as they will greatly correct the printed text of that Pentateuch, without the assistance of which, it is presumed that the Hebrew Pentateuch will never be restored to its original purity. In favour of the Samaritan Pentateuch, Dr. Cudworth, that ornament to learning and to our country, has given a remarkable testimony. For in a treatise of his, entitled, "The "Union of Christ and the Church," commenting on a text which is expressed in the printed Hebrew differently from the quotations of it in the New Testament, he observes thus: "But lastly, that which is most of "all considerable; altho' these "Hebrew copies, which now we "have received from the Jews, read "it otherwise; yet that incompara-"ble antiquity of the Samaritan "Pentateuch, which seems to be "truer in many places than our "copies are, hath it as it is four "several times quoted in the New "Testament." To this authority, may be added that of Sir Is. Newton, which is very favourable to a collation of the Hebrew MSS, by asserting the corrupt state of the text as printed: for there are to be seen, in that great man's hand-writing, several corrections of the printed Hebrew, some of which exactly coincide with the corrections made by the learned father Houbigant.

With the six MSS from the British Museum, Dr. Kennicott collated in this year four belonging to the Bodleian; two lent from the library of the dean and chapter of Westminster; one, very elegant, and containing the whole Bible, sent by the University of Aberdeen; two from

from Trinity College, Dublin; and one tranſmitted from Lekkerkirk near Rotterdam. In theſe ſixteen MSS a great number of various readings were diſcovered, and ſeveral of them are of conſiderable conſequence; particularly, in the MSS from Lekkerkirk. In the text of this MS is found the very word (ſignifying All) in *Deuteron.* xxxvii. 26. (printed in the Samaritan text) which makes ſo material a part of St. Paul's quotation, Gal. iii. 10, and is ſo neceſſary to the Apoſtle's argument, that our Engliſh tranſlators have thought themſelves obliged to inſert it, though it is not inſerted in the printed Hebrew. To this liſt of MSS, our eminent collator has added a very ancient MS of the Hebrew Pentateuch, promiſed to be ſent him by the learned Profeſſor Schultens at Leyden; which Profeſſor had, alſo, employed perſons to collate, under his own inſpection, the MS of the Samaritan Pentateuch in the library at Leyden.

In order that the ſeveral collations, which were making abroad, might be carried on upon the ſame plan, and with the ſame attention to all the neceſſary circumſtances which were obſerved at home, Dr. Kennicott printed, this year, and ſent to the foreign collators, a large ſheet deſcribing the whole method upon which he proceeded.

At Rome, the loſs that had been ſuſtained by the deaths of the Cardinals Paſſionei and Spinelli, was made up by the patronage of the Cardinals Albani and Torregiani; the former of whom aſſured the Doctor that every Vatican MS, which he had mentioned, ſhould be at the ſervice of his work. It was countenanced, likewiſe, by the prelate Monſig. Mareſoſchi, ſecretary to the college de Propaganda Fide, who performed many ſervices to the collator, Profeſſor Conſtanzi. The reverend fathers Xavier Vaſquez and Auguſtino Giorgi, of the Auguſtinian convents; the college of the Maronites; and Sig. Abbate Ballati, did, alſo, readily grant the uſe of their MSS, on this occaſion. The ſecond commiſſion, ſent by our learned author to Rome, was for the collation of ſeventeen MSS; twelve in the Vatican, and five in the other libraries before mentioned; and the Profeſſor, after having collated ſome of theſe MSS. tranſmitted to him the following notice. "In Codicibus mox laudatis, plures atque eas quidem magni Momenti variantes Lectiones me inveniſſe lætaberis; et quod tibi gratiſſimum fore confido, in Codice Bibliothecæ Angelicæ ea Danielis et Eſdræ Capita, quæ Chaldaice tantum ſcripta vulgo reperiuntur, tum Chaldaice tum etiam Ebraice ſcripta deprehendi."

In Spain, a catalogue of the MSS of the Hebrew Bible, in the Eſcurial, was procured by the Nuntio at Madrid, ſollicited by Cardinal Spinelli; and was ſent, a little before his Eminence's death. The ſame Cardinal had earneſtly requeſted his friend the Nuntio to procure catalogues of the Hebrew MSS, *quotquot vel in Regiis vel in publicis Hiſpaniarum Bibliothecis aſſervantur:* and the Eſcurial catalogue was accompanied with a promiſe, that catalogues of the MSS in the other public libraries of Spain ſhould ſoon after be ſent likewiſe. The learned and reverend Franciſco Perez Bayer, canon and treaſurer of the great church at Toledo, did,

alſo, favour Dr. Kennicott with an account of the ſeveral valuable Hebrew MSS in his own library; together with exact ſpecimens of the character, in which each MS is written; which ſpecimens are exceedingly elegant and curious. The oldeſt of his MSS was written in 1714.

At Turin, ſix of the moſt valuable of the royal MSS were collated, by order of the King of Sardinia; and a ſecond collation was carrying on at Florence. Sir Horatio Mann did, likewiſe, recommend the deſign to Count Firmian, governor of the Milaneſe; applied to him for a catalogue of the Hebrew MSS in the Ambroſian library at Milan; obtained leave to have them collated; and procured the learned Henrico a Porta to undertake the collation of them. This profeſſor drew up an excellent account of theſe MSS, and one of them is the ancient Samaritan Pentateuch, which Montfaucon wiſhed to have collated.

The other places where collations were this year ſucceſsfully proſecuted, were Hamburgh, Berlin, Dreſden, and Paris; at which laſt city, Profeſſor Ladvocat, and his pupils, refuſed to accept any pecuniary gratification. In a letter to Dr. Kennicott, the profeſſor obſerves, that "they had no ſuch "cuſtom in the Sorbonne; and "that both he and his young peo- "ple thought themſelves extremely "happy, in being able to contri- "bute to a work ſo uſeful, and e- "ven ſo neceſſary to the ſtudy of "the ſacred ſcriptures."

There is not any quarter of the world, from which our learned collator was not ardently deſirous to procure the knowledge and the uſe of Hebrew MSS; and yet he did not pretend that it would be poſſible to obtain collations of half the Hebrew MSS already known in Europe only. "Even that, ſays he, will ſoon be pronounced impoſſible; when it is conſidered, that the MSS of the whole, or parts of the Hebrew Bible, which are already known, (excluſive of thoſe in our own three kingdoms) are—in Italy 117,—Germany 87,—France 70,—Holland 32,—Spain 20,—Swiſſerland, Denmark, and Sweden 10—total, already known abroad 336. This ſum, added to that of the MSS at home, amounts to 460; which will probably be extended to 500. And, how very deſirable would it be, if it were poſſible to comprize in this work the various readings of the whole 500 MSS!—if it were poſſible to make it at once perfect in its kind—without leaving the Old Teſtament ſtill ſubject to appendix after appendix, and addition upon addition; as hath been the caſe with the New Teſtament, and is the caſe at this very day. For there are yet many MSS uncollated of this ſecond part of holy ſcripture; notwithſtanding the 30 years labour of Dr. Mill, who publiſhed the various readings of near one hundred MSS—tho' Kuſter and Bengelius have each added the various readings of twelve other MSS—and tho' Wetſtein has made ample additions to all the former editors.

The ſubſcription in this year was increaſed by a legacy of 50*l.* to the ſum of near 950*l.*

We now proceed to the fifth year of the undertaking, (1764) during which eighteen Hebrew MSS, and one MS of the Samaritan Pentateuch were collated at home. With regard to this number, compared with other numbers, it is obſerved, that

that a few MSS may contain larger parts of the Bible than many MSS; and yet the nineteen MSS contain above 116,000 verſes. But this was by no means the whole of the work that was performed in the year; for the collations of twenty-ſix MSS were, likewiſe, fairly tranſcribed, and the originals of them depoſited in the Bodleian library.

With reſpect to foreign countries, Dr. Kennicott had the honour of the following letter, which was ſent at the command of THE KING OF DENMARK, by his principal ſecretary of ſtate, the *Baron de Bernſtorff*.

" Reverend Sir,

" The King being informed of " the learned work, which you are " ſparing no pains to accompliſh, " viz. that of reſtoring by the help " of ancient manuſcripts the ori- " ginal text of the divine writings " of the Old Teſtament; his Ma- " jeſty thinks fit to aſſiſt you by all " poſſible means, in order to pro- " mote a deſign ſo truly uſeful to " religion and learning, and con- " ſequently ſo much deſerving the " greateſt encomiums. In this " view I am honoured with his " royal commands, to acquaint " you, Sir, with the arrival of " ſome ancient copies of the He- " brew Bible lately purchaſed in " Egypt for the Royal Library; " and ſent hither by ſome gentle- " tlemen, who are actually mak- " ing a voyage into Arabia Felix, " by his Majeſty's orders. You " receive here incloſed a ſhort ac- " count of the condition of theſe " valuable remains of antiquity. " The King intends with pleaſure " to give you leave to make uſe of " them. It depends only of you, " Reverend Sir, to appoint ſome " able perſon here; who may exa- " mine, and, if you think it proper, " collate theſe manuſcripts with " printed copies: in order to ga- " ther out of the former ſuch va- " rious readings, as may occur " therein. I hope, you will be " perſuaded before hand, that the " perſon, employed by you to this " purpoſe, will meet with all ima- " ginable readineſs to facilitate his " taſk. And I beg, you will be " ſure of my beſt wiſhes for the " ſucceſs of your arduous under- " taking, that cannot fail to im- " mortalize your name; and, what " to a man of your religious way " of thinking muſt be of infinitely " more value, will draw down upon " you God Almighty's bleſſing.

" I am,

" With great eſteem and ſincerity,

" Reverend Sir,

" Your moſt obedient

" humble ſervant,

COPENHAGEN, *March* 31, 1764. BERNSTORFF."

Next to the preceding, the greateſt favour that was granted, abroad, to the work, in this year, was by the Count de Firmian, governor of the Milaneſe, and by the Marquis Olivera, preſident of the ſenate at Milan; in which city are preſerved twelve very valuable Hebrew MSS. That Henrico a Porta, Oriental Profeſſor in the Univerſity of Pavia, might be enabled to reſide at Milan, in order to collate them, the governor and the ſenate were pleaſed to paſs the two following orders,—that " the reſidence " of the profeſſor at Pavia be diſ- " penſed with;" and, that " he " be allowed to read his lectures at " Milan."

Collections of various readings were, in this year, tranſmitted from Rome, Turin, and Berne; the uſe of two Hebrew MSS was granted

at

at Zurich; a collation was undertaken at Vienna; and it was continued to be carried on at Paris and other places, formerly mentioned.

Whilſt Europe thus liberally offered the treaſures of her numerous MSS, and Africa, likewiſe, contributed her ſhare, enquiries were, not unſucceſsfully, making in Aſia. A curious MS is preſerved at Aleppo, which contains the whole Hebrew Bible, and is of very high antiquity. Nay, Dr. Kennicott extended his enquiries to America; it being imagined that ſome MSS may poſſibly be found amongſt the Jews, even in that quarter of the world.

The doctor concludes his narrative for 1764, with expreſſing his ſenſe of the honour done to his undertaking, by the learned academy at Manheim; theirs being the firſt ſubſcription, with which the work has been favoured, in any foreign country.

The ſubſcription in this year amounted to about 920*l.*

In the ſixth year, (1765) we find that the number of MSS before known in Great Britain and Ireland, was increaſed with five others, two of which contain the whole Bible. The chief buſineſs of this year was the collation of ſeven MSS, and part of another MS, making thirteen volumes; beſides which, tranſcripts of the collations of 17 MSS at home, and of the ſame number abroad, were depoſited in the Bodleian library. While the work was thus ſucceſsfully advancing, it was apprehended, that it would be very deſireable, if ſome uſe could likewiſe be made of the beſt editions already printed. Accordingly, the edition of *Van der Hooght* was collated with that of *Michaelis*, printed at *Hall*, in 1720; becauſe in this laſt edition, the variations are already collected from the printed bibles of Bomberg, Buxtorf, Stephens, the Antwerp and London Polyglotts, and ſeveral other editions. It was thought proper, alſo, to make a collation of the beginnings of all the chapters, in the three editions of V. Hooght, Michaelis, and the London Polyglott, as the different beginnings of ſeveral chapters, in different editions, have occaſioned much trouble in referring to particular verſes in the Hebrew Bible. The variations growing exceedingly numerous, Dr. Kennicott was under a neceſſity of inventing ſome method ſingular in its kind, to anſwer ſo ſingular an occaſion, as the regular and uncrouded arrangements of all theſe variations, under their reſpective chapters and verſes. He took care, therefore, to have bound up in thirty folio volumes, (interleaved) a copy of the printed Hebrew Bible, paſted upon writing paper, with only two verſes in each page; the vacant ſpace under each verſe being left for all the variations of the MSS in that verſe, to be there inſerted; and this, according to the numerical order of the MSS, when catalogued and numbered in the prolegomena, to be prefixed to the whole work. No inference, however, is to be drawn, from this preparatory Bible, with regard to the number of volumes which the work will make hereafter; becauſe it was neceſſary to provide a ſpace that would be ſufficient for every exigency.

Abroad, our learned and indefatigable collator, continued to meet with his uſual encouragement and ſucceſs. He received, this year, a ſecond letter from the baron de Bern-

Bernſtorff, principal ſecretary of ſtate to the King of Denmark, giving an account of the meaſures taken in that country to promote the doctor's grand undertaking. Collations were likewiſe carried on at Erfurt, Vienna, Cologn, Florence, Milan, and Rome. At Berlin, beſides the collation of a celebrated MS, directions were given for collating a Hebrew *printed* Bible, of a remarkably old edition. This was the copy from whence Luther made his verſion, and it contains ſeveral hundred variations from the Hebrew Bibles ſince printed. The baron de Bernſtorff's letter is not the only one which adorns the report for the year 1765. Dr. Kennicott had, alſo, the honour of receiving very polite letters from Cardinal Albani, and the Duke de Nivernois; and ſingular marks of favour were ſhewn him by the Elector Palatine, the Earl of Hertford, Sir Joſeph Yorke, and other eminent or learned perſons. The account for this year is concluded with part of an elogium upon the work and its patrons, that was delivered in a public oration, at Hall, in Saxony, by Dr. Semler, profeſſor of divinity in that univerſity. The ſubſcription for 1765 amounted to about 880 *l.*

In the ſeventh year of the undertaking, (1766) thirteen MSS were collated at home, tranſcripts of eleven of which, were depoſited in the Bodleian library; and, likewiſe, nineteen tranſcripts of the collations of foreign MSS. The MSS at home and abroad, now collated, amounted to one hundred and thirty; which may be preſumed to be more than ever were made uſe of, to aſcertain the true text of any other book in the world. The number, however, will be much greater,

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when the whole work is compleated. A collation was alſo begun this year, of a very ancient and curious *printed* Hebrew pentateuch, which, by the command of his majeſty, was lent to Dr. Kennicott, from the royal library; and another collation was finiſhed of a *printed* copy, in the Eton College library, of more value than ſeveral of our preſent MSS. In foreign parts, MSS were collated at Copenhagen, Paris, Caſſel, Zurich, Milan, Carlſrueh, the palace of the Margrave of Baden-Durlac, and at the monaſtery of St. Blaſe, in the Black Forreſt.

But what principally in the year 1766 diſtinguiſhed this valuable undertaking, was a diſcovery moſt nearly connected with the nature of it, and of great importance in itſelf; a diſcovery which unfolded a new, yet deciſive argument, in proof of the expediency, or rather the neceſſity of the doctor's work; and, therefore, we ſhall give it at large, in our learned author's own words.

"The learned, ſays he, through Europe, have been long divided into two general claſſes, as to their opinions *of the printed Hebrew text of the Old Teſtament*; ſome inſiſting upon the abſolute integrity of that text, others holding it to be in ſome inſtances corrupted. The men of this latter claſs were ſubdivided in their ſentiments; for while ſome thought the corruptions few and of little moment, others thought them many and of great conſequence. In this, however, they almoſt all agreed, that, whatever was the real number, or nature, of the corruptions in the printed text, *that text could receive little or no correction from the Hebrew MSS*; becauſe the Hebrew MSS now extant, were but few;

and

and theſe few were modern; and all of them entirely, or nearly, the ſame with one another and with the text as printed. But this opinion, however prevalent till within a few years paſt, has been ſo effectually confuted by the evidence produced from theſe MSS, that the common opinion (it is preſumed) now is—that the Hebrew MSS, yet extant, are *very many*; and that ſome *differ greatly* from others, and from the printed text.

"Now amongſt all theſe variations of opinion, it has been taken for granted by all parties, that *the text of the Hebrew Bible, as now* PRINTED, *is one and uniform; entirely, or nearly, the ſame in all the editions of it*; wherever, and by whomſoever, it has hitherto been publiſhed. And upon this imaginary ſameneſs of all the printed copies has been founded the famous notion, formerly aſſerted by many, and even now by a few, that *the printed Hebrew text is perfect and uncorrupted*. Whereas, on the contrary; if that very text, as it is now printed, be at laſt found to vary much from itſelf, and ſome copies differ greatly from others; then can there be nothing more abſurd, than the notion of all the printed copies being pure and genuine: then can nothing be more clear, than that, whenever one printed copy differs from another, this or that copy muſt be corrupted: and laſtly, nothing can be more certain, than that, in caſe theſe differences be many and conſiderable, *it muſt be our duty to examine* (or cauſe to be examined) *as many as poſſible, of the oldeſt and beſt MSS*, in order to determine, with a degree of exactneſs proportioned to the importance of the ſubject, which of the printed editions are wrong, and which right where they are found to differ. And, in order to ſuch determination, the beſt method, (which indeed is propoſed to be here taken) ſeems to be—to republiſh the Hebrew text, exactly as it now ſtands in one of the beſt amongſt the common editions; and to ſubjoin at the bottom of each page (ſo far as relates to each page) all the various readings, which ſhall have been collected either from the MSS, or the *printed* copies.

"The many and conſiderable differences here meant, as found in *the printed copies* themſelves, are (not typographical errors, or variations amongſt the ſeveral modern editions, but) ſuch as remarkably diſtinguiſh the modern copies from the moſt antient. It had been before diſcovered, in the courſe of this work, that the older the MSS are, the more they differ from the modern printed text, and the more they agree with the ancient verſions and the quotations in the New Teſtament. And it is now found, that *the oldeſt printed* copies differ greatly from the *lateſt*; and agree more with the *oldeſt and beſt* MSS. It is to the enquiries of the preſent year, that the learned are indebted for this diſcovery, as to the merit and value of the OLDEST PRINTED copies; and the proof ariſes from the joint authorities of the four following editions."

The firſt of the editions here mentioned by Dr. Kennicott, is the Eton copy, already deſcribed, which, for greater exactneſs, was collated twice. It was printed as early as 1487, and is probably the only copy in the world of this edition. The *ſecond* old edition was printed in 1494, of which edition was Luther's copy, ſpoken of in the account for the laſt year.

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The *third* and *fourth* copies are the FIRST *edition that ever was printed of the whole Hebrew Bible*, being printed in 1488; and a pentateuch, in 1492: which books are preserved in the library of the Margrave of Baden-Durlac. A multitude of material various readings are found in these four editions; and it is observable, that though they very much agree, yet they still vary enough to shew, that they were not printed from one another, but from different MSS.

Dr. Kennicott closes his account for 1766, with earnestly requesting the learned, to favour him with any notices that may yet be wanting, in order to a more compleat discovery of the state of the oldest editions, and with laying before his readers a table of such editions of either the whole, or parts of the Hebrew Bible, as were printed before the famous editions of Cardinal Ximenes at Complutum, in 1517, and of Felix Pratensis at Venice, in 1518.

Two diplomas are subjoined to the state of the collation for this year, one constituting Dr. Kennicott a Fellow of the Royal Society at Goettingen, and the other appointing him a member of the Electoral Theodore Palatine Academy, at Manheim. The subscription for 1766 was about 1000 l.

The following article upon history, written by Voltaire, *is translated from a work lately published at* Paris, *entitled*, L'Esprit de L'Encyclopedie.

THE history of events is divided into sacred and profane. Sacred history is a series of those divine and miraculous operations, by which God was formerly pleased to govern the Jewish nation, and by which he now exercises our faith. But I shall not touch upon this respectable subject.

The first foundations of history are the tales which are told by parents to their children, and transmitted afterwards from one generation to another; they are only probable in their origin, and lose a degree of probability every succeeding generation. In process of time, fable gains, and truth loses ground; and hence it is that the origin of every nation is absurd. Thus the Egyptians were governed by gods during many ages; they were afterwards governed by demigods; at last they had kings during eleven thousand three hundred and forty years, and the sun, during this period, had changed his course four different times. The Phenicians pretended to have been settled in their country during the space of thirty thousand years: and these thirty thousand years were filled with as many prodigies as the Egyptian chronology. We know what strange and ridiculous absurdities are to be met with within the ancient history of the Greeks; the Romans too, though a grave and serious people, have wrapt the history of their early ages in fable. This people, so modern in comparison of the Asiatic nations, was five hundred years without historians. Accordingly, it is not at all surprising that Romulus was the son of Mars, that he was nursed by a wolf, that he marched at the head of twenty thousand men from the village of Rome, against twenty-five thousand of the village of the Sabines, that he was afterwards made a god, that Tarquin the elder cut a flint with a razor, &c. &c.

The first annals of all our modern

dern nations are equally fabulous, prodigious, and improbable; things ought to be related merely as proofs of human credulity; they belong to the hiſtory of opinions.

There is but one way of knowing, with certainty, any thing concerning ancient hiſtory, and that is to ſee whether there are any inconteſtible monuments of it remaining: we have only three in writing; the firſt is the collection of aſtronomical obſervations which were made at Babylon during nineteen hundred ſucceſſive years, ſent by Alexander into Greece, and made uſe of in Ptolemy's Almageſt. This ſeries of obſervations which reaches 2234 years before our common æra, proves inconteſtibly that the Babylonians were a people ſeveral ages before; for arts and ſciences are the work of time, and that indolence which is natural to man, leaves them thouſands of years without any other knowledge but that of nouriſhing themſelves, guarding againſt the inclemencies of the ſeaſons, and cutting one another's throats. Let us judge of this by the Germans and Engliſh in the days of Cæſar, by the Tartars at preſent, by one half of Africa, and by all the nations we have found in America, excepting, in ſome reſpects, the kingdoms of Peru and Mexico.

The ſecond monument is the eclipſe of the ſun which was calculated at China 2155 years before our common æra, and univerſally acknowledged by aſtronomers. The ſame muſt be ſaid of the Chineſe as of the Babylonians; they were unqueſtionably, before this, a vaſt political body; but what places them above all the nations on earth, is this, that for a thouſand years, there has been no change in their laws, their manners, nor in the language which is ſpoken among them by their men of letters.

The third monument, much inferior, indeed, to the other two, is the Arundel marbles—and theſe are the only monuments which antiquity has to boaſt of.———

What we call antient hiſtory, though in reality it is very modern, reaches no farther back than about three thouſand years: before this period, we have nothing but a few probabilities, and theſe probabilities are preſerved in two profane books alone, the Chineſe chronicle, and the hiſtory of Herodotus. The antient Chineſe chronicles relate only to the Chineſe Empire, which is ſeparated from the reſt of the world. Herodotus is more intereſting for us. When he read the nine books of his hiſtory to the Greeks, he charmed them by the novelty of his enterprize, by the beauty of his ſtile, and, above all, by his fables. Almoſt the whole of what he relates upon the faith of foreigners, is fabulous; what he himſelf ſaw is true. We learn from him, for example, the amazing opulence and ſplendour of Aſia Minor, which at preſent is reduced to the greateſt poverty. He ſaw at Delphi thoſe wonderful golden preſents which were ſent thither by the Kings of Lydia, and he ſpoke to thoſe who knew Delphi as well as he did himſelf. Now what length of time muſt have elapſed, before the Kings of Lydia could accumulate ſo much ſuperfluous treaſure, as to enable them to make ſuch conſiderable preſents to a foreign temple?

But when Herodotus relates the tales he heard, his book is only a romance like the Mileſian fables. He tells us of a certain King called Candanles, who ſhewed his Queen naked

naked to his friend Gyges, and that this Queen, out of modesty, left Gyges no other choice but that of killing her husband, and marrying her, or of being put to death himself. He tells us of a Delphian oracle, who, in the spirit of divination, declares that at the very time he was speaking, Crœsus, at the distance of a hundred leagues, was ordering a tortoise to be boiled in a brazen vessel. Rollin, who repeats all such stories, admires the knowledge of the oracle, the modesty of Candaules's Queen, and sagely observes upon this occasion, that young people should not be allowed to bathe publicly. Time is so valuable, and history so wide a field, that we ought to be saved the trouble of reading such fables and such moralities.

The history of Cyrus is quite disfigured by fabulous traditions. It is very probable that Cyrus, at the head of a warlike people, actually conquered Babylon, which was enervated by effeminacy and voluptuousness. But we do not even know what King it was who reigned at Babylon at that time; some say one, others say another: Herodotus tells us, that Cyrus was killed in an expedition against the Massagetæ, and Xenophon, in his moral and political romance, says that he died in his bed.

In this darkness of history, we only know that, from time immemorial, there had been vast empires, and tyrants, whose power was founded upon public wretchedness, that superstition governed mankind, that dreams were looked upon as admonitions from heaven, and that peace and war depended upon them.

When Herodotus, in his history, comes nearer his own times, he is better informed and more to be depended upon. Before those grand enterprizes of the Persians against the Greeks, we have nothing, indeed, but idle tales, wrapt up in childish fables. Herodotus becomes the model of historians, when he describes the prodigious preparations that were made by Xerxes in order to subdue Greece, and afterwards Europe. He informs us how all those different nations were armed, that accompanied this monarch; not one is forgotten from Arabia and Egypt to the northern extremities of the Caspian sea. We see with amazement that this Prince possessed as extensive a territory, as the whole Roman Empire: he had all that now belongs to the Great Mogul, on this side the Ganges, all Persia, all the country of Usbecs, all the empire of the Turks, excepting Romania. We see by the extent of his dominions, with what injustice declaimers both in verse and prose treat Alexander, the Avenger of Greece, as a madman, for subduing the empire of the enemy of the Greeks. He went to Egypt, Tyre, and India, because Egypt, Tyre, and India belonged to that power which destroyed Greece.

Herodotus had the same merit that Homer had: he was the first historian, as Homer was the first epic poet; and both of them seized the peculiar beauties of an art till then unknown. It is a glorious sight which Herodotus entertains us with, that of an Emperor of Asia and Africa transporting an immense army, upon a bridge of boats, from Asia to Europe, taking possession of Thrace, Macedonia, Thessaly, Upper Achaia, and entering Athens, which was abandoned and forsaken. The reader little expects

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to see the Athenians, without city, without territory, put the famous fleet of the great King to flight, returning home victorious, obliging Xerxes to carry back, in the most ignominious manner, the wretched remains of his army; and afterwards forbidding him, by treaty, to sail upon their seas. This superiority of a handful of men, brave and free, over a whole empire of slaves, is perhaps the most glorious event in the annals of time. When we read modern history, a victory gained in modern times puts us in mind of a similar one gained in ancient times; we compare a modern hero with an ancient one, and this perhaps is the only advantage we can derive from the knowledge of those remote times.

Thucydides, who succeeded Herodotus, gives us only the history of the war of Peleponnesus, a country no larger than a province of France or Germany, but which produced men, in all the different walks of merit, worthy of immortal fame; and as if intestine war, the most terrible of all calamities, gave new fire and force to the human mind, it was at this time that all the arts flourished in Greece. They begun to be carried to perfection at Rome likewise, during the civil wars, in the times of Cæsar; and in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries of the common æra, they revived during the troubles of Italy.

After this war of Peleponnesus, comes the famous age of Alexander, a Prince worthy of having had Aristotle for his master, who built more cities than others destroyed, and who gave a new face to human affairs. In his time, and in that of his successors, flourished Carthage, and the Roman republic begun to fix the attention of all the neighbouring nations. The rest of the world is buried in barbarity; the Celts, the Germans, and all the nations of the north, are unknown.

The history of the Roman empire is what most deserves our attention, because the Romans were our masters and our legislators. Their laws are still in force in the greatest part of our provinces; their language is still spoken, and long after the fall of their empire, was the only language in which the laws of Italy, Germany, Spain, England, Poland, and France, were written.

When the Roman empire was dismembered, in the west, a new order of things arose, and this is what is called the *history of the middle age*, a barbarous history of barbarous nations, become Christian, indeed, but not in the least improved.

While Europe is thus thrown into confusion, in the seventh century, the Arabians make their appearance, who till then were shut up in their deserts. They extend their power to Asia, Africa, and Spain; the Turks succeed them, and establish the seat of their empire at Constantinople, about the middle of the fifteenth century.

Reflections on modern historians, and the uncertainty of history. By M. Voltaire.

TOwards the end of the fifteenth century a new world is discovered, and soon after the politics of Europe and the arts assume a new form. The art of printing and the restoration of the sciences furnish us with faithful histories, instead of ridiculous chronicles shut up in cloisters since the days of Gregory of Tours. Every nation

nation of Europe had its hiſtorians. Ancient poverty is converted into ſuperfluity; there is ſcarce a city that is not deſirous of having its own hiſtory. We are overwhelmed with trifles. The man, who is deſirous of real inſtruction, is obliged to confine himſelf to great events, and to diſregard little ones; ſuch a perſon, in the multitude of revolutions, ſeizes the ſpirit and genius of ages, and the manners of nations. Above all, he muſt fix his attention on the hiſtory of his own country, ſtudy it, be maſter of it, enter minutely into it, and content himſelf with a general view of other nations. Their hiſtory is no farther intereſting than as it is connected with his own, or on account of the great things they have performed. The firſt ages after the fall of the Roman empire are only, as has been already obſerved, barbarous adventures under barbarous names, excepting the age of Charlemagne. The north is ſavage till the ſixteenth century: the quarrels of the emperors of Germany and the popes ſpread deſolation over Italy during ſix centuries. All is confuſion in Spain till the reign of Ferdinand and Iſabella. France, till Lewis the Eleventh, is a prey to inteſtine calamities, under a weak government. Daniel alledges that the early times of France are more intereſting than thoſe of Rome; but he does not conſider that the weaker the beginnings of a vaſt empire are, the more intereſting they are, and that we take pleaſure in ſeeing the ſmall ſource of a mighty torrent, which has overwhelmed half the globe.

The utility of hiſtory conſiſts in the compariſon which ſtateſmen and citizens may make of the laws and manners of other countries with thoſe of their own: this compariſon excites modern nations to vie with one another in arts, commerce, and agriculture. Great errors committed in paſt ages are of great conſequence to future ages; and the crimes and calamities occaſioned by abſurd quarrels cannot be too frequently repeated, or repreſented in too ſtrong colours; for it is certain, that, by renewing the memory of ſuch quarrels, the return of them is often prevented.

But the great uſe of modern hiſtory, and the advantage it has over ancient hiſtory, ariſes from its ſhewing that, ever ſince the fifteenth century, whenever a prince became too powerful, a confederacy was formed againſt him. This ſyſtem of the balance of power the ancients had no idea of; and hence we may account for the aſtoniſhing ſucceſs of the Romans, who, having formed a militia ſuperior to that of other nations, ſubdued them, one after another, from the Tiber to the Euphrates.

The uncertainty of hiſtory.—Times are generally diſtinguiſhed into fabulous and hiſtorical; but the hiſtorical times themſelves ſhould be diſtinguiſhed into truths and fables. I do not mean thoſe fables which are now acknowledged as ſuch; the prodigies, for example, with which Livy has embelliſhed or ſpoiled his hiſtory, are out of the queſtion. But, in regard to what is generally believed, are there not many reaſons for doubting? If we conſider that the Roman republic was five hundred years without hiſtorians, that Livy himſelf laments the loſs of the annals and other monuments, which were almoſt all deſtroyed when the city was burnt; *pleraque interiere*; if we reflect that in the firſt three hundred years of Rome

the art of writing was little known, *raræ per eadem tempora literæ*; we ſhall find reaſon to entertain doubts concerning all thoſe events which are out of the ordinary courſe of human affairs. Is it probable that Romulus was obliged to carry off the Sabine women by force? Is the hiſtory of Lucretia probable? Can we readily believe, upon the faith of Livy, that king Porſenna was filled with admiration of the Romans, becauſe a fanatic wanted to aſſaſſinate him? Is it not more reaſonable, on the contrary, to believe Polybius, who wrote two hundred years before Livy, and who tells us that Porſenna ſubdued the Romans? Are we to credit the account which is given of the puniſhment which the Carthaginians inflicted upon Regulus? If it had been true, would not Polybius, who lived at the time, have ſpoken of it? But he ſays not one word of the matter; and does not this afford reaſon to ſuſpect that the ſtory was invented long after, in order to render the Carthaginians odious? Open Moreri's dictionary at the article Regulus, and you ſee him affirming that the puniſhment of this Roman is mentioned by Livy. Now that part of Livy's hiſtory which relates to this affair happens to be loſt, and, inſtead of it, we have only the ſupplement of Frenſhemius, ſo that Moreri only quotes a German of the ſeventeenth century, inſtead of a Roman in the days of Auguſtus.

Are public monuments, annual ceremonies, and medals, hiſtorical proofs? One is naturally diſpoſed to believe that a monument, erected by a nation in order to celebrate an event, ſhews the certainty of that event. If ſuch monuments, however, were not raiſed by cotemporaries, if they celebrate improbable events, they prove nothing but a deſire to conſecrate a popular opinion.

The roſtral column, erected in Rome by the cotemporaries of Duilius, is unqueſtionably a proof of the naval victory gained by Duilius. But does the ſtatue of the augur Navius, who divided a flint with a razor, prove that Navius performed this prodigy? Are the ſtatues of Ceres and Triptolemus, in Athens, undoubted proofs that Ceres taught the Athenians agriculture? Does the famous Laocoon, which is ſtill entire, prove the truth of the hiſtory of the Trojan horſe?

Ceremonies and annual feſtivals eſtabliſhed by a whole nation are no better proofs of the originals to which they relate. Almoſt all the Roman, Syrian, Grecian, and Egyptian feſtivals were founded upon ſilly and ridiculous tales, as well as the temples and ſtatues of their ancient heroes. They were monuments of credulity conſecrated to error.

A medal, even a cotemporary one, is not always a proof. How many medals have been ſtruck by flattery upon occaſion of battles which were far from being deciſive, though dignified with the title of victories? In the war of the Engliſh againſt the Spaniards, in the year 1740, was there not a medal ſtruck, to ſhew that Carthagena was taken by admiral Vernon, at the very time that this admiral was raiſing the ſiege of it? Medals are only unqueſtionable vouchers, when the event is atteſted by cotemporary authors; the proofs, in this caſe, ſupport each other, and eſtabliſh the truth.

Are harangues to be inſerted in hiſtory, and characters to be drawn? If, upon an important occaſion, a General or a Stateſman has ſpoken in a ſtriking and remarkable manner, characteriſtical of his genius and that of the age he lived in, his ſpeech ought undoubtedly to be inſerted word for word; ſuch ſpeeches are perhaps the moſt uſeful parts of hiſtory. But why make a man ſay what he never ſaid? We might almoſt as well attribute actions to him which he never performed; this is nothing but an imitation of one of Homer's fictions. But what in a poem is a mere fiction, is in an hiſtorian a lye. Several of the ancients, indeed, adopted this method; but this only proves that ſeveral of the ancients were fond of diſplaying their eloquence, though at the expence of truth.

Characters very often ſhew a greater deſire to ſhine than to inſtruct: cotemporary writers, indeed, have a right to draw the characters of thoſe ſtateſmen with whom they negociated, or of thoſe generals under whom they ſerved. But how much is it to be feared that the pencil will be guided by paſſion? The characters in Clarendon are drawn with more partiality, gravity, and wiſdom, than thoſe we read with ſo much pleaſure in Cardinal de Retz.

But to be deſirous of painting the antients, to attempt unfolding the inmoſt receſſes of their breaſts, to look upon events as characters, by means of which we may clearly read the very ſecrets of their hearts, is an enterprize of a very delicate nature, and in many writers a mere puerility.

Cicero lays it down as a maxim, that an hiſtorian ſhould never dare to tell a falſhood, or conceal a truth. The firſt part of this precept is inconteſtible: we muſt examine the other. If a truth can be of any advantage to a ſtate, your ſilence is highly blameable. But if you are writing the hiſtory of a prince who has truſted you with a ſecret, are you to reveal that ſecret? Are you to tell poſterity what it would be criminal in you to tell in confidence to any individual? Muſt the duty of an hiſtorian prevail over a ſtill higher duty? Suppoſe you had been witneſs to a frailty which had no influence on human affairs, are you to reveal this frailty? If ſo, hiſtory would degenerate into ſatire.

Concerning the ſtyle and manner of writing hiſtory.—I ſhall ſay very little upon this ſubject, as ſo much has been already written upon it. We know that the ſtyle and manner of Livy,—his gravity, and his ſage eloquence, are well ſuited to the majeſty of the Roman republic; that Tacitus is an admirable painter of tyrants; that Polybius excels in laying down the maxims of war; and Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus in writing of antiquities.

But in copying after theſe great maſters, the moderns have a more difficult taſk than they had. We expect from modern hiſtorians more detail, facts more clearly proved, greater preciſion in dates, more attention to cuſtoms, laws, manners, commerce, finances, and agriculture. It is with hiſtory as with mathematics and natural philoſophy, the career is wonderfully enlarged.

It is expected that you write the hiſtory of a foreign country in a different manner from that of your own. If you are writing the hiſtory of France, you are not obliged to deſcribe the courſe of the Seine or the Loire; but if you are writing

the hiſtory of the Portugueſe conqueſts in Aſia, you muſt give the topography of the diſcovered countries. You muſt lead your reader by the hand along the coaſts of Africa and Perſia, you muſt acquaint him with the manners, the laws, and cuſtoms of countries new to Europe. If you have nothing to tell us, but that one barbarian ſucceed another barbarian on the banks of the Oxus, what benefit does the public derive from your hiſtory? The method which is proper for a hiſtory of your own country, is not proper for writing an account of the diſcoveries of the new world. The hiſtory of a city is very different from that of a great empire, and the life of an individual muſt be written differently from the hiſtory of Spain or England.

Theſe rules are ſufficiently known; but the art of writing hiſtory well will ever be very uncommon. We know that the ſtyle of hiſtory muſt be grave, pure, various, and agreeable; there are laws for writing hiſtory, as there are for every other ſpecies of compoſition: we have precepts in abundance, but we have few great artiſts.

Of the Auguſtan *Age in* England.

THE hiſtory of the riſe of language and learning is calculated to gratify curioſity, rather than to ſatisfy the underſtanding. An account of that period only, when language and learning arrived at its higheſt perfection, is the moſt conducive to real improvement, ſince it at once raiſes emulation, and directs to the proper objects. The age of Leo X. in Italy is confeſſed to be the Auguſtan age with them. The French writers ſeem agreed to give the ſame appellation to that of Lewis XIV. but the Engliſh are yet undetermined with reſpect to themſelves.

Some have looked upon the writers in the times of queen Elizabeth as the true ſtandard for future imitation; others have deſcended to the reign of James I. and others ſtill lower, to that of Charles II. Were I to be permitted to offer an opinion upon this ſubject, I ſhould readily give my vote for the reign of queen Anne, or ſome years before that period. It was then that taſte was united to genius, and, as before, our writers, charmed with their ſtrength of thinking, knew that then they were ſure to pleaſe with their ſtrength and grace united. In that period of Britiſh glory, though no writer attracts our attention ſingly, yet, like ſtars loſt in each others brightneſs, they have caſt ſuch a luſtre upon the age in which they lived, that their minuteſt tranſactions will be attended to by poſterity with a greater eagerneſs than the moſt important occurrences of even empires, which have been tranſacted in greater obſcurity.

At that period there ſeemed to be a juſt ballance between patronage and the preſs. Before it, men were little eſteemed, whoſe only merit was genius; and ſince, men who can prudently be content to catch the public, are certain of living without dependence. But the writers of the period of which I am ſpeaking, were ſufficiently eſteemed by the great, and not rewarded enough by bookſellers to ſet them above independence. Fame conſequently then was the trueſt road to happineſs: a ſedulous at-

tention to the mechanical buſineſs of the day makes the preſent never-failing reſource.

The age of Charles II. which our countrymen term the age of wit and immorality, produced ſome writers that at once ſerved to improve our language and corrupt our hearts. The king himſelf had a large ſhare of knowledge, and ſome wit; and his courtiers were generally men who had been bred up in the ſchool of affliction and experience. For this reaſon, when the ſun-ſhine of their fortune returned, they gave too great a looſe to pleaſure, and language was by them cultivated only as a mode of elegance. Hence it became more enervated, and was daſhed with quaintneſſes which gave the public writings of thoſe times a very illiberal air.

Leſtrange, who was by no means ſo bad a writer as ſome have repreſented him, was ſunk in party faction; and, having generally the worſt ſide of the argument, often had recourſe to ſcolding, pertneſs, and, conſequently, a vulgarity that diſcovers itſelf even in his more liberal compoſitions. He was the firſt writer who regularly enliſted himſelf under the banners of a party for pay, and fought for it, through right and wrong, for upwards of forty literary campaigns. This intrepidity gained him the eſteem of Cromwell himſelf; and the papers he wrote, even juſt before the revolution, almoſt with the rope about his neck, have his uſual characters of impudence and perſeverance. That he was a ſtandard-writer cannot be diſowned, becauſe a great many very eminent authors formed their ſtile by his. But his ſtandard was far from being a juſt one; tho', when party conſiderations are ſet aſide, he certainly was poſſeſſed of elegance, eaſe, and perſpicuity.

Dryden, though a great and indiſputed genius, had the ſame caſt as Leſtrange. Even his plays diſcover him to be a party-man, and the ſame principle infects his ſtile in ſubjects of the lighteſt nature; but the Engliſh tongue, as it ſtands at preſent, is greatly his debtor. He firſt gave it regular harmony, and diſcovered its latent powers. It was his pen that formed the Congreves, the Priors, and the Addiſons, who ſucceeded him; and had it not been for Dryden, we never ſhould have known a Pope, at leaſt in the meridian luſtre he now diſplays. But Dryden's excellencies, as a writer, were not confined to poetry alone. There is in his proſe writings an eaſe and elegance that have never yet been ſo well united in works of taſte or criticiſm.

The Engliſh language owes very little to Otway, though, next to Shakeſpeare, the greateſt genius England ever produced in tragedy. His excellencies lay in painting directly from nature, in catching every emotion juſt as it riſes from the ſoul, and in all the powers of the moving and pathetic. He appears to have had no learning, no critical knowledge, and to have lived in great diſtreſs. When he died, (which he did in an obſcure houſe near the Minories) he had about him the copy of a tragedy, which it ſeems he had ſold for a trifle to Bentley the bookſeller. I have ſeen an advertiſement at the end of one of Leſtrange's political papers, offering a reward to any one who ſhould bring it to his ſhop. What an invaluable treaſure was there irretrievably loſt, by the ig-

norance and neglect of the age he lived in!

Lee had a great command of language, and vaſt force of expreſſion, both which the beſt of our ſucceeding dramatic poets thought proper to take for their models. Rowe, in particular, ſeems to have caught that manner, though, in all other reſpects, inferior. The other poets of that reign contributed but little towards improving the Engliſh tongue, and it is not certain whether they did not injure rather than improve it. Immorality has its cant as well as party; and many ſhocking expreſſions now crept into the language, and became the tranſient faſhion of the day. The upper galleries, by the prevalence of party-ſpirit, were courted with great aſſiduity, and a horſe-laugh, following ribaldry, was the higheſt inſtance of applauſe; the chaſtity as well as energy of diction being overlooked, or neglected.

Virtuous ſentiment was recovered, but energy of ſtile never was. This, though diſregarded in plays and party-writings, ſtill prevailed amongſt men of character and buſineſs. The diſpatches of Sir Richard Fanſhaw, Sir William Godolphin, Lord Arlington, and many other miniſters of ſtate, are all of them, with reſpect to diction, manly, bold, and nervous. Sir William Temple, though a man of no learning, had great knowledge and experience. He wrote always like a man of ſenſe and a gentleman, and his ſtile is the model by which the beſt proſe-writers, in the reign of queen Anne, formed theirs. The beauties of Mr. Locke's ſtile, though not ſo much celebrated, are as ſtriking as that of his underſtanding. He never ſays more nor leſs than he ought, and never makes uſe of a word that he could have changed for a better. The ſame obſervation holds good of Dr. Samuel Clarke.

Mr. Locke was a philoſopher; his antagoniſt Stillingfleet, biſhop of Worceſter, was a man of learning, and therefore the conteſt between them was unequal. The clearneſs of Mr. Locke's head renders his language perſpicuous, the learning of Stillingfleet's clouds his. This is an inſtance of the ſuperiority of good ſenſe over learning, towards the improvement of every language.

There is nothing peculiar to the language of archbiſhop Tillotſon, but his manner of writing is inimitable; for one who reads him wonders why he himſelf did not think and ſpeak in that very manner. The turn of his periods is agreeable, though artleſs, and every thing he ſays ſeems to flow ſpontaneouſly from inward conviction. Barrow, though greatly his ſuperior in learning, falls ſhort of him in other reſpects.

The time ſeems to be at hand when juſtice will be done to Mr. Cowley's proſe as well as poetical writings: and though his friend Dr. Sprat, biſhop of Rocheſter, in his diction falls far ſhort of the abilities for which he has been celebrated, yet there is ſometimes an happy flow in his periods, and ſomething that looks like eloquence. The ſtile of his ſucceſſor Atterbury has been much commended by his friends, which always happens when a man diſtinguiſhes himſelf in party; but there is nothing extraordinary in it. Even the ſpeech which he made for himſelf at the bar of the houſe of lords, before he was ſent into exile, is void of eloquence, though

though it has been cried up by his friends to such a degree that his enemies have suffered it to pass uncensured.

The philosophical manner of lord Shaftesbury's writing is nearer to that of Cicero than any English author has yet arrived at; but perhaps, had Cicero wrote in English, his composition would have greatly exceeded that of our countryman. The diction of the latter is beautiful; but such beauty as, upon nearer inspection, carries with it evident symptoms of affectation. This has been attended with very disagreeable consequences. Nothing is so easy to copy as affectation, and his lordship's rank and fame have procured him more imitators in Britain than any writer I know; all faithfully preserving his blemishes, but, unhappily, not one of his beauties.

Mr. Trenchard and Dr. Davenant were political writers of great abilities in diction, and their pamphlets are now standards in that way of writing. They were followed by dean Swift, who, though in other respects far their superior, never could arise to that manliness and clearness of diction in political writing, for which they were so justly famous.

They were all of them exceeded by the late lord Bolingbroke, whose strength lay in that province; for, as a philosopher and a critic, he was ill qualified; being destitute of virtue for the one, and of learning for the other. His writings against Sir Robert Walpole are incomparably the best part of his works. The personal and perpetual antipathy he had for that family, to whose places he thought his own abilities had a right, gave a glow to his style, and an edge to his manner, that never has yet been equalled in political writing. His misfortunes and disappointments gave his mind a turn which his friends mistook for philosophy, and at one time of his life he had the art to impose the same belief upon some of his enemies. His Idea of a Patriot King, which I reckon, (as indeed it was) amongst his writings against Sir Robert Walpole, is a master-piece of diction. Even in his other works his style is excellent; but where a man either does not or will not understand the subject he writes on, there must always be a deficiency. In politics he was generally master of what he undertook; in morals, never.

Mr. Addison, for a happy and natural style, will be always an honour to British literature. His diction indeed wants strength, but it is equal to all the subjects he undertakes to handle, as he never (at least in his finished works) attempts any thing either in the argumentative or demonstrative way.

Though Sir Richard Steele's reputation, as a public writer, was owing to his connections with Mr. Addison, yet, after their intimacy was formed, Steele sunk in his merit as an author. This was not owing so much to the evident superiority on the part of Addison, as to the unnatural efforts which Steele made to equal or eclipse him. This emulation destroyed that genuine flow of diction which is discoverable in all his former compositions.

Whilst their writings engaged attention, and the favour of the public, reiterated but unsuccessful endeavours were made towards forming a grammar of the English language. The authors of those efforts went upon wrong principles. In-

ſtead of endeavouring to retrench the abſurdities of our language, and bringing it to a certain criterion, their grammars were no other than a collection of rules attempting to naturalize thoſe abſurdities, and bring them under a regular ſyſtem.

Somewhat effectual, however, might have been done towards fixing the ſtandard of the Engliſh language, had it not been for the ſpirit of party. For both whigs and tories being ambitious to ſtand at the head of ſo great a deſign, the queen's death happened before any plan of an academy could be reſolved on.

Mean while the neceſſity of ſuch an inſtitution became every day more apparent. The periodical and political writers, which then ſwarmed, adopted the very worſt manner of Leſtrange, till not only all decency, but all propriety of language, was loſt in the nation. Leſly, a pert writer, with ſome wit and learning, inſulted the government every week with the groſſeſt abuſe. His ſtile and manner, both of which were illiberal, was imitated by Ridpath, De Foe, Dunton, and others of the oppoſite party; and Toland pleaded the cauſe of atheiſm and immorality in much the ſame ſtrain; his ſubject ſeemed to debaſe his diction, and he ever failed moſt in one, when he grew moſt licentious in the other.

Towards the end of queen Anne's reign, ſome of the greateſt men in England devoted all their time to party, and then a much better manner obtained in political writing. Mr. Walpole, Mr. Addiſon, Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. Steele, and many members of both houſes of parliament, drew their pens for the whigs; but they ſeem to have been overmatched, though not in argument, yet in writing, by Bolingbroke, Prior, Swift, Arbuthnot, and the other friends of the oppoſite party. They who oppoſe a miniſtry have always a better field for ridicule and reproof than they who defend it.

Since that period our writers have either been encouraged above their merits or below them. Some, who were poſſeſſed of the meaneſt abilities, acquired the higheſt preferments; while others, who ſeemed born to reflect a luſtre upon their age, periſhed by want and neglect. More, Savage, and Amherſt, were poſſeſſed of great abilities, yet they were ſuffered to feel all the miſeries that uſually attend the ingenious and the imprudent, that attend men of ſtrong paſſions, and no phlegmatic reſerve in their command.

At preſent, were a man to attempt to improve his fortune, or encreaſe his friendſhip, by poetry, he would ſoon feel the anxiety of diſappointment. The preſs lies open, and is a benefactor to every ſort of literature but that alone.

I am at a loſs whether to aſcribe this falling off of the public to a vicious taſte in the poet, or in them. Perhaps both are to be reprehended. The poet, either drily didactive, gives us rules which might appear abſtruſe even in a ſyſtem of ethics; or, triflingly volatile, writes upon the moſt unworthy ſubjects. Content, if he can give muſic inſtead of ſenſe; content, if he can paint to the imagination, without any deſires or endeavours to affect; the public therefore with juſtice diſcards ſuch empty ſound, which has nothing but jingle, or, what is worſe, the unmuſical flow of blank verſe, to recommend it. The late method alſo,

alſo, that our news-papers have fallen into, of giving an epitome of every new publication, muſt greatly damp the writer's genius. He finds himſelf, in this caſe, at the mercy of men who have neither abilities nor learning to diſtinguiſh his merit. He finds his own compoſitions mixed with the ſordid traſh of every daily ſcribbler. There is a ſufficient ſpecimen given of his work to abate curioſity, and yet ſo mutilated as to render him contemptible. His firſt, and perhaps his ſecond work, by this means ſinks, among the crudities of the age, into oblivion. Fame, he finds, begins to turn her back; he therefore flies to Profit, which invites him, and he inrolls himſelf in the liſts of dulneſs and of avarice, for life.

Yet there are ſtill among us men of the greateſt abilities, and who, in ſome parts of learning, have ſurpaſſed their predeceſſors. Juſtice and friendſhip might here impel me to ſpeak of names which will ſhine out to all poſterity; but prudence reſtrains me from what I ſhould otherwiſe eagerly embrace. Envy might riſe againſt every honoured name I ſhould mention, ſince ſcarce one of them has not thoſe who are his enemies, or thoſe who deſpiſe him, &c.

A deſcription of the Paraclete.

The following entertaining letter, being part of the correſpondence of two ingenious gentlemen, we inſert for the amuſement of our readers; which, beſides the other agreeable circumſtances it contains, gives a particular account of the burying-place of the celebrated Abelard *and* Eloiſe; *a ſpot never ſeen nor mentioned, till now, by any Engliſh traveller.*

I Begin and end this trifling work of mine, with your name; the only circumſtance, which, perhaps, may make it agreeable to our mutual friends and acquaintance: and, indeed, I can with juſtice ſay with Milton, that in every thing you are

"My earlieſt viſitation—and my laſt
at ev'n."

Your kind attendance on me from Geneva to Lyons, and your kinder ſojourn there, till my baggage arrived, and my ſpirits were recruited, would, in any one elſe, have been eſteemed a capital act of good nature; but the frequency of ſuch actions in yourſelf, make it appear an habit, which many think you can't diveſt yourſelf of; therefore, a leſs complement to each individual. Yet am I not of this liſt; and acknowledge every favour of your's as a peculiar one to myſelf.

Tired with much land-journeying, and the weather being too warm for a perſon with a flow fever on his ſpirits, I, in a few days after your departure, found I could reach Paris by water, through the means of that fine canal of Briarre, which joins the great rivers Loire and Seine, and gives our common enemy, in the midſt of an expenſive and hazardous war, that ſecurity of an inland navigation, ſo much wiſhed for and wanted in England. And could veſſels (as you have ſo often and ſo well obſerved) diſcharge their cargoes at Milford, or Briſtol, many loſſes to our trade would be happily prevented by ſuch inland navigation up to our very metropolis—as are thoſe of Briarre, aforeſaid, Orleans, and others of leſs note;

note; by which means, Marſeilles, in the Mediterranean, and the city of Rouen, in the Britiſh channel, communicate. Thus, by the canal of Languedoc (a work rather more ſtupendous!) another part of the ſouth of France is united with Bourdeaux, and ſo opens into the bay of Biſcay. What ſays Pope on a ſimilar occaſion?

"Theſe are imperial works, and worthy kings."

But, previous to my water-route to Paris, I took the *coche d'eau* to Chalons, on the Seine—having formerly paſſed this ſaid city with the uſual inattention of my countrymen, and with the ill-fortune of no kind friend to give me intelligence that the real tomb of Abelard was at a Benedictine convent, dedicated to St. Marcell, up the avenue which adorns the banks of the Soane, within an Engliſh mile of the city—though his body was removed to the Paraclete, in pity to the ſufferings of the ſo ill-fated Eloiſa.

The prior was an Engliſhman, as they ſtile it—though a native of Ireland—none of thoſe idle diſtinctions reigning abroad, which ſo often breed diſcontent at home—and however the ſaid nation may ſet their face to a political union yet it is no reaſon that there ſhould not be an union in the hearts of one common race of children, under the beſt of parents, of monarchs, and of men.

The prior was, unfortunately, at Paris; but, in his abſence, the pere * * * did the honours of his ſuperior in particular, and of the convent in general, in a very maſterly manner.

The fraternity is not numerous; but their eſtates, as I heard, are very conſiderable. By theſe means, the hoſpitality ſeems amazing, on a bare view of ſo ſmall a convent.

As I went in the morning, the church was of courſe open—I ſaw the tomb, in queſtion, immediately. He is in a recumbent poſture; and the ſculpture exceeds that of the then age, in general: I mean in France: for Italian genius, in the chiſſel way, had not, as now, ſet her foot on this ſide the Alps; as the numerous fine monuments ſince that time, have diſcovered, by the general encouragement of ſovereigns.

Abelard was on a viſit, or perhaps, a kind of diſputing match, being common in thoſe days, to this convent. His real home being now, the famous Chartreuſe, among the mountains of the Beaujolois, from whence a wine iſſues, little inferior to Burgundy; and at preſent riſing in value—thanks to the Engliſh! who find it, as being ſtrong, more ſuitable to their palates than many others.

There is a fine veſtibula at this convent of Benedictines, on the firſt floor; where, by means of the windows being brought to the very ground, the view of the ſaid mountains (Beaujolois) is very ſtriking. The ſeveral doors of the monks open into this veſtibula; and, as they often paſs and repaſs to their ſeveral apartments, the view is more pleaſing; as, otherwiſe, it would be only what the painters call ſtill-life.

After two days, I took the *coche d'eau*, returning to Lyons; and, then, regulated my route for a water excurſion to Paris.

At a few miles from Lyons, I met the Loire; I had before been down all that portion of it which ſtretches from Orleans to Nantz: and

and which, perhaps, is the moſt ſtately of all river expeditions.

There is a levée (or, artificial cauſeway) from the ſaid firſt city to the latter, made in the reign of Louis the Grand. For ſeveral hundred miles is the traveller never out of ſight, either of city, town, village, chateau, or convent. Many of theſe caſtles are baſtiles. And I remember being on that road, when, according to annual cuſtom, the ſeveral ſtate-priſoners were changing their quarters, in cloſe carriages, with a guard; which annual change better conceals the ſaid priſoners from any intelligence of, or communication with, their friends or relations.

But, to return; my paſſage down the Loire to the *embouchere* of the canal, into it, was agreeable enough, being about three eaſy days. The dutchy of Berry lying on the left, as you deſcend the river, affords many amiable views; and, I obſerved, they have found a coal in the ſaid province, not inferior to ours, which they tranſport to Paris, by way of the canal in queſtion.

I arrived at Briarre the day previous to the common-boat ſetting off. Theſe veſſels are, often, 300 feet in length, but narrow, for the convenience of paſſing each other; the ſaid canals being little wider than for two to go by eaſily; by which means a greater depth of water is preſerved; which if ſpread wider, would not always (eſpecially in dry and thirſty weather) be ſo eaſily maintained.

The natives are ſo expeditious at the ſeveral locks, that, at a village called Roigny, where, by means of an hill, the ſaid canal drops near an 100 feet, the boat had paſſed near a dozen locks, in as many minutes almoſt—ſo careful are they, as in Holland, of delaying trade.

The banks are well planted; and the paths ſo pleaſing, that many of us were often on foot, a head of the boat, in order to ſee gentlemen's ſeats, and convents, which lay in the neighbourhood; and which we ſhould otherwiſe have loſt ſight of, by being under the banks of the ſaid canal; and, at the locks, we were ſure of catching our boat, and having (as is the expreſſion) the horſe in our hand.

In all theſe boats, which go night and day, (in ſummer, at leaſt) there is a vivandier on board, who ſupplies you with hot or cold eatables, wine, fruit, &c. indeed, every thing requiſite for a journey. You have ſmall cabins, ſufficiently large to repoſe, ſitting; and, to avoid, at times, the noiſe of ſo much company; which, though, according to their ſeveral ranks, they diſcover the whole kingdom in miniature, are, at intervals, rather *ennuyant*.

On my arrival at Paris, I was ſo charmed with this water-conveyance, that, in a few days, I embarked to ſee the Paraclete; being at the head of the Seine, almoſt, and within two miles of a town called Nogent *ſur* Seine—there is another Nogent upon the Marne—the ſecond great river falling to Paris—

—It was on a ſunday morning, early, I embarked on this ſecond water expedition—I was uneaſy at finding the whole boat ſo filled! even the decks being ſo crammed as not to admit almoſt of another perſon.—But, on paſſing the king's lodge and gardens at Choiſy, I found we loſt near five parts in ſix of our company, who paid a trifle to be carried there for their Sunday's recreation,

creation, as we ſhould to Richmond.

It is for the convenience of hunting in the foreſt on the oppoſite ſide the river, that his majeſty ſo delights in this retreat; and, as every one knows not this circumſtance, we are apt to think this place, at firſt view, beneath the dignity of a French monarch—

—That expreſſion reminds me of a *bon-mot* of Louis XIV. who, when his arms were ſuperior (at leaſt the vanity of that nation taught them to believe as much) being interrogated by his miniſter, why he did not make a point of expunging from the titles of a king of Great Britain, that of his being king of France? anſwered, with a ſmile—"I care not who is king *of* France—"ſo long as I am king *in* it."

—I avoid deſcribing any part of this river, on falling down from where the canal enters at Montargis, becauſe I reſolved to mount it again. However dark and unſightly the ſaid river appears at Paris, believe me, that above it, ſcarce any thing can be more delightful for near two hundred miles.

The banks are fringed with many fine houſes and parks.—Many of the farmers general have their eſtates on this river; and, as no money is wanting in their pockets, you may eaſily imagine every ornament to the eye, and every improvement in agriculture.—

—You paſs by the foreſt of Fontainbleau, which ſtretches a conſiderable way on the banks of the river.—Indeed, as on the Loire, you are ſeldom out of the ſight of ſome *chateau de campaigne*—ſome convent, or pleaſant town.—And, though the bridges (as at Melun and other towns) are not of any ſuperior architecture, yet are they pleaſing *coups d'œuil* in a paſſage of this kind.

In the evening of the ſecond day, having travelled all night, we arrived at Nogent *ſur* Seine.—I found the river was not navigable, for large boats, above twelve miles further, being merely a ſtream.—We are now, two hundred miles (by water) from Paris—which I take to be the leſſer half of the ſaid river to its *embouchure* at Cherburg.

—The boats are ſo regular, that paſſengers wait in meadows to get a caſt, ſome few miles, to viſit their friends—and this variety was pleaſing enough; as, almoſt every half hour we ſaw new faces, and diſcharged others; ſome of whom, as in all large bodies, may be underſtood beſt by what Jaques (in As you like it) ſays to Orlando, "I "beg we may be better ſtrangers."

—On my landing at Nogent *ſur* Seine, it was very natural to wiſh a little exerciſe, after a boat confinement of near three days; and, on aſking how far off the convent of Paraclete was ſituate, the captain anſwered, "That man in the pur-"ple livery is ſervant to the abbeſs; "is come here for letters, parcels, "and other like commiſſions from "Paris, as uſual on the arrival of "our boat; and he will conduct "you there."

—The moon ſhone very bright; and, it being near the vintage, I do confeſs I never had a more elegant evening walk.—I ſoon found, as the clock ſtruck ten on our approach to the convent, that it would be impoſſible to reconnoitre any thing that night; but my walk was ſo far of ſervice, beſides exerciſe, that the ſervant had taken care to ſpread the report, of a gentleman who was come

come from England, purpoſely, as he thought and ſaid, on a pilgrimage to the Paraclete; ſo that next morning I found every thing prepared to receive a ſtranger, according to all the laws of convents; which are often hoſpitals (*hoſpitaliers*) as abounding in all the acts of hoſpitality.

As inns took their riſe in all proteſtant countries on the diſſolution of monaſteries, I have been lately much diſſatisfied at ſeeing a collection of travels, wrote letter faſhion; where perpetual complaint is made of the vile accommodations all through France and Italy—the land of monaſtic hoſpitality.—As this gentleman acknowledges he was not ſo rigid but to do at Rome what Rome does, by kneeling as his holineſs paſſed, rather than be ſingular; ſure he could never be afraid of having his tenets changed, by entering the doors of convents; which, ever, open wide to travellers—more particularly gentlemen of erudition, like himſelf.—And you, ſir, may remember what princely entertainment we received at the abbey of Afflengin, near Bruſſels, of which the primate of all the Auſtrian Netherlands is ſuperior.

Dr. Pococke, afterwards a biſhop, frequently mentions what hearty reception he met with in the courſe of his long—long travels—where, had he been unknowing of mankind, and attached to trifles, he might have wanted, if not convenient food, yet, at leaſt, intelligence, (that intellectual diet) but that he preferred even a poor convent to any houſe of entertainment.

But, to return—You may imagine, even the environs of the Paraclete gave me pleaſure; though I could not be admitted till next day.—The little river Arduſſon glittered along the valley; and, as vineyards produce, generally, many glow-worms, no wonder the nightingales were inhabitants, as that is their favourite food.—And it may be an hint to frail beauty, that the brightneſs of the ſaid reptile is a ſure ſtep to its deſtruction.

As I knew Mr. Pope's elegant production by heart (I am aware that many will ſay I might have ſpent my time better—but, to this I can anſwer in the words of Cæſar's courtiers, who ſaid of their maſter, that his memory was ſo ſtrong as to forget nothing but injuries) I amuſed myſelf by repeating ſlowly, the ſaid poem, as I returned to Nogent, being little more than a good Engliſh mile; and it held, by this œconomy, juſt to the town's end.

Though ſo early at the convent next morning, I found an elegant ſummer breakfaſt provided in the Pere St. Romain's apartment, who was then officiating at matins.—I rather choſe to enter the church: and was ſurprized to find the great altar due weſt, contrary to all rules of church-building; and only countenanced by one in Lombard-ſtreet, which is north and ſouth.

On my ſtanding up at the Grille, (which ſeparates the choir from the church) one of the ſiſters (whoſe office is to receive alms, and hear meſſages of buſineſs to any individual of the convent; ſo practiſed in all nunneries) aſked me if I wanted any particular perſon—I told her my errand was only to ſee the church—on which ſhe retired to her ſtall, and devotion.

The Pere St. Romain having finiſhed the ſervice, and undreſt himſelf (I obſerved, while he laid by

by his robes in the ſacriſty, he repeated very faſt, certain forms alluding to the quitting all garments in the grave) took me by the hand into his apartment, where I found another chaplain; yet neither ſo polite or learned as himſelf: his fame, even at Paris, being concurrent with what I found during my whole ſtay.

After the uſual refreſhment, he ſaid, that the abbeſs being in her eighty-ſecond year, ſeldom roſe till noon; but that ſhe begged I would ſtay till I ſaw her—for ſhe was my countrywoman, though early called to be a convert from England: and was allied to the extinct families of Lifford and Stafford.

She was aunt to the preſent duke de Rochfaulcault, ſiſter to the great cardinal; and being fifth in ſucceſſion, abbeſs of that convent, pleaſed herſelf to hope it would become a kind of patrimony; and that his majeſty (it being a royal abbey) would graciouſly beſtow it on that name whenever ſhe was called away; which ſhe hourly expected and daily wiſhed.

As a further proof of this, the arms of the Rochfaulcault family are over each gate-way; and, on any reparation, or new erection on the premiſſes, the ſaid method is always practiſed.

Before dinner, St. Romain walked with me round the demeſne. Mr. Pope's deſcription is ideal; and, to poetical minds, eaſily conveyed: but I ſaw neither rocks, nor pines, nor was it a kind of ground which ever ſeemed to encourage ſuch objects; on the contrary, it was in a vale: and mountains, like the Alps, generally produce views of this kind.

I can't but ſay too, that the line

"See in her cell ſad Eloïſa ſpread,"

Should be *near* her cell. The doors of all cells open into the common cloiſter. In that cloiſter are, often, tombs; and ſhe may well be ſuppoſed to have quitted her cell (more eſpecially in that warm part of France) for air, change of place, and refreſhment.

The ſuperſtructure of the Paraclete is not the ſame as we can imagine the twelfth century to have produced; but the vaulted part, as the arches are all pointed, may moſt likely be ſuch.

Adjoining is a low building, now inhabited by a miller, which has ſome marks of real antiquity; and St. Romain concurred with me in the ſentiment. It ſeems to have been the public hall where Abelard might have given his lectures; for, in the wall, on each ſide, are ſmall apertures, ſo horizontal, that it has ſtrong appearances of benches; which never riſe theatrically in theſe buildings abroad.

After dinner, I had the honour of an hour's converſation with the abbeſs, who declared, that during thirty-two years reſidence there, in that character, ſhe never had ſeen an Engliſhman; but that ſhe believed, once an equipage, which ſhe had reaſon to take was an Engliſh one, ſtopped on the lawn, before the great gate, entering the quadrangle; but before ſhe could ſignify her deſire of ſeeing, and, of courſe, entertaining the ſaid company, they were departed, with the but too uſual poſt-haſte of my countrymen, who had juſt pencilled the upright of a building, which contented them; though not a ſtone

a ſtone of it was out of the quarry, perhaps, in the days of Abelard and Eloiſa.

The community knew little of the affecting part of the ſtory, which occaſioned that inimitable fine poem of the immortal Mr. Pope's, entitled, "An epiſtle from Abelard "to Eloiſa."

When the abbeſs gave me leave to ſee the interior parts of the convent, I remember ſome country clergy, who had dined with us, made a puſh to be admitted, when ſhe made anſwer, "ce n'eſt pas utile;" by which I found, that the ſuperior has a diſcretionary power to admit even our ſex, when neceſſary; ſuch as phyſicians, ſurgeons, artificers of all kinds, and ſtrangers, who come to ſearch after antiquity, and are in purſuit of any knowledge.

The remains of theſe, ſo very unfortunate lovers, Abelard and Eloiſa, whoſe bodies are ſtill entire, are depoſited in a nich in the abacial vault: but, as it was by torch-light, I could ill remark more than that Eloiſa appeared much taller than Abelard. A ſmall plinth of brick or ſtone, preſerved them from being trampled on: and the vault being ſmall, ſeemed much crowded.

Before I arrived at this manſion of the dead, they ſhewed me all the vaulted part of the former church and private chapel, which were now well filled with wine: magazines of this kind are often erected, even for ſale, where convents are not wealthy enough in lands, or public ſtock, to ſupport themſelves. And in countries where wine is not the manufacture, they have reſort to boarders, or penſioners, to maintain themſelves; the value of money being altered, as in all countries. In this convent are only twenty-two ſiſters.

I ſhall trouble you, ſir, with no other particulars; they may eaſily be gueſſed at. What tranſcripts of inſcriptions, and ceremonious papers, in the regiſter of the convent, I had from St. Romain, I left with my late friend Dr. Birch.—His death prevented my ever obtaining them again—not that I ſet any value on them—and, indeed, had they been ſuch, ſhould not have refuſed, as I had obligations to him, to the late Dr. Stukely, and Dr. Sharpe, for electing the duke Gallean, prince of the empire, and lord ſteward of the court at Manheim, a fellow of the royal ſociety at my firſt requeſt.

The Pere St. Romain concluded his benevolence by attending me part of the way to Troyes, one of the capitals of Champagne; and from whence the Troyes-weight originally was named.

I ſhall conclude this to yourſelf, ſir, with a line of Milton's, which will better prove how eagerly we all wiſh to ſee you in England—after ſo long a delay!

"Thou, to mankind, be good and friendly ſtill—
"And oft' return."

I am, ſir, with all gratitude,
Your moſt affectionate, &c.

Letter of M. de Voltaire, *to* M. Paulet, *on the ſubject of his ſcheme, for the ſuppreſſion of the Small-pox. Tranſlated from the* French.

Chateau de Ferney, *near* Geneva, *April* 22, 1768.

I Believe, ſir, that Don Quixote, never read more books of chivalry, than I have read of phyſic: I am

I am by nature weak, and infirm, and reſemble thoſe who are engaged in an ancient family law-ſuit, and are continually turning over treatiſes on law and equity, without ever being able to finiſh their own proceſs. It is now near ſeventy-four years that I have maintained, as well as I am able, my ſuit againſt nature: I have gained one great point, ſeeing that I am ſtill alive; but I have loſt all the reſt, for I have lived in a continual ſeries of indiſpoſition.

Of all the books I have ever read there is no one with which I have been more intereſted, than with your's. I am greatly obliged to you for bringing me acquainted with Le Rhaſer. We were highly ignorant, and wretchedly barbarous, when thoſe Arabs firſt rubbed off their ruſt. We came late to the knowledge of every ſort of ſcience, but we have regained the loſt time: of this, your book is, above all, a ſtrong inſtance. I have received great inſtruction from it, but have ſtill ſome ſmall ſcruples with regard to the ſmall-pox. I have always taken it to be a native of Arabia the Deſert, and couſin German to the leproſy, which belongs of right to the Jews, the moſt infected people that ever inhabited this unhappy globe.

If the ſmall-pox were a native of Egypt, I do not ſee how the troops of Marc Anthony, Auguſtus, and his ſucceſſors, could avoid bringing it to Rome. Almoſt all the Romans had Egyptian domeſtics, *Verna Canopi*. They never had any Arabians. The Arabs remained, almoſt always, in their peninſula, till the time of Mahomet. It was at that time that the ſmall-pox began to be known. Theſe are my reaſons, but I miſtruſt them, as you are of a different opinion.

You have convinced me, Sir, that, in this caſe, extirpation would be far preferable to inoculation. The difficulty is to know how to put the bell about the cat's neck. I do not think the princes of Europe as diſpoſed to enter into a league, offenſive and defenſive, againſt this ſcourge of human kind. But if you ſhould obtain any arrets againſt the ſmall-pox, I beg alſo, though quite diſintereſted, that you will prefer a petition againſt her elder ſiſter.

I do not know which of theſe two damſels has done the moſt miſchief to mankind, but the eldeſt ſiſter appears to me a hundred times more ridiculous than the other. It is ſo enormous an abſurdity in nature, to poiſon the very ſources of generation, that I do not ſeem to know whereabout I am, when I am making the eulogy of this good mother. Nature is, doubtleſs, very amiable, and very reſpectable, but ſhe has a parcel of curſed infamous children.

I can readily conceive, that if all the powers of Europe were to agree together, they might by their united force, diminiſh in ſome degree, the empire of theſe two ſiſters. There are at this time more than twelve hundred thouſand men who mount guard in full peace. Now, if theſe were employed to extirpate thoſe two poiſons, which deſolate the human race, they would be at leaſt good for ſomething. They might be even made to encounter the ſcurvy, the purples, and the other favours of that kind, which nature has beſtowed upon us. You have in Paris a hotel dieu, where reigns an eternal contagion; where the ſick, heaped together, reciprocally communicate to each other, peſtilence and death. You have the ſlaughter-houſes in narrow and impaſſible places,

places that diffuſe a cadaverous ſtench, ſufficient to infect a whole quarter of the town. The exhalations of the dead, kill the living in your churches; and the charnel houſes of the Innocents, or of Saint Innocent are ſtill witneſſes, how much we exceed in barbarity, the Hottentots and the Negroes.

We have been for a long time, ignorant of, and inſenſible to, the public good. We have made, from time to time, ſome efforts, but they have been the efforts of a day. Reſolution, a ſufficient number of men, and quantity of money, are ſtill wanting to carry every great deſign into execution. All mankind are guided by private intereſt: every one for himſelf, is every man's motto. The more mankind are inſenſible to their greateſt intereſt, the higher eſteem I have of your patriotic ideas.

I have the honour to be, &c.

VOLTAIRE,
Gentleman of the Chamber in ordinary to the King.

A League againſt the Small-pox.

Paris, *July* 10, 1768.

THERE are two grand problems to be reſolved, which are intereſting to humanity, viz. Firſt, If it be more advantageous to have the ſmall-pox, or not to have it at all. It is evident that there is no occaſion that mankind ſhould become ſick, in order to arrive at the greateſt age. The Savages and the Hottentots are able to give us the ſolution of this problem. The words, fermentation, ebullition, germination, irrevocable deſtination, &c. are barbarous terms, unworthy of our age, and tranſmitted to us by a people ſtill more barbarous.

The ſecond problem conſiſts in knowing, whether it be poſſible or not, entirely to preſerve ourſelves from the ſmall-pox. In order to reſolve this, we muſt eſtabliſh certain truths.

1. The ſmall-pox is a ſtranger, and new to our climates; it is not hereditary; and, as no one carries about with him the ſeeds of it, it is not neceſſary to be attacked by it.

2. There are ſtill nations to whom it is not known.

3. There is a people who have been preſerved from it for almoſt a century.

4. There are in Europe, about a third part of the people that are not attacked by it.

5. It does not attack, in general, any but children.

6. It diſappears in ſome towns of itſelf, for ſeveral years together.

7. It is contagious like the plague.

8. There are only the pus or matter, and the ſcurf or ſcab, the true ſeeds of the diſorder, that can communicate it, either by touching the ſcurf, or by ſwallowing it with the aliments.

9. Theſe ſeeds of the ſmall-pox attach themſelves to all ſorts of bodies, ſuch as furniture, linen, cloaths, &c. &c. which can communicate the diſorder even a year afterwards, when thoſe bodies are handled or even touched, eſpecially in the ſpring, when the pores are moſt open.

10. The ſmall-pox communicates itſelf like the plague, which attacks all ages. The progreſs of the plague may be ſtopped. We have a recent inſtance at Marſeilles, where it has been lately ſtifled in the Lazaretto of St. Roch.

11. It has been proved that there are certain perfumes, which are

capable of disinfecting such furniture as has been exposed to their vapour.

If the small-pox attacks in general only one class of the human species, that is to say, children; and if there are only two thirds of that class that are infected by it in Europe; if we only fear this disorder in two principal seasons, the spring and autumn; if there be no need of caution, but from the moment the small-pox is at maturity, till the scabs have entirely disappeared, which is but a very short interval; if, notwithstanding our negligence and blindness, the small-pox disappears of itself; it is evident that, by taking the least precautions it ought to disappear entirely from our climates. The whole art consists in not touching a sick person who has the scurf upon him, and which is never done with impunity, tho' you have had the small-pox ten times. Every time that any one has the imprudence to embrace a person that is recovering from the disorder, but still has the scurf upon him, he will feel an itching in his cheeks, which will be followed by eruptions, or else a complete attack of the small-pox. I appeal to the experience of all those who have been exposed to accidents of this nature. Therefore nothing can be more stupid, nothing more barbarous, than to suffer children to go abroad with the scurf upon them; for they go to spread the disorder in every quarter of the town; and this negligence amongst us, plainly proves, moreover, that we do not understand this disorder; and, what is worse, that we will not understand it.

We have seen in France a bishop, named M. l'Allemand, who had the small-pox for seven years successively, and always in the month of May. If any intelligent person had said to him, My lord, when your small-pox is in scurf, do not read, do not touch any body without washing it in vinegar, without disinfecting it by perfume, or without dipping it in boiling water; purify your body as the Jewish priests purified theirs; wash yourself with a decoction of juniper berries; he would have rendered him a great service, and have prevented him from dying of a disorder of which he did not know the cause.

It is said, that the town of Eu has been afflicted for a long time with a contagious malady, doubtless some purple fever, or the scarlet fever: they need but read the History of the Small-pox, and make use of the means they will there find, if they would rid themselves of that contagious disorder with which they are afflicted. There still reigns in Picardy a fatal disorder, which is the scarlet fever, *febris scarlatina*, and which attacks children only; it is as contagious as the small-pox, and leaves behind it the seeds that make it perpetual.

One may apply to the scarlet fever, what we find in the History of the Small-pox. It is not two months since it was carried from St. Quentin to a neighbouring village, named Cuetre, by means of an apron that had been used by one of the sick people, and which a washer-woman imprudently put before her child before it had been washed. This disorder now spreads itself in Picardy, without any attempt being made to prevent it; perhaps, because they are ignorant that it is contagious: so it is that errors become habitual, and fatal. There is no diverting mankind from their wretched

wretched prejudices; and when we endeavour to prove that the extirpation of the ſmall-pox is poſſible, we meet with people who would prove it to be impoſſible; but, do they not thereby prove their own ignorance, and the abuſe they make of that power which is given them to be uſeful to mankind? Can there be a ſtronger proof that they do not underſtand the ſmall-pox? While a certain writer, who is a phyſician, was ſpreading about Paris a miſerable pamphlet, to tell us that the plague at Marſeilles is epidemic, or peculiar to the country, the magiſtrates of that city, who happily did not pay any attention to his doctrine, have confined it within the lazaretto of St. Roch.

It is inſufferable to ſee mankind deceive themſelves in ſo ſerious an affair, and to lead all the world into an error: but we ſhall be yet a long time barbarians; we ſhall never imitate our fathers, who deſtroyed the leproſy. To what purpoſe is it that we have good books and good obſervations, if nobody makes uſe of them? When a ſlave who made his eſcape from Marſeilles was ſpreading the contagion, by means of a cloak that he carried about with him, in Provence and Languedoc, certain authors employed themſelves with writing ſublime diſſertations on the cauſe of the plague; which they deduced from certain occult qualities in the air. In the mean time, the ſlave was arreſted, the cloak was burned, lines were formed, and the plague diſappeared. In order to preſerve mankind from the ſmall-pox, we endeavour to inveſtigate its nature; certain perſons cry out, "It is impoſſible." Let the blind and the deaf cry, who ſay that the uſe of linen has deſtroyed the leproſy, whilſt the monuments of its deſtruction ſtill exiſt in almoſt all the towns in France; whilſt our annals, our archives are filled with laws and arrets concerning lepers. Let them ſtill ſay to the great children, that we carry about with us the ſeeds of a diſorder that was unknown in Europe before the time of Mahomet, and which is not hereditary; let them ſtill ſeriouſly aſſert that fear gives this diſorder to children, who have no fear; let them believe that an irrevocable decree, which no man alone is able to reverſe, condemns mankind to the ſmall-pox; let them believe in dreams, and in the miracles of inoculation that ſpreads the ſeed of the diſorder every where; let them join the lamentable complaints of thoſe who ſay that a fence round the bed ſtifles the ſick; but let us imitate the good ſenſe of our forefathers. Inſtead of eſtabliſhing magazines of the ſmall-pox that muſt one day be deſtroyed, as the Engliſh do; inſtead of bringing a large quantity of this plague together, as into a focus, let us rather do like the Tartars, who ſhut up the firſt man who is attacked by the ſmall-pox, which they regard, with reaſon, as a kind of plague. Let us purify our bodies, our cloaths, our linen, every thing that is infected, and the ſmall-pox will become more rare; will diſappear in our villages, and in the country, in ſpite of the clamours of thoſe who are intereſted to keep it among us, notwithſtanding the diſcernment of thoſe who cry, "It is impoſſible." Becauſe the plague is conſtantly in Egypt and at Conſtantinople, countries of prejudice and barbariſm, are we to conclude that we ought not to defend ourſelves againſt it, when it attacks us in France? It is always a conſi-

derable advantage gained, to make it less frequent, and in time we shall learn to deliver ourselves from it intirely; whereas every thing is to be feared from inoculation, which makes the disorder more frequent.

Let us take an extract from that arret of the king's council of state, in 1720, by which the contagion of Marseilles was stopped. Let us follow the precepts of Homer, who charmed the Greeks by giving them useful counsel; by inviting them at the beginning of the Iliad to purify themselves, by throwing into the sea every sort of impurity that they had in their camp. Let us attend to the wise laws of Moses, who commands the leper to be separated from the rest of mankind, and that every thing which he has touched shall be purified. Let us consult our annals, we shall there find that the renowned Achilles de Harlay, banished the plague from Paris, at a time that most of our provinces were infected by it; and when one who had the infection in 1688, infected a whole house in the street de la Parcheminiere, one arret, issued in time, and well executed, drove away the contagion, and caused the disorder totally to disappear. I will venture to assert that the fate of the small-pox is in the hands of the magistrates. There would be even some glory in compelling a disorder to disappear that might disappear of itself: neighbouring nations would be forced to imitate us; but that infallible, precious, and invaluable advantage that would attend it, is so strong a motive as ought to determine the nation, and all the true friends of human nature. In the mean time, we exhort all individuals to use the proper precautions against this contagion, and to fly all those who carry about with them the scurf of the small-pox, and those who collect them together. Sooner or later, truth shall take place, and shall triumph.

PAULET,
Physician of the Faculties of Paris and Montpellier.

An applauded Dialogue, wrote in the manner of Plato, *by M.* Voltaire.

ONE day, as young Madétes was taking a walk towards the Pyræneans, he happened to meet Plato, whom he had never before seen. Plato perceiving something very promising in his aspect, entered into conversation with him, and soon discerned that he had good parts. Madétes had been trained up in the Belles Lettres, but he knew nothing of geometry or astronomy: and frankly owned himself to be an Epicurean.

My good son, says Plato, Epicurus was a very honest man, and he lived and died like a philosopher. His pleasure, so variously defined, consisted in shunning excesses of every kind. Friendship he recommended above all things to his disciples, and never was precept better observed. I wish I could speak so well of his philosophy as of his manners. Are you thoroughly versed in the doctrine of Epicurus? Madétes answered ingenuously, that he never had studied it. All I know, says he, is, that the Gods do not concern themselves in any thing, and that the principle of all things is in the atoms, whose arrangement is of themselves, in such sort, that they have produced this world just as we see it.

PLA-

PLATO.

So then, my ſon, you do not believe that there is an intelligence which has preſided over this univerſe, in which there are ſuch a number of intelligent beings. Be pleaſed to give me your reaſon for adopting this philoſophy.

MADETES.

Becauſe I ever hear it extolled among my friends and their miſtreſſes, when I take a ſupper with them; I am exceedingly reconciled to their atoms. I grant I underſtand nothing about them; this doctrine, however, appears to me as plauſible as any other, and 'tis neceſſary to profeſs ſome opinion when one begins to keep good company. I greatly wiſh, indeed, to be better inſtructed, but hitherto it has ſeemed eaſieſt to me to think without knowing any thing.

Plato replied; if you deſire to enlighten your underſtanding, I am a magician, and will ſhew you ſome things which are very extraordinary: Only be ſo good to give me your company to my country houſe, not above five hundred paces diſtant, and poſſibly you may not repent of your compliance. Madétes was tranſported to follow him. When they were arrived, Plato ſhewed him a ſkeleton, and the young man ſtarted back with horror at the new ſpectacle. Plato addreſſed him in the following words,

Conſider well this ghaſtly figure, which ſeems the reverſe of nature, and judge of my art, from the ſeveral operations I am going to perform upon this uncouth aſſemblage, ſo loathſome to your view.

Obſerve, in the firſt place, this kind of bowl which ſeems to crown the deſpicable frame. At the word of command, I will cauſe a ſoft medullary ſubſtance to paſs into the cavity of this bowl, diſtributed into a thouſand minute ramifications, which I will cauſe imperceptibly to deſcend through this long kind of ſtaff with ſeveral knots on it, which you ſee affixed to the bowl, and terminating pointed in a cavity. To the top of this ſtaff is annexed a tube, through which I cauſe air to enter by means of a valve inceſſantly playing; and, preſently after, you will ſee the whole fabric ſet itſelf in motion.

As for thoſe other ſhapeleſs pieces, which you would take for rotten wood, devoid of uſe, ſtrength, or elegance, I ſhall, at a word ſpeaking, cauſe them to be put in motion by a ſort of cords of an inconceivable ſtructure. In the midſt of theſe cords, I will place an infinite number of canals filled with a certain liquor, which, by paſſing through ſtrainers, will be changed into ſeveral different liquors, and run through the whole machine twenty times in an hour. The whole ſhall be covered with a white ſoft fine ſtuff. Every part of the machine ſhall have a particular conſtant motion. Between theſe ſemi-circles, which ſeem good for nothing, I ſhall place a reſervoir, ſomewhat of the ſhape of a pine-apple, which ſhall contract and dilate itſelf every moment with an amazing force. It will alter the colour of the liquor, which ſhall paſs through the whole machine. Not far from this, I ſhall place a bag with two openings, not unlike the veſſel of the Danaids, which will be continually filling and emptying itſelf.

Moreover, this machine will be ſo amazing an elaboratory for chymiſtry, ſo profound a work of me-

chanics and hydroſtatics, that thoſe who ſhall have ſtudied it the moſt thoroughly, will never be able to comprehend it. In it, very ſmall motions will produce prodigious force, and it will be impoſſible for human ſkill to imitate the artifice which will direct this automaton. But it will ſtill more ſurprize you, that this automaton, by approaching another figure, not very unlike it, will form a third figure. Theſe machines will have ideas, they will reaſon, and talk as you do; they will be capable of meaſuring the heavens and the earth. However, I ſhall not ſhew you this rarity, unleſs you promiſe me that when you have ſeen it you will allow that I have great knowledge and power.

MADETES.

If it be as you have ſaid, I will acknowledge that you know more than Epicurus, and than all the philoſophers of Greece.

PLATO.

Well then, all I have promiſed you is performed already. You are this very machine, and even thus were you formed, though I have not ſhewn you the thouſandth part of the ſprings which conſtitute your exiſtence; all which ſprings are proportioned to one another; all reciprocally aſſiſt each other: Some of them preſerve life, others give it, and the ſpecies perpetuates itſelf through ages, by an inſcrutable artifice. The meaneſt animals are of a no leſs admirable ſtructure, and the celeſtial orbs move in ſpace with a ſtill more ſublime mechaniſm. Judge, after this, if an intelligent being has not formed the world, and if your atoms do not ſtand in need of this intelligent cauſe.

Madétes was quite aſtoniſhed, and aſked the magician who he was? Plato gave him his name: The young man fell upon his knees, adored God, and loved Plato as long as he lived.

A Letter from M. de Voltaire, *to the* Ruſſian *ambaſſador at* Paris.

I See by the letters with which her Imperial Majeſty and your excellency honour me, how greatly your nation is riſing, while I am afraid that in ſome reſpects ours is beginning to degenerate. The empreſs deigns herſelf to tranſlate that chapter of *Beliſarius*, which ſome college-fellows traduce at Paris. We ſhould be overwhelmed with ſhame and ſcorn, if all the men of worth, of whom there is a great number in France, did not ſtrongly ſtand up againſt the egregious ſcandal of the times. Folly, ignorance, and envy, there will always be in any country; but then there will alſo be in it ſcience and good taſte. I dare even aver to you, that, in general, our principal military, and as to what concerns the counſel, our counſellors of ſtate, and the maſters of requeſts, are more enlightened than they were in the ſhining age of Lewis the Fourteenth. Great talents are ſtill rare; but ſcience and reaſon are more common than they.

I ſee with pleaſure that there is forming in Europe an immenſe republic of cultivated underſtandings. The light diffuſes and communicates itſelf on all ſides. I have things come to me from the north that aſtoniſh me. Within theſe laſt fifteen years there has been operated a revolution in the human underſtanding, that will form a great epoch. The outcries of the pedants proclaim

proclaim the approach of this great change, as the croaking of the crows forebode fair weather.

I know nothing of the book of M. de la Riviere, which you do me the honour of mentioning to me; but can hardly believe that the author, while avoiding the faults into which M. de Monteſquieu may have fallen, has gone beyond him in thoſe points, in which that ſhining genius is in the right. I ſhall ſend for his book; and in the mean while congratulate the author on his being ſo near ſuch a ſovereign and empreſs, who patronizes all the talents in foreigners, and whoſe cheriſhment gives birth to them in her own dominions. But it is you whom I eſpecially congratulate on repreſenting her ſo worthily at Paris.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Tranſlation of a letter from M. Voltaire *to the Chevalier* Vanſommer *at* London.

SIR,

YOU know, without doubt, that peace is made at Geneva. It is always the reſult of war. After tilting at one another for ſome time, men always return to conditions of peace, in expectation of ſome new rupture. Man is a little ſovereign; he loves peace on account of his own tranquility; but he has a ſtrong propenſity to war, to diſturb the tranquility of others.

Europe ought to admire the prudence of the Geneveſe competitors, and their regard for humanity during the confuſions of war: not one drop of blood has been ſhed by them. We cannot ſay the ſame of Neufchatel: a bloody ſcene has been acted there. Gaudot, the attorney-general, has fallen by the ſword of aſſaſſins. His corpſe, pierced with wounds, could ſcarce obtain a burial. But peace is not re-eſtabliſhed by the death of that unfortunate magiſtrate. The cantons of Lucerne, Fribourg, and Soleure, have furniſhed a body of men which guards the town: General Lentulus is encamped at Anet: the Chevalier de Planta, a Major in the ſervice of the King of Pruſſia, is gone to that monarch; and I doubt not but that Prince will ſtrongly reſent the outrage, which has been done to him in the perſon of the attorney-general. The repoſe of Neufchatel will not be re-eſtabliſhed without ſtrangling two or three of the ringleaders. The humane citizen groans at being under a neceſſity to ſerve againſt the murderers. But, by miſchance, ſuch is the condition of humanity, that one evil can ſeldom be remedied but by two others, and thoſe again by a great many more. Mankind is propenſe to revenge, and oftentimes the perſecutor himſelf is perſecuted in his turn. One half of the world is inceſſantly at war with the other: there is no ſuch thing as a truce between them. To conciliate their affections, it muſt be laid down as a preliminary article; "That every one ſhould renounce "his particular intereſt;" but this is an impoſſibility: For then mankind would ceaſe to be men, and become, a chimera, which has no reality.

Old Clement is at war with young Ferdinand. Rome and Naples cannot agree, and the Pope makes uſe of his worn-out arms againſt a Prince who has bayonets and muſkets. France, Spain, and Portugal join their arms with the latter,

and prove by an argument *ad hominem*, that Clement dotes, and that he ought to submit, so as to recall his bull, which is the shame of the Vatican. But the sovereign pontiff regards it as a point of conscience, and intends, by his obstinacy, to join the crown of martyrdom to the tiara of the pontiff; as if God loved the jesuits well enough to grant the palm to their grand admiral!

If, from the fields of Rome, we turn our eyes towards the North, we shall see Poland a prey to domestic dissentions. One part of the nation in arms against the other: the patriot, under the title of confederate, destroying the patriot; and all this for the glory of God, and the honour of religion! as if that holy religion had not abolished both sacrificers and victims. But what ought equally to engage the rights of humanity, is, that a foreign power enters in arms, and forces a nation, which is free, and governed by its own laws, to receive those which it imposes, with bayonets fixed. What would the English say, if the King of France should come at the head of a hundred thousand men to impose laws upon England? Would he meet with a favourable reception from that nation, so jealous of its rights and liberties? Would they not say to him, after throwing a few barrels of powder in his face, "Sir, why "do you meddle with us? have "you any thing to do here? get "back again into your own king-"dom; you are no legislator in "ours. Shew your despotism at "home, and leave us to enjoy our "liberties." But the Poles are weak, and Catherine has *strong reasons* to produce on her side; witness the Bishop of Cracow, who was confined at Schluffelbourg in the same apartment as the Czar Peter III. finished his career in.

VOLTAIRE.

Account of a canvass for a lecture-ship; extracted from a pamphlet lately written with great spirit and humour upon that subject, entitled, A Letter to a Bishop.

YOUR Lordship I believe may remember the time when my poor uncle died, which obliged me to quit the university, and seek my fortune in town, where I had not been above three weeks before I strolled one Sunday afternoon into a church in the city, and, after service, heard the clerk, by order of the vestry, declare the lecture-ship of the parish vacant, and invite the clergy, however dignified or distinguished, to be candidates for it, and to give in their names by the ensuing Sunday. No sooner did I hear this *church serjeant* thus beating up for recruits, than I immediately resolved to inlist; and accordingly the next day, waited on the worshipful Stentor abovementioned, who took down my name and place of abode: on my desiring him at the same time to acquaint me with the best method of proceeding, which I was an utter stranger to, he advised me as a friend, to apply as speedily as possible to Mr. ------, a cheesemonger in ------ lane, who was then first church-warden, a leading man in the vestry, and a person, he assured me, on whom the election would in a great measure depend. I took honest Amen's advice, and by nine the next morning, not I must own without

without some reluctance, dressed myself as well as I could, and waited on Mr. Church-warden. As soon as he saw me enter the shop in my canonicals, (for I had hired an excellent new gown and cassock behind St. Clement's on the occasion) he made me a very low bow, gave me the title of doctor, and imagining, no doubt, that I was come to bespeak cheeses for the country, begged to know my honour's commands; to which I replied in an humble tone, and looking extremely disconcerted, that I came to wait on him on account of the lectureship of the parish, and begged the favour of his vote and interest, &c. Your Lordship I am sure would have smiled to see the sudden alteration of his features and behaviour: he dropped all the tradesman's obsequiousness, and in a moment assumed the magisterial air and dignity of a churchwarden; turned aside to a woman who was just then asking for a pound of Cheshire, and without addressing himself to me, cried out, "This is "the fourth parson I have had with "me to-day on the same errand:" then, staring me full in the face; "Well, young man, says he, you "intend to be a candidate for this "same lecture: you are all to "mount the rostrum, I suppose, "and merit will carry it: for my "part I promise nobody, but re-"member I tell you beforehand I "am for voice and action, so mind "your hits." When he had said this, he immediately turned upon his heel, and went into the counting-house. I took my leave in an awkward manner, as you may suppose, being not a little chagrined at his insolence; and as I went out of the shop, overheard his lady observing from behind the counter, that I was a pretty sprig of divinity, but looked a little sheepish, and had not half the courage of the gentleman that had been recommended to her husband by Mr. Squintum.

The instant I quitted the sign of the Cheshire-cheese, I laid aside all thoughts of further solicitation, and resolved to return to college, and live on making fellow-commoners exercises, rather than subject myself any more to such mortifying indignities. Good God! thought I, to myself, is this the fruit of my studies? this the reward of all my toil and labour in the university? to have the important point whether I shall eat or starve, at last determined by a cheesemonger, who declares for voice and action!

In spite, notwithstanding, of this resolution, (for resolutions, your Lordship knows, are much easier made than kept) I was obliged in less than six months, having during that time taken it into my head to fall in love and marry, to repair once more to the great city, and put into the ecclesiastical lottery; where, by the bye, as in most other lotteries, you buy so dear, meet with so few prizes, and run so much hazard, that none but desperado's ought to venture in them: there, my Lord, I renewed my solicitations, and experienced all the miseries and misfortunes, all the insults and indignities, which the pride and insolence of the rich, both laity and clergy, inflict on their dependent brethren: the difficulties which I met with in search of a lectureship, for that was my *summum bonum*, are inconceivable; and I can assure your Lordship, that, trifling as the emoluments are of this preferment, all the perfections of human nature united are scarce sufficient

ſufficient to a man, without perſonal intereſt, to inſure his ſucceſs. The variety of diſtreſſes which I encountered from the different tempers and diſpoſitions of the gentlemen and ladies (for ſo I was obliged to call them) who had votes in the pariſh, the mean and abject flattery which I was forced to make uſe of, with the many frequent affronts and diſappointments I underwent, would ſwell half a melancholy volume. Without enumerating the neceſſary accompliſhments generally expected on theſe occaſions of drinking hard with the huſbands, and ſaying ſoft things to their wives; in more pariſhes than one, my Lord, where I have been a candidate, to ſmoak your half dozen of pipes, and drink two bottles at a ſitting, are infinitely more neceſſary perfections than any which you could bring with you from the univerſity; and it is a maxim with many good citizens, that unleſs you are what they call a d——d honeſt fellow, you can never be a good preacher, or an orthodox divine; in ſhort, my Lord, and to be ſerious, unleſs a poor clergyman is every thing that he ought not to be, he can never be what is every man's wiſh, independent.

[To this we ſhall add the author's thoughts on the manner in which lectureſhips are paid.]

I know a little too much of the world, my Lord, to expect that a parſon ſhould be paid like a firſt-rate player, a pimp, or a lord of the treaſury, whoſe incomes I believe are pretty near equal; but at the ſame time cannot help thinking, that a labourer in the vineyard is as well worthy of his hire, as a journeyman carpenter, maſon, &c. and has as good a right to two pound two on a Sunday as he has on a Saturday night; and yet not one in a hundred of us is paid in that proportion.

The lecturer's box generally goes about with the reſt of the pariſh beggars a little after Chriſtmas; and every body throws in their charity, (for it is always conſidered in that light) as they think proper. Were I to tell your Lordſhip how many paltry excuſes are made to evade this little annual tribute by the mean and ſordid, how very little is given even by the moſt generous, and to what an inconſiderable ſum the whole generally amounts, the recital would not afford you much entertainment, and, for aught I know, might even give you ſome ſmall concern.

You cannot imagine, my Lord, with what an envious eye we poor lecturers have often looked over a waiter's book at a coffee-houſe, where I have ſeen ſuch a collection of guineas and half guineas as made my mouth water: to give leſs than a crown, would be to the laſt degree ungenteel, for the immenſe trouble of handing a diſh of coffee, or a news-paper; whilſt the poor divine, who has toiled in the miniſtry for a twelve-month and half, worn out a pair of excellent lungs in the unprofitable ſervice, ſhall think himſelf well rewarded with the noble donation of *half a crown*.

But to illuſtrate my ſubject, I will give your Lordſhip another ſtory: there is nothing like painting from the life on theſe occaſions; ſuppoſe yourſelf then, my Lord, an eye-witneſs of the following ſcene, which paſſed not long ſince in a certain part of this metropolis.

Enter the church-warden and overſeer

verſeer into the ſhop of Mr. Prim the mercer.——Well, Mr. Twiſt, what are your commands with me? —We are come to wait on your honour with the lecturer's-book, Sir, —a voluntary ſubſcription of the inhabitants of the pariſh of St. —— for the ſupport of ——Well, well, you need not read any further? what is it?—Whatever you pleaſe, Sir.—Aye, here's another load, another burthen: dy'e think I am made of gold? there's the poors rates, the doctor's rate, the window rate, the devil's in the rates I think: —however, I can't refuſe you; but I'll not give another year—here, Buckram, reach me half a crown out of the till—Your ſervant, madam.—

[*A lady comes out of a back parlour, walks through the ſhop, and gets into a chair.*]

Aye, there's another tax—a guinea for two box tickets, as ſure as the benefit comes round, for my wife and daughter, beſides chair-hire.

[Twiſt *ſhakes his head.*]

O maſter Prim, maſter Prim! had not you better now have given us a guinea for the doctor and his four children, and reſerved your half crown for the lady, who if I may judge from her garb and equipage, does not want it half ſo much as the poor parſon; but you will be in the faſhion, ſo give us your mite; ſet down, Mr. Prim two and ſixpence.—Sir, good morrow to you. —Gentlemen, your ſervant.—

Such, my Lord, you ſee, is the force of faſhion, and ſuch the influence of example, that a conſtant church-goer, and one perhaps who fancies himſelf a very good Chriſtian, ſhall throw away one pound one with all the pleaſure imaginable for an evening's entertainment at the theatre, and at the ſame time grudge *half a crown* for two and fifty diſcourſes from the pulpit, which if he turns to his arithmetic book, he will ſee amounts to about —three farthings a ſermon—and a ſober citizen too, as Lady Townly ſays, fye! fye!

The following ſpeeches are ſaid to have been taken down at one of the great ſpeaking or diſputing clubs in this metropolis. As theſe are places where all perſons have admittance at a very moderate expence, it is not to be wondered at, if there is a great diverſity in the manners and characters of the ſpeakers.

Queſt. IF happineſs be in our power, in what ſtate of life is it moſt eaſily acquired?

Firſt Speaker.

Mr. Preſident—*Where is that there thing called happineſs to be found?*—that's the queſtion, or at leaſt the meaning of it.--Where!--You don't know.—No.—How ſhould you till you're told it? Let me alone and I'll reſolve you. Why, Sir, *every where. Where is that there thing called happineſs to be found?*—that's the queſtion. You don't know.—No to be ſure, how ſhould you? Let me alone, and I'll reſolve you; Why, Sir, *no where.*

Every where and no-where!—— Very ſtrange this, you'll be apt to ſay. But ſo it is, Sir.—No-where and every-where; every-where and no-where;--that's my notion. Now, Sir, this in my mind is plain enough of itſelf; but, for the ſatisfaction of the gentlemen preſent, I'll go about to prove it to you; and in order for to

to do ſo, Mr. Preſident, I'll aſk you two or three queſtions.

Do you know who I am that's ſpeaking here?—No, you don't. How ſhould you? Let me alone and I'll reſolve you. I am a man that's my own maſter, and worth a good round ſum—I won't ſay how much—that's not to the queſtion, and I an't before a court. So enough ſaid, let that paſs. Well! and what was I before, in old times? when you were a ſniveling boy going to ſchool, Mr. Preſident, what was I then, pray?—You don't know. No to be ſure, how ſhould you? Let me alone, I ſay, and I'll reſolve you. Why I was a ſervant, not worth a ſhilling, not worth a groat. No, I lye there: I was worth ten pound and a few ſhillings in the worſt of times. But let that paſs. I an't before a court. So enough ſaid.

Well, Mr. Preſident, now to come to the queſtion. *Where is that there thing called happineſs ſo be found?* Is it in a ſingle life or a married life? Is it in a high ſtation or a low ſtation? Is it in ſickneſs or in health? In riches or in poverty? Is it in blacking of ſhoes at the corner of a ſtreet, or in lolling at eaſe in a fine gilt coach? No, Sir, it isn't; where is it then?—You don't know. No, how ſhould you? Let me alone and I'll reſolve you. Why, Sir, it's in all theſe and in none of theſe. It may be with 'em, it may be without 'em. It has nothing at all to do with 'em. Happineſs is here—here, Sir, (laying his hand on his breaſt) in a contented mind and a good conſcience—that's my notion.

Why, Sir, what did I ſay?—What did I ſay?—Why I ſaid, Mr. Preſident, that I was a ſervant once. Yes, 'tis true enough—I was; I'm not aſham'd to own it. I waited at table, bruſh'd my maſter's cloaths, comb'd his wigs. All very true. Well, what then? Why I was happy then: very happy. Well! then I came to have ſervants under *me*, that waited at *my* table, comb'd *my* wigs, bruſh'd *my* cloaths: that's my caſe now. Well! I'm happy now, very happy.

I was a ſingle man when I was young and at ſervice. Well! I was happy—very happy. I took a wife afterwards. Well! I was happy then (as happy, that is, as a married man can be)—Well! after ſome years ſhe died—died of a ſurfeit—then I was a ſingle man again. Well! I was happy then, very happy, exceeding happy, never happier in my life.

Well! at that there time I had a houſe full of children. I was happy then, liked to ſee the little fidgeting things with their monkey tricks, was very happy. They're all dead now but one, and that one's dead too, that was poor *Simmy*, he died t'other day of the gripes.—I cried for him too.—But enough ſaid, let that paſs. I've ne'er a child now. Well! I'm happy now, very happy. I was formerly that when I hadn't above ten pound and a few ſhillings in the whole world. Well! I was happy then. Now I'm worth—I won't ſay how much—but I believe I could buy and ſell any three in this room.—No offence, I hope—the preſent company, you know, is always excepted. But I think I could—I think ſo—that's my notion. Well! what then? Why I am happy now, very happy, exceeding happy, never happier in my life.

There's the thing.—I had it *here*, Mr. Preſident, (laying his hand on his

his breaſt) I was content with what I had, and never wiſh'd for what I hadn't. When any thing that was good came to me—your humble ſervant, ſaid I. I was thankful: thankful, d'ye ſee, when I got out of ſervice, when I ſet up ſhop and ſo recovered my liberty: thankful, d'ye ſee, when my wife went the way of all fleſh, and I recovered my liberty a ſecond time—was my own man again. But never pined, never grieved, always contented, that's my notion. Never owed no man a ſhilling, paid every man his own, lived upon what I had—little or much—all's one for that. There's happineſs for you! every-where and no-where, no-where and every-where, as I ſaid at firſt: in no particular ſtation, and yet in every ſtation: becauſe it is in a man's own heart, in a man's own mind, and that follows him every-where.

What is he that gave you this here queſtion, *Where is that there thing called happineſs to be found?* You don't know what he is. No, how ſhould you? Let me alone and I'll reſolve you. Why the man that gave you that there queſtion is —no matter what he is. I was going to call him a fool—and why? becauſe he *is* one, and a d——d fool too. But may-be he's preſent, therefore I won't do no ſuch thing. So let that paſs. I have no mind to affront no-body. But let every body do as I do, and then they'll do right: let 'em be peaceful and quiet, and contented and happy in their own minds, and they'll never go to aſk ſuch fooliſh queſtions: they'll find it within—that's my notion. (Some porter!—bring ſome porter here!) And ſo here's your health, Mr. Preſident, and let the next ſpeaker better what I have ſaid if he can.

Second Speaker.

Mr. Preſident—Stranger as I am in this aſſembly, ignorant of its rules, unuſed to ſpeak in public, and unprepared for the preſent queſtion, which I only heard ſince my coming in, I ſhall ſtand in need of all your indulgence, while I deliver, as I can, a few thoughts that have juſt occurred to me upon it. I ſhall not pretend, Sir, to diſplay ſuch aſtoniſhing powers of oratory as the laſt ſpeaker; to prove white black, and black white, in the ſame breath, is a taſk which I confeſs myſelf unequal to. As old *Lear* ſays in the play on another occaſion,—*aye and no too was no good divinity*,—ſo might ſome ſuperficial obſervers be apt to ſay in the preſent caſe,—*aye and no too is no very good reaſoning*; but far be it from me to make any ſuch application of the paſſage. Exalted geniuſes, it is allowed, ſhould not be reſtrained by rules: if we go but a ſtep farther, and free them from the trammels of common ſenſe, no objection will lie againſt the laſt excellent ſpeaker; on the contrary, he will claim all our admiration. Yet, though I honour, reſpect, and admire him, I ſhall not preſume to follow his footſteps, but, conſcious of my inability to reconcile and demonſtrate contradictions, I ſhall be humbly content to go on in the plain high road of ſenſe and argument.

The queſtion under conſideration, Mr. Preſident, as well as I can recollect, amounts to this, *If happineſs be in our power, what ſtate of life is it moſt eaſily acquired in?*

Happineſs has always been allowed to depend chiefly upon opinion; that *content* (which is only another name for happineſs) *is ſeated in the mind*,—is a truth of ſo long

ſtanding

ſtanding that I ſhall not waſte either my own time or yours in attempting to prove it, but lay it down as a fundamental point. Taking this, therefore, for granted, our next ſtep muſt be to enquire what *good*, or what *apparent good*, is the moſt generally ſought after by mankind, as in poſſeſſion of that happineſs, either real or ideal, (which, as I obſerved, are much the ſame in the end) it will moſt probably be found to conſiſt.

One of our moſt famous poets is of opinion, that the univerſal paſſion of mankind is the *love of fame*, and has ſo ingeniouſly made out his poſition, that for me to add any thing to the elegant arguments, by which he ſupports it, would be only ſuperfluous. I ſuppoſe I need not mention that the author I hint at is the celebrated *doctor Young*, whoſe ſatires, entitled *The Love of Fame, or univerſal Paſſion*, are in every body's hands, and generally admired. But, though fame be what all men pant for, the objects of fame and the means to obtain it are as various as the countries ſpread over the globe, or the languages ſpoken in them. In one country military proweſs, in another learning, in a third eminence in the polite arts, in a fourth commerce,—preſent the ſureſt road to fame. In each of theſe, then, that particular ſtate of life which puts it moſt in a man's power to acquire the fame that all aſpire to, muſt, by putting him in poſſeſſion of his favourite wiſh, be to him the moſt eligible, the moſt happy.

Now what is it that we pant after in this country!—Liberty. What is the favourite wiſh and ſolace of our hearts?—Liberty. What is the ſureſt road to fame in this country?—To ſignalize one's ſelf in the cauſe of liberty. He, therefore, who has the beſt opportunity of ſignalizing himſelf in the cauſe of liberty, is the likelieſt man to be happy in his own mind, and that *particular ſtation in life which gives the greateſt and moſt ſtriking opportunities of ſignalizing one's zeal in that glorious cauſe, muſt of courſe (in this country at leaſt) be the ſtate in which happineſs is moſt likely to be found.*

At firſt view one would be apt to imagine that this muſt be ſome very exalted ſtation, ſuch as thoſe of ſtateſman, general, or ſenator.—No ſuch thing.—There is a profeſſion greatly inferior to theſe, yet at the ſame time genteel and reputable, in which opportunities of this kind are, if not more frequent, at leaſt infinitely eaſier to ſeize, and much more ſtriking when laid hold of. A printer, Sir, who wiſhes to ſhew his regard, his veneration for liberty, has nothing to do but print a bold pamphlet, and put his name at the bottom of the title-page;—ſtrait he is ſued with an attachment, after which, if he refuſes to put in bail (which he will do if he acts conſiſtently) he goes of courſe to Newgate. Now here the man makes a ſort of voluntary recantation of liberty (it being all his own ſeeking) abandons his houſe, forſakes his family, quits his friends, gives up for a time all his neareſt and deareſt connections, and, what is more precious to him than all,—his liberty: he does all this, I ſay, voluntarily, and exhibits himſelf to his fellow-citizens in confinement with a view of ſhewing them the horror of it, in the ſame manner that the ancient Lacedemonians brought before their youth a number of ſlaves made purpoſely drunk,

in order to inſpire them with abhorrence and deteſtation of that vice.

I mean not to compare the Printer with the ſlave: the ſlave, perhaps, took as much delight in ſwilling the ſtrong liquor given him, as the Printer could take pleaſure in getting himſelf into cloſe lodgings at the king's expence: but as the act of the latter is more deliberately planned, and his motive infinitely more exalted, he is undoubtedly the greater character of the two, and more deſerving of applauſe.

But I have not yet brought the Printer to the ſummit of glory within his reach. There is a farther honour, an higher diſtinction, which he can likewiſe aſpire to, that is ſuperior, beyond meaſure ſuperior, to any thing I have yet mentioned, —the Pillory. Newgate, Sir, is only his Palace—the Pillory is his Throne. When in that eminent ſtation, ſurrounded by admiring crouds, what muſt his ſenſations be? What delight muſt he feel at this public exhibition of his patriotiſm, of his love for his expiring country? When his firſt joyful tranſports give place to reflection, and he conſiders what ſervice his being there does to the nation of which he is a member, what muſt be his comfort, his happineſs!—It is beyond conception, and one ſhould be in his enviable ſituation to feel it.

I ſhall perhaps be aſked *what* ſervice is done to the nation by this champion of its liberties exhibiting himſelf in the ſituation I have mentioned and taking the proper meaſures to bring himſelf to it. I anſwer the greateſt ſervice poſſible. He alarms their fears, awakes them from their lethargy, and perſuades, or at leaſt endeavours to perſuade them, that they are the moſt miſerable of ſlaves at a time when, as the Poet ſays, they, *Good eaſy people, thought full ſurely their happineſs was a ripening*, and that they were the freeſt and moſt bleſſed nation under heaven. To know we are diſeaſed is the firſt ſtep towards recovering our health; and do we not, therefore, owe the higheſt obligation to him who diſcovers our political ſickneſs, and warns us of it, in order that we may take proper meaſures to ſhake it off? And what are the meaſures proper to be taken in ſuch a caſe?—they are the ſimpleſt in the world. Only imitating the example of *Jack Cade*, of pious and glorious memory, taking forcibly out of their houſes a few obnoxious men (the higher their rank the better) ſtriking off their heads, and new-modelling the government.

Is there any doubt but that ſo numerous, ſo reſpectable, ſo conſiderate, and ſo ſenſible a body of people as a *mob* is uſually compoſed of, would in a few moments change much for the better even ſuch a form of government as ours, which has been ſo many centuries in contriving, and in arriving to its preſent ſtate of glory, maturity, and ſplendor?

I think I have ſufficiently ſhewn how deſirable the lot of a Printer is. —This ſubject is fruitful, and I have ſomething yet to offer on it; but as I find I have already treſpaſſed on your time, I ſhall defer giving you the remainder of my thoughts till another opportunity.

Third Speaker.

Mr. *Preſident*,—This here queſtion about *happineſs* and the like o'that, ſeems to me to be mighty eaſy to decide. The laſt gentleman that ſpoke has ſaid a great deal about

bout poets and liberty, and about printers and ſlaves (whereby I ſuppoſe he means the *negers* in the plantations)—and about Newgate and the pillory, and mobs and government, and telling folks they are ſick and then cutting off their heads—and the like o'that.

All that he has ſaid may be very good and very fine for what I know, but it's out of my latitude; I don't rightly underſtand it, and for that reaſon I don't think it worth my while to anſwer it. So I ſhall give you my own mind upon the matter, without any method, or reaſon, or the like o'that, for *them* I look upon to be only puzzling, and think 'em entirely uſeleſs on any ſuch occaſion; for when a man is ſure he's ſaying the true thing, and has *got the right ſow by the ear*, what ſignifies waſting time in bringing arguments to prove what's as clear as the ſun at noon-day?

Now, Mr. Preſident, as I intend to ſtick cloſe to the queſtion, I ſhall begin by obſerving as to what makes us free and the like o'that:—why it's the being able to do whatſomever we have a mind to do. And in like manner as to what makes us happy, and the like o'that:—why it's the being able to have whatſomever we've a mind to have:—that's what it is;—and whoſomever ſays to the contrary knows nothing at all about the matter.

Now every fool knows, ſo to be ſure every body here does, that the only way to have every thing that a body has a mind to have is to have a great deal of money; ſo I ſay that happineſs conſiſts in *having a very large fortune*;—that's what it does.

Then, as to this-here other part of the queſtion,—*What ſtate of life is it eaſieſt found in?*—Why I'll tell you a piece of my mind about that too. But firſt I muſt argue the caſe a little. I ſaid that liberty conſiſted in doing whatſomever we have a mind to do. Now there's *that* in it to be ſure, but there's *more* than that in it too;—for it conſiſts moreover in doing nothing that we have no mind to do, ſo there ſhould be no force or conſtraint upon us, or the like o'that. Now it's the ſame thing in happineſs;—there muſt be no force, no conſtraint in it. To be quite happy we muſt not be obliged to do nothing that we have no mind to do.

Now what is the thing that we have all of us the greateſt mind not to do?—Why to work, and to ſlave, and to take trouble, and the like o'that—that's what it is.—We'd all wiſh to do nothing, if we could help it? wou'dn't we? Then the happieſt ſtate in the world to be ſure (as happineſs conſiſts in eaſe and plenty) is *that where we have the moſt money and the leaſt to do for it*. So for my part I think a *Biſhop the happieſt ſtation I know of*. He gets a power of money every year, and what does he for it?—Nothing at all. I know if I had been brought up for ſuch a ſort of life, and had ſerved my 'prenticeſhip to it, as I have to a trade, I'd be a Biſhop before all trades,—becauſe then I might take my eaſe, and have no trouble in life. That's my mind, Mr. Preſident. I am for eaſe and plenty. Other gentlemen may get up, and give you fine words and the like o'that, but it's what I don't pretend to. Reaſons and method, and proofs, and the like o'*them*, as I ſaid before, have nothing to do in an argument—what do they ſerve for but to puzzle and perplex?—

the truth's the truth: plain ſenſe for me.—I am an honeſt free-born Engliſhman, and pay ſcot and lot, and have been churchwarden, and ſerved all the pariſh-offices in my time,—and ſo I have;—and ſo—and ſo—and ſo—I have no more to ſay.—I have told you all my mind.—that's all, Mr. Preſident.———You may knock me down;—I have ſaid my *ſay*;—I have nothing more to offer.

Second Speaker again.

Mr. *Preſident*.—As the laſt ſpeaker has formally given up all pretence to reaſon, method, and argument, telling you that he deſpiſes them all as ſo many ridiculous and troubleſome conſtraints, I ſhall not attempt to make any remarks, or give any ſort of anſwer to what he has advanced, for fear of offending him by a manner ſo oppoſite to his own, and which he ſeems to hold in ſuch utter contempt.

I have an unfortunate veneration, Sir, for *reaſon*, and have all my life endeavoured to make it the rule I ſhould go by in every thing, but eſpecially in the diſcuſſing of any ſpeculative point:———now, as the worthy gentleman has diſclaimed it, it would not be fair in me to attack him with a weapon which he profeſſes never to uſe:—for fear, therefore, of oppoſing him in ſo unbecoming and unmanly a manner, I ſhall not attack him at all; but, leaving what he has ſaid to the judgment of the company, proceed with the ſame train of argument which I juſt now ſubmitted to your conſideration.

I flatter myſelf that I have ſatisfied you how deſirable the lot of a Printer is. Indeed in ſuch a light does it appear to me, that I ſhould almoſt be led to pronounce happineſs confined to that particular profeſſion, were there not another the members of which have lately exerted themſelves in ſo ſignal a manner in the cauſe of liberty, as to contend in honour with it.

I mean the coal-heavers. The late ſtruggles of this virtuous body of men for freedom have drawn on them the eyes of the whole nation, and ſo enviable does this make them ſeem in my eyes, that, as the *Conqueror of the world* cried out when he ſaw the noble independent ſpirit of the great *Cynick philoſopher*, *Was I not Alexander I would wiſh to be Diogenes*; ſo would I ſay in the preſent caſe, *If I could not be a Printer, I would wiſh to be a Coalheaver*.

It has been ſaid that in very great attempts it was glorious even to fail; the mere aiming at the accompliſhment of them being a ſure indication of a vaſt and enlarged mind. Now, if this of the coalheavers was not a great attempt, I confeſs I know not what is; it was no leſs than the overturning of all law, an idea ſo bold and ſpirited, that, though they have not been able to carry it into execution, great praiſe is due to them for having only endeavoured at it.

Noble generous ſpirits abhor the remoteſt idea of conſtraint; laws we know were made only for the bad; beings of ſuch an exalted mould as theſe, who like *Zanga* might be called, *Souls of fire and children of the ſun*, could not brook ſuch a reſtraint on their inclinations; nor, as their inclinations were ſo noble, did they ſtand in need of any.

Spurning, therefore, with indignation every ſervile ſentiment of law, decency, juſtice, and even humanity, they enliſted under the

glorious ſtandard of unlimited freedom, and ſo ſet the reſt of their countrymen the great example of returning to a ſtate of much more uncontrouled liberty, than the ſtate of nature has ever been repreſented.

If, in this ſtruggle, ſome have been plundered of their ſubſtance, others maimed and miſerably mangled, others again deprived of life, this only enhances the merit of theſe aſſertors of freedom; it ſhews that no conſideration could impede their progreſs; that, like *him*, who was emphatically called *the laſt of the Romans*, and his brave colleagues, they were reſolved *to wade in blood up to the elbows*, and to break thro' every band of ſociety, even the moſt ſacred, in order to effect their noble purpoſe.

What pity that they have not been able to carry this great deſign into execution! Then might we indeed boaſt of liberty in the wideſt extent of the word, looking down with mingled pity and contempt on the nations around us, who were ſtill under the ſlaviſh yoke of government and laws.

Indeed, that we ſhall ſoon be in this ſtate of abſolute uncontrouled liberty, we have ſome reaſon to hope, as the ſpirit of the people ſeems at preſent to turn a good deal that way.—Whenever this happens, we ſhall indeed have no trade, no arts, no manufactures,—but in exchange for theſe *fancied ideal bleſſings*, we ſhall have a *real good*,—Liberty.—Liberty unconfined, unlimited.—Liberty in its fulleſt extent.—And, poſſeſſing this, can we be otherwiſe than happy?

But I fear to treſpaſs on the patience of my indulgent auditors. I flatter myſelf I have clearly ſhewn that in the two profeſſions of *Printer* and *Coalheaver*, the greateſt love for liberty either had or might be diſplayed; and, as *Fame* is the ſure attendant on every act wherein this ſpirit appears, and is at the ſame time the thing we have the greateſt deſire for, I hope I have convinced you (as the obtaining what we deſire muſt be happineſs) that *theſe two ſtates in life, of Printer and Coalheaver, are thoſe in which happineſs is the moſt eaſily acquired.*

Among the extravagant projects with which the papers were continually crowded, in conſequence of the late high price of proviſions; the extirpation of horſes, and a total prohibition to the eating of veal, ſeemed to hold the principal place, and to have the greateſt ſtreſs laid upon them. Theſe abſurdities gave riſe to the following letter and petition, in which they are expoſed with great humour.

To the Printer of the St. JAMES's CHRONICLE.

Optat Ephippia Bos—— HOR.

SIR,

I Have found myſelf equally ſurpriſed and concerned, on reading ſeveral papers, concerning an exact calculation of the number of horſes now kept in England, and of the amazing conſumption of hay and oats for their ſuſtenance only. It is really a melancholy and a terrible conſideration to reflect (at this time of dearneſs and ſcarcity, when human provender is ſo hard to be come at) how much land ſtands appropriated ſolely for the production of horſe provender!

I hope my brother ſportſmen will forgive

forgive me—but I cannot help obſerving, that horſes certainly make us the moſt ſlender and diſproportionate returns, for their food and keeping, of any animals in the whole creation. If ſheep conſume part of the fruits of the earth, they repay us ten-fold, in our food and cloathing, by mutton and wool. If we give oxen credit for their ſhare of the produce of land, they alſo reimburſe us with intereſt upon intereſt, in beef and milk, not forgetting butter. Horſes alone conſume the vegetable gifts of Providence, and remunerate us with nothing but kickings, friſkings, plungings, f—rt—ngs, and ſcamperings, diſlocated necks, and broken limbs.

From this train of reaſoning I am led to look with great applauſe upon thoſe patriots, who have lately, in ſeveral papers, (and I believe ſometimes in your's) endeavoured to diſcourage the breeding of horſes, and have attempted to recommend oxen for the univerſal purpoſes of draught, inſtead of an animal, who monopoliſes ſo much provender, and contributes ſo little to human ſuſtenance.

But at the ſame time that I commend theſe patriots, I am afraid, that as they profeſs no farther aim than at the deſtruction of draught-horſes, they will never reach the bottom of the malady, nor in any conſiderable degree relieve the preſent diſtreſs—No, Sir, I fear we ſhall never ſee corn and meat at the proper price, until we can prevail with a H-nw-y, an Omega, or an R. W. or ſome other indefatigable and long-winded champions, to brandiſh their pens, and to convince the ſportſmen and ſportſwomen, of our diſtant counties, that oxen and cows are equally proper to carry them as to draw them; and that being ſo mounted, all their pleaſurable excurſions, their journeys, and even their moſt extenſive chaces, may be as well, if not better performed, than at preſent. If country gentlemen can but be perſuaded to change their mares and geldings, for cows and oxen, (for I would not by any means be underſtood to recommend bulls, or, at leaſt, as rarely as ſtone-horſes under the preſent equeſtrian conſtitution) then I ſhall begin to form reaſonable hopes. I vow I cannot ſee any reaſon why they may not be conſidered as fairly qualified to ſtand candidates for the vacant ſtalls of thoſe many hunters, whoſe death (by the late contagion) I look upon as a providential warning, and a hint to us to adopt a better animal into their places. I have ruminated on the ſubject, and have made many obſervations on the comparative powers of the two animals, oxen and horſes, and I find ſuperabundant reaſons for giving the preference to the former. In the firſt place, oxen are indefatigable; ſecondly, they would carry you through a ſlough, or bog, with twice the *purchaſe* and *momentum* of the ſtrongeſt horſe; thirdly, by the command of a dexterous elevation of their hinder-quarters, they are enabled (in leaping) to clear any five-barred gate beyond a horſe; and laſtly, (which I lay more ſtreſs on than any of the former) they are ſo perfectly ſure-footed, that I don't know that I ever ſaw them ſtumble heartily, at leaſt not beyond their power of recovery; whereas, if I were called upon to give the definition of a horſe, I would call him, "animal caducum; animal ultra vires pronum;" or "animal in terram naturaliter tendens."

" dens." Obſerve the generality of horſes, when on full ſpeed, and you cannot help taking notice, that their motion plainly indicates a downward tendency, as if they carried in their foreheads ſome latent principle of gravitation towards the centre: they certainly have a natural propenſity to kiſs their common mother and nurſe, the earth: and this ſeems to be a ſpecies of devotion, which they would perform every minute, if the rider did not, by holding hard againſt their *bore* downwards, and by the weight of his own body, (operating upon the principles of the lever, or the fulchrum of the ſteel-yards) as it were, crane up and purchaſe the tumbling animal into an horizontal direction. But here, indeed, to be juſt, I am conſtrained to admit, that thoſe few horſes, who have had the happineſs of an academical education, are generally taught to avoid this fault, by being ſet upon their haunches.—So far it is true, but (as I learnt in Lily's grammer) " naturam expel-" las furca, licet uſque recurret." That horſes (well dreſſed and trained under the *furca* of the riding-ſchool) cannot fall forwards, I allow; but alas! what then? They learn to rear up, (*recurrere*) and are very apt to come down backwards. It is as broad as it is long—and if you ſhut the door upon either nature, or a cat, they will bounce out at the window. Thus, if you attempt, by artificial manœuvres, to prohibit or debar horſes from their natural right of ſtumbling, depend upon it they will indemnify themſelves, by practiſing ſome correſpondent evolution, perhaps twice as dangerous to the rider, as their primitive natural one. Now both theſe difficulties are effectually ſurmounted by the uſe of oxen, who always ſtep within their own power, and this without being artificially ſet upon their haunches; and even ſuppoſing, that (by making hunters of them) we ſhould give up ſomewhat in the article of ſpeed, we ſhould be made ample amends in the article of ſecurity. I need not add, that the horns themſelves would be of pretty conſiderable uſe and comfort, eſpecially at ſome of your very rough leaps, where the rider may be thrown upon the neck; for, in that caſe, by catching, or (as they ſay in the north) by clicking faſt hold of the horns, and by a ſpring backwards, he may recover his ſaddle. And under this article I can't help making a remark in regard to the fair ſex, thoſe dear creatures, whoſe preſervation and accommodation we are always conſulting, (as to be ſure we ought). It is, I ſay, very obſervable, that we rarely venture them on horſeback, without a ſaddle particularly conſtructed, and provided with ſomething like an artificial pair of horns. The meaning of this piece of caution—(for I can by no means agree with Iſaac Voſcius, that any ſatirical alluſion is couched therein, of that ſex being the fountain of horns, as a K— is ſaid to be the fountain of honour; nor with his obſervation upon the horned creſcent of the huntreſs Diana) but the meaning of this piece of caution, I take to be this, that ſuppoſing the fair huntreſs ſhould unfortunately (herſelf) loſe her ſeat, her huſband, and her friends, will have this ſatisfaction at leaſt, that (whatever becomes of her perſon) part of her petticoats muſt ever keep company with her horſe wherefoever he goes, and

moſt probably will be in at the death.

Now, in oxen, wiſe nature hath been admirably careful to provide this ſecurity, by furniſhing them with large natural horns, far beyond thoſe artificial ſtuffed pummels, and which, by being ſo much ſharper, muſt conſequently take a ſurer hold of any looſe garments, and thereby moſt effectually prevent a total ſeparation or divorce between the huntreſs and the hunter.

The laſt conſideration that occurs to me, is (I think) quite deciſive in favour of oxen. Every one knows, that a very conſiderable portion of the ſportſman's pleaſure ariſes from a kind of poſthumous recapitulation of the chace, and from deſcanting (at table) upon the proweſs of the beaſt that carried him: now this converſation can never be introduced with ſo great a degree of propriety, as when you are actually regaling on a ſirloin of the very hunter whoſe exploits you are recording; and where the ſuperior tenderneſs and flavour is chiefly owing to the exerciſe and activity, which you are celebrating, I am fully perſuaded, that I ſhall live to ſee the day, when hunter-beef will be held as great a delicacy as hunted veniſon. But, after all, I conclude with great deference to ſportſmen—I dictate nothing—I only recommend the experiment; I only aſk for one fair trial—for I will venture to hazard this prediction, "that whoever will conde-"ſcend to hunt upon this plan but "once, will never go out a hunt-"ing afterwards in any other man-"ner whatſoever."

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

BOSPHILUS.

To a GREAT CORPORATION.

The petition of the Calves of Eſſex, and other counties adjacent to the metropolis.

Moſt humbly ſheweth,

THAT the *calf kind* have, in all ages, been the true friends of *man*; and as ſuch have, on innumerable occaſions, laid down their lives for *his* ſervice.

That the favourite maxim of your petitioners, is the ſame with that of the fine young gentlemen of the town: *a ſhort life and a merry one*, is their common profeſſion; with this remarkable difference, however, that the ſaid young gentlemen, not being void of all fear of death, like your petitioners, are yet doing ſomething every day to haſten it. An inconſiſtency which a *calf* would bluſh at!

Your petitioners do not make this compariſon, ſo favourable to themſelves, from a principle of vanity, but with a view to confirm the doctrines of Pythagoras, Æſop, and Rorarius, and to eſtabliſh a juſt opinion of their own rationality; whereby they hope to obtain the attention of your worſhips.

Your petitioners, however, confeſs, that they are more addicted to *ruminating* than to *thinking*; and they are confirmed in their indolence with reſpect to the latter, by the doctrine of that great philoſopher Jean Jaques Rouſſeau, who, with incredible ſagacity, hath found out, that *thinking is an unnatural ſtate in man*; and your petitioners beg leave to add, a *fortiori*, in a calf.

But a caſe hath ariſen, which muſt rouſe the moſt indolent: They

mean the petition of your worſhips to parliament *againſt the uſe of veal.* Your petitioners beg leave to aſſure you, that they have a due ſenſe of the benefits derived to them from the ſagacity of man. Were it not for the provident care of the farmer, millions of the *calf kind* never would have had any exiſtence; and the few which, without his aid, would have come into life, would have found it a miſerable ſhifting ſtate of war. Expoſed, perpetually, to the cruel teeth and claws of fiercer and more active animals, how wretched would their condition have been! How different from that of your petitioners!

They are not ſo irrational as to pretend, that the friendly care of the farmers is perfectly pure and diſintereſted. What human friendſhip is ſo? But your petitioners reap material benefits from it, ſuch as it is. To it they owe their living in the peaceable enjoyment of all their wiſhes. To it they owe the knowledge of *but* one diſeaſe, *the butcher's knife.* What a trifle compared to thoſe which afflict mankind!

But if the ſcheme of your worſhips, to ſuppreſs the uſe of veal, ſhould paſs into a law, from that moment the farmer, having no hopes of making a profit of the good plight of your petitioners, would, courtier like, abandon them to that poverty of fleſh, which is incident to a ſtate of mere nature. And if another cruel propoſal were to take place alſo, that of ſending your petitioners to the plough, when fit for it, their lives would be protracted, not only in leanneſs, but in ſlavery. Every friend to revolution principles, and the proteſtant ſucceſſion, like your worſhips, muſt confeſs, that life on ſuch terms would not be worth preſerving.

And your petitioners beg leave to ſubmit it to the conſideration of your worſhips, that the fleſh of calves cannot become beef, but in a courſe of years; and, therefore, that the prohibition of veal at preſent, far from occaſioning a greater quantity of meat in the market, would on the contrary, create a deficiency; which, your petitioners preſume, muſt be far from your intentions.

Your petitioners, therefore, flatter themſelves, that if your worſhips will duly conſider their reaſons, you will at length ſee, that the clauſe relating to veal in your petition to parliament, has a tendency to raiſe obſtacles to the propagation, and impediments to the happineſs of the *calf kind*, and is conſequently inconſiſtent with the juſt rights of *vetulcity*; and that the ſaid clauſe is alſo inconſiſtent with the firſt principles of commerce, and inconſiſtent with your own views.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly hope, that your worſhips will procure the ſaid clauſe to be eraſed, cancelled, or, by ſome other means, withdrawn from the ſight of mankind.

And your petitioners ſhall ever Baa!

To the Printer of the St. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.

———*Ridentem dicere verum*
Quid vetat?———

SIR,

AS el—n time is now approaching, and many new memb rs will undoubtedly make their appearance

pearance in the next ſ—ſſ—n of p——t, it cannot be wholely nugatory to endeavour, at leaſt, (with what ſucceſs heaven knows!) to explain to the future noviciates, what I never yet knew accurately defined, wherein p———y buſineſs conſiſts. Definitions in general, as far as I have had occaſion to obſerve them, are ſo clogged and confuſed, by a variety of terms, that the mind cannot without difficulty retain the combination: he, therefore, who can eſtabliſh any thing like preciſion in theſe matters, and can reduce as many caſes as poſſible to a ſingle expreſſion, may deſerve, perhaps, at leaſt, as well of the public (without vanity be it ſpoken!) as Dr. Grey by his *Memoria Technica*. Whether I have ſucceeded in this *coup d'eſſai*, muſt be left to the impartial public; if I have, it may be a temptation to extend my plan, if not, I have, at leaſt, *Phaeton*'s conſolation when he broke his neck —*Magnis tamen excidit auſis*.

If I am not miſtaken then, the whole of p——y buſineſs may be compriſed within one ſimple, obvious termination, with the addition only of a proper antecedent ſyllable or two, *pro re nata*—as for example.

Poſe

Impoſe Oppoſe
Diſpoſe Depoſe
Interpoſe
Propoſe
Expoſe
Repoſe

Under one or other of theſe denominations, our whole ſt—e may, I think, fairly be ranged. As to *poſe*—the great ſtock and root of all the reſt, I muſt of neceſſity exclude that, becauſe I conſider it as the general denominator for the c—nſt—nt body of the k—gd—m, and, more reſtrictively, for that part of them, who are every day in p———t time kicking their heels at the l—bby d—r, and *poſing* themſelves to gueſs what can be doing within ſide.

Its derivatives are branched into four grand diviſions, or eight ſub-diviſions, which you pleaſe.

In the firſt and ſecond ſub-diviſion, are comprehended all e-v-l and m—y of—-s, all pl——n, p-n—rs, w-ys and m--ns m-n, and g—v—t retainers of every kind; having the game always in their own hands, you will generally find them men of great temper, coolneſs, and perſuaſion, they are very fond of talking about *taxes*, *loans*, *fund-ſecurities*, and the like: the ſum total of their buſineſs conſiſts in trying, when they can, to *impoſe* on your ſenſes, and *diſpoſe* of your pockets. Their motto is—*Pro rege ſæpe*.

In the third ſub-diviſion, you will meet with a clamorous ſet of people indeed, diametrically the reverſe of the former. They are always in a paſſion, real or affected, uſually remarkable for ſtrength of lungs, and will make the h. echo again with—*liberty*, *property*, *landed-intereſt*, and ſo forth. Theſe always *oppoſe*, right or wrong, becauſe a m———r is in their dictionary a ſynonimous word for a k—e. In this number you will either find c—nt-y g——n of ancient family, and great fortune, who live in the extremities of the k——m, keep open houſe, excellent cellars, a noble ſtud, and a large kennel; or elſe, a few adv—nt—rs of quick parts, and no fortune, who talk themſelves into notice, and then are p--d either to hold their tongues, or elſe to contradict every

word they said formerly. These have a motto too—*Pro republica semper*—but it has been dropped so often, that it is become now almost a jest. As to those of the fourth sub-division, the—*deposers*—they made a figure once, for *two or three reigns* before the *revolution*, but since then have dwindled away, and are not to be met with anywhere at present, unless, perchance, it be in a *pr-v-nc-l ass—bly*.

As it is necessary for general safety, that adversaries should now and then find mediators; under the fifth and sixth sub-divisions you will meet with some of that character. These are almost always gentlemen of sense and discernment, easy in their circumstances, unambitious in their views, not actuated by hopes or fears, disinterested lovers of their country, without prejudices for or against particular men, or particular measures. It is their business to *interpose* good offices, and *propose* the most likely means for accommodation in matters of difference. They take for their motto —*Medio tutissimus*.

In respect to the seventh sub-division, they are not properly of any party, being sometimes of one, sometimes of the other, and oftenest of neither. We may, perhaps, venture to call them a kind of *flying squadron*, a sort of p———y *hussars*, because they are light armed, and prepared to dodge, skirmish, teaze, and harrass the *regulars* on either side. It is, for all that, a service of danger, for they seldom fail to *expose* themselves.

The 8th and last sub-division, consisting of such as *repose*, may be termed the *forlorn hope* of the r—p—ve body. These are heavy-armed troops, and what business they do, is executed at a single stroke, and always at a dead lift. They seldom exert themselves beyond a decisive monosyllable; at other times, it is not unusual to see them *resting upon their arms*. The two last are distinguished by this motto—*tros rutulusve*.

If this my little *enchiridion* should be approved, I hope a sufficient number of copies will be printed off, and put into the hands of the d—r k--p-rs, to be distributed to the new m———rs as they go in. It may be easily concealed in their hats, and conned over as they sit, without loss of time.

Your's,

Feb. 1, 1768. DIDASCALUS.

Anecdote of two Frizeurs.

SIR,

HAVING seen some pretty lively remarks in the news-papers, on the present fashionable way of dressing ladies heads, I take the liberty to send you some advertisements which appeared in the Dublin Universal Advertiser about twelve years ago. Signior Florentini, and M. St. Laurent, were the two rival frizeurs, and had practised some years with pretty equal success and reputation. The Frenchman, however, by his talent at agreeable satire, with which he entertained every lady under his hands, at the expence of her absent acquaintance, during the time of his operation, had manifestly gained a great ascendant over the Italian. This induced Florentini to make a bold effort to raise his own reputation, and ruin his rival, whose great character

character he envied, and whom he wiſhed to be undone.

Advertiſement I.

"Signior Florentini, having taken into conſideration the many inconveniences which attend the method of hair-dreſſing, formerly uſed by himſelf, and ſtill practiſed by Mr. St. Laurent, humbly propoſes to the ladies of quality in this metropolis his new method of *ſtuccowing* the head in the moſt faſhionable taſte, to laſt, with very little repair, during the whole ſeſſion of parliament. Price only five guineas.

FLORENTINI."

"N. B. He takes but one hour to build up the head, and two for baking it."

Anſwer, by St. LAURENT.

"Whereas dere have appear von ſcandaleuſe avertiſement of Signior Florentini, moch reflectin on Mr. St. Laurent's capacite for hair-dreſſing; he defy ſaid Signior Florentini to tell any inconvenience dat do attend his methode, oderwiſe he ſhall conſider ſaid Florentini as *Boute-feu* and calumniateur.

St. LAURENT."

Florentini, who was not ſo good at Engliſh as the other, replied by his interpreter:

"Whereas Mr. St. Laurent has challenged Signor Florentini to produce an inſtance where his (St. Laurent's) method of hair-dreſſing is inconvenient to the ladies; he begs to obſerve, that three rows of iron pins, thruſt into the ſkull, will not fail to cauſe a conſtant itching, a ſenſation that much diſtorts the features of the face, and diſables it ſo, that a lady by degrees may loſe the uſe of her face; beſides, the immenſe quantity of pomatum and powder, laid on for a genteel dreſſing, will, after a week or two, breed *Mites*, a circumſtance very diſagreeable to gentlemen who do not love cheeſe, and alſo does afford a fœtid ſmell not to be endured: from which, and other methods too tedious to mention, Signior Florentini apprehends his new method is entirely free, and will admit of no reaſonable exception whatever.

FLORENTINI."

St. LAURENT *replies*.

"Hah! hah! hah! Dere is no objeſhon den to Signior Florentini's vay of frizing de hair of fine ladie? I ſhall tell him von, two, three. In de forſt place, he no conſider, that his *ſtuccow* vill be crack, and be break by de frequent jolts to vich all ladies are ſo ſobject, and dat two hour baking vill ſpoil de complekſhon, and hort de eyes. And as to his ſcandaleuſe aſperſhon, dat my method breed a de *Mite*, ſo odious to gentleman who don't love de cheeſe, I ſay 'tis falſe and malitieuſe; and to make good vat I ſay, I do invite all gentlemen of qualitie to examine de head of de counteſs of ——, (vich I had de honour to dreſs four week ago) next Monday at twelve o'clock, through Monſieur Cloſent's great mikroſcope, and ſee if dere be any *Mite* dere, or oder ting like de *Mite* vateer."

"N. B. Any gentleman may ſmell her ladyſhip's hede ſen he pleaſe."

The controverſy ended in a duel; but no hurt, as the combatants behaved like flaſh and fribble; but, whatever was the cauſe, it is certain the monſtrous faſhion ſoon ceaſed; and in a few months the ladies heads recovered their natural proportion, and

and became a piece of themſelves.

Yours, &c.

From the Public Advertiſer.

In quovis vehiculo. ROCK & cæteri.

THE rage for carriages is ſo great at preſent, and the town and its avenues ſo full of them, that ſome ſpeedy method ſhould be taken to ſtop them, leſt the landlords both of the old and new buildings ſhould ſome day be ſurprized and ruined, by hearing that their tenants, to a man, had *drove off*, which, though not quite ſo ungenteel, will be full as fatal to them as if they had *walked off*. The latter indeed is not likely to happen, as every man, who pretends to the ſmalleſt ſhare of taſte, has almoſt forgot how to uſe his legs.

Formerly, middling folks, particularly tradeſmen, were contented with the *walk* of life allotted to them; even when they married (at which time perſons uſually make a flaſh) they aimed at no more than *putting their beſt leg foremoſt*, and wiſhed only to be thought upon as good a *footing* as their neighbours. But now ſure the devil has poſſeſſed them all; or have they firſt run mad, and are next out-running the conſtable, for which purpoſe they have all *whipt* into carriages? In vain has the legiſlature endeavoured to put a ſtop to their career by *clogging* their wheels, and ſticking up a turnpike at every hundred yards diſtance, more particularly on thoſe roads where our citizens are accuſtomed to *duſt* themſelves as often as it is conſiſtent with ſome decent ſhew of attention to buſineſs. Thoſe indeed who are quite *abandoned* are reduced to make uſe of the ſabbath-day for their excurſions; ſo that the late regulation for double tolls on that day appears to have been very wiſely intended to have *put a ſpoke in their wheels*, and one would have thought, in ſpite of the weakneſs of their intellects, might have brought them to the uſe of their *underſtandings*.—If they ſuffer themſelves to be thus carried away, people of the country, who may pay occaſional viſits to this metropolis, will be induced to think that there are no citizens but ſuch as belong to the ward of *Cripple-Gait*.

How are they degenerated, how changed ſince thoſe happy days, in which the prudent and *unſhaken* citizen, ſo far from allowing himſelf to be carried, was ſeen trudging along, on a Sunday's evening, ſweating under the load of his wife's favourite child, while ſhe, poor woman, with her uſual attention to her huſband's head, followed as faſt as ſhe well could without diſcompoſing the calve's tail perriwig committed to her charge. That this was once the caſe, the vaineſt puppy of them all cannot deny; for Hogarth, pleaſed with the ſcene, has tranſmitted it to poſterity in everlaſting black and white. The degeneracy, of which I complain, is wholly on the part of the male; for, notwithſtanding he is of late grown ſo *ſaving of his legs*, the female, *ſemper eadem*, has never ſwerved from *that attention* to his head for which ſhe has ever been famed; nor has the *carriage* of the huſband been obſerved to make any alteration in that of the wife: it is therefore for the men I write, and ſincerely beſeech them, as they love liberty, to ſtand upon their own feet, nor any longer ſuffer themſelves to be run away with by any headſtrong brute

or

or brutes, to whoſe caprice, the moment they ſtep into a carriage, they ſubmit their perſons, and who in the end will gallop away with their properties. To be brief, Sir, I am of opinion, that a tradeſman has no more occaſion for a carriage than a cat has for a pair of pattens; and I ſhould be happy indeed, if you could think of any means to perſuade them to ſtep out of their coaches or chaiſes into *themſelves*.

All the nations we read of, that from a ſtate of freedom have fallen into ſlavery, have brought that diſgrace upon themſelves by luxury. That carriages are ſtrong ſymptoms of luxury, is not to be diſputed; and I think I know ſome men yet, who look upon them but as ſtately priſons. The freeſt people are certainly thoſe who never knew the uſe of them, and are moſt likely to *ſtand their ground*. We have a late inſtance in our own country, where the only few who ſeem to be poſſeſſed of the genuine and *uncontroulable* ſpirit of freedom, I mean the voters for Mr. Wilkes, almoſt to a man, walked on foot to Brentford, to poll for that *honeſt* gentleman; and many of them, I dare ſay, dread the thoughts of being *conveyed in a carriage* as much, nay more, than they would the pillory.

I fear, Sir, we owe the ſo common uſe of carriages to the phyſicians. They are the firſt perſons we know of, excepting lords and eſquires, whoſe legs failed them; but then, Sir, they have heads (your wit will ſneer now and ſay, ſo have their canes;) but I am ſerious:—Theſe wiſe men have driven themſelves into good fortunes; but daily experience ſhews us, that thoſe of other callings, who attempt that method of *getting on*, have driven themſelves not only out of their fortunes, but even out of houſe and home.

The *geſtation* of tradeſmen generally proceeds from a falſe conception, or at beſt ends in a miſcarriage; I wiſh therefore that the lord-mayor, Sir John Fielding, or Mr. Wilkes, would take this matter into conſideration, and perſuade theſe unthinking people, at leaſt to lay by their *whimſies* till better times, or till the ſcheme urged by your correſpondent of Wedneſday laſt takes place, namely, that of opening the two-forked ſtreets to Black-friars-bridge; for, unleſs a clear way is made for them *to get off*, they will, as he obſerves, never be able to *paſs the Fleet*.

I am, SIR,
Your humble Servant,
JOHN TROTT.

To the Printer of the Public Advertiſer.

Rum*ford*, *Jan.* 2, 1768.

SOME time ago I obſerved in one of the papers an article of news, informing us, that Mr. —— and Mr. —— (two reſpectable artificers, who hold places in the board of works) intended offering themſelves candidates for two certain boroughs at the next general election. I own I was at firſt a little alarmed for a friend of mine, who ſerves at preſent for one of thoſe boroughs; but, upon a further enquiry, I have learned that my friend is *made eaſy*, and *gives up quietly* to his antagoniſts. He aſſures me that it is a ſettled thing (upon the late coalition of parties taking place) that the following perſonages are to be ſtrongly ſupported on their canvaſſing for the following places.

As

As my friend hath obliged me with an exact copy of the liſt, I take this opportunity of tranſmitting it to you, in preference to any other perſon whatſoever. If you think it *dangerous*, pray by no means meddle with it: but if you ſhould look upon the preſent ſeaſon of feſtivity as a kind of Saturnalia (when the Romans allowed all ſort of gambols to plead privilege) you may make an holiday-paper of it, if you pleaſe.

LIST (in England) of Candidates at the enſuing Election.

His M——s	Principal Gardener	Apple-by
	Second Gardener	Haſtings
	Clerk of the Wood-yard	Chip-penham
	Purveyor of Cheeſe	Glouceſter
	Operator for the Teeth	Mon-mouth
	Yeoman of the Mouth	Ply-mouth
	Firſt Clerk of the Kitchen	Cock-her-mouth
	Optician	Eye
	Auriſt Operator	Luggers-hal
	Furrier	Down-ton
	Bookſeller	New-work upon Trent
	Maſter Bricklayer	Lyme-Regis
	Principal Hatter	Bever-ly
	Second Hatter	Mine-head
	Carpenter	Oak-hampton
	Architect	Caſtle-riſing
	Apothecary	Bark-ſhire
	Serjeant Surgeon	Ripp-on
	Second Surgeon	Scar-borough
	Upholſterer	Great Bed-win
	Serjeant Painter	Stein-in
	Statuary	Made-ſtone
	Butcher	Ox-ford
	Baker	Rye
	Poulterer	St. Maw's
	Fiſhmonger	Sea-forth
	Firſt Brewer	Malt-on
	Second Brewer	Beer-ale-ſton
	Purveyor of Wine	New-port
	Confectioner	Mel-comb-Regis
	Purveyor of Oiſters	Colcheſter
	Purveyor of Bacon and Montego	Ham-ſhire
	Body Coachman	Rutland
	Maſter of the Buck-Hounds	Huntingdon
	Serjeant Farrier	Horſe-ham
	Hobby-Groom	Canter-bury
	Keeper of the Tower	Leo-minſter
	Laceman	Buckingham
	Pump-maker	Wells
	Linnen-draper	Bleaching-lye

His

His M——'s Gunſmith	—— ——	Flint
Dancing-maſter	————	Salop
Maſter of the Barges	——	Shoreham
Librarian	————	Reading
Decypherer	————	Devizes
Rat-catcher	——	Boroughbridge
Chimney-ſweeper	——	Great Grim'ſby
Man-Midwife to the Houſhold	————	Middle-ſex
Principal Man-Midwife	————	Queen-borough
Writing-Maſter to P. W.	—— ——	Penryn

In Scotland the ſix following counties are to be provided for, as we hear, in the following manner:

His M——s Barber	—— ——	Wig-toun
Paviour	————	Peebles
Woollen-draper	————	Dum-friſe
Tuner of the Revels	————	Fife
Goldſmith	—— ——	Sterling
Poet-Laureat	— —	Clack-man-an

A letter from a gentleman on his travels, giving an account of the republic of St. Marino.

I Have been viſiting the ſmalleſt of all republics. I diſtinguiſhed at ſome diſtance, and not without difficulty, at the top of a very high mountain, a town, the houſes and larger buildings of which ſeemed to be rather a fairy viſion, than any thing in reality. Venice appears, as one advances towards it, as if riſing out of the ſea; St. Marino ſeems built among the clouds. It is not a ſtrange thing here to ſee mountains, whoſe tops are above the clouds in their ordinary ſituation: it is the caſe with that on which Marino ſtands; and the whole town is on that part of it which is in general ſo encompaſſed. I never ſaw ſo ſtrange a proſpect. That it was a town was indiſputable. It was a very clear day in which we approached it, otherwiſe, I ſuppoſe, at this diſtance we ſhould not have ſeen it at all; but for this advantage one ſhould ſcarce have ſeen it from this place. Another ſingularity on theſe elevations is, that they retain the ſnows; the weather was warm and the country open in the lower parts, but we found it winter at St. Marino; ſnow lay all about the town.

They have the advantage of good cellars, the cooleſt perhaps in the world; and nature ſeems in ſome degree to have provided againſt the cold of the ſituation, by giving them good wine to put in them. The ſides of their mountain are a very happy ſoil for vineyards, and the wine excellent. Though the good lady has given them wine, ſhe has left them to provide themſelves with water: there is not a ſpring, lake, or pond, in all the place. Is not this a document to them to drink a liquor that is properer for ſo bleak a ſituation? But when will men liſten to the dictates of nature and reaſon? They are at infinite pains to

to ſave up the rain water and the meltings of the ſnow, and are furniſhed in ſufficient plenty, though not with any very ſweet liquor, of this kind.

You heard me call Marino the ſmalleſt republic in the world; you will agree with me that it is ſo, when I tell you this mountain, and three or four little hills ſcattered about its foot, are the whole territories. When they are in a humour to boaſt, as Italians commonly are when they talk of the power and riches of their country, they tell you, that in the dominions of their republic you may count four thouſand four hundred ſouls: but they romance in this; it is impoſſible they ſhould be ſo many.

Rome was once no bigger than this; but St. Marino never will be any bigger. See the conſequences of being born under favourable or unfavourable ſtars. Perhaps there are better reaſons: to be honeſt is the way to ſtarve: robbery and murder are the ſhort cuts to eminence. Rome had its origin from a band of outlaws, ſoldiers, thieves and raviſhers: they were men deſperate enough to attempt any thing, and there was nothing but force and rapine to eſtabliſh them. They continued the principle on which they ſet out, and became a people of ſoldiers. When they had enough for their neceſſities, they began to hunger and thirſt after glory, and never reſted while there was any thing in the world that other people called their own. Religion is the greateſt enemy to riſing in the world: it was a great while before the Romans were troubled with it at all, and when they were, they never gave it leave to interfere with the nobler calls of ambition. Religion was the foundation of this little republic; and as the people ſeem ſtill, like the old Romans, to inherit the ſpirit of their fathers, they never will increaſe their territories.

The founder of this republic, now elevated to the rank of a ſaint, was in his life-time a ſtone-cutter. He retired to this mountain in the latter part of his time, and betook to the life of an hermit. There was no difficulty in getting ſome occaſion of a miracle from the hand of a religious of this kind. It is a country of ſuperſtition; and every thing concurs, not only in the believing, but in the giving riſe to, ſuch accounts, and in the propagating them. He was at one time, they tell you, walking on the ſide of the mountain where a poor Vigneron was rolling down a ſtone from a broken rock, to make up a breach in an incloſure: the venerable father ſaw him toiling, and compaſſionated him: "You "will ſoon be releaſed from all this "pain, my ſon," ſaid he; "have "comfort." It happened that the fellow had been uſed to be often afflicted with the cholic; whether a fit was at that time leaving him, or what was the particular incident, we are not at this time to know; *nec ſcire fas eſt omnia*; but hearing the conſolation from ſo venerable a mouth, he placed great confidence in it. The father had the repute of a perſon of great ſanctity: he had only meant, that death ſhould one time releaſe him from ſuch fatigue; but the fellow, to whom cuſtom had rendered this familiar, and who would not have wiſhed to be eaſed from it on ſuch conditions, imagined that he ſpoke of his diſorder. Whether nature or faith performed the cure, we know not, but it was inſtan-

ſtantaneous. The man ran to his companions lower down the hill; he told them, the holy man had known his diſeaſe, without ſpeaking a word about it, and had cured him by only croſſing his hands over him. The miracle was believed, and reported every where. The fellow, likely enough, had his fits afterwards, but they came too late; the reputation of the ſaint was up, and the return of his diſorder would be attributed to his ſins.

The ſtory made a conſiderable noiſe; people flocked about the hermit who had the power of miracles: and the princeſs of the country, to ſhew her zeal for the glory of her religion, gave him the mountain on which he had performed the miracle as his own for ever. The people who attended him from this time, built the town, and as they left it ſo it ſtands, a memorial of piety, but never to be made any bigger. It is not eaſy to expreſs to you the veneration which is paid to him by the people, and they expect as much from ſtrangers: they attribute the duration of their commonwealth to his protection. They hardly allow the Virgin Mary a place above him among the ſaints. As to all the reſt, they prefer St. Marino by many degrees. Their beſt church is dedicated to him, and his remains are buried in it. They have his ſtatue over the great altar, and pay him divine honours. It is among their laws, that ſpeaking diſreſpectfully of him is blaſphemy: it is puniſhed in the ſame manner.

The inhabitants of St. Marino recount, with a peculiar kind of pride, the viciſſitudes of the fortune in the other ſtates of Italy; and, while they tell you in what manner, and at what time they changed their ſeveral maſters, add, with a triumphant air, that St. Marino has ſtood ſecure during all theſe changes and ſhocks of fortune; the piety of its inhabitants, and the power of its protector and founder have preſerved it,

There is, to ſay nothing of their protection from this ſainted maſon, another, and a very ſtrong cauſe of it: the town, you have heard me ſay, ſtands on the top of a very high mountain; it is not only a high, but a very ſteep and craggy one, and there is but one road, and that a narrow one, by which they are acceſſible. They look upon this as their real ſecurity, though they chuſe to attribute it to another cauſe; and are ſo careful to preſerve this to themſelves, that they have a law, and a very ſevere one, againſt any of their citizens coming into the town by any other way, leſt it ſhould by degrees make a path over ſome other part of the mountain. Liberty is very dear to thoſe who enjoy it in a land of ſlavery; the people of St. Marino know the ſweets of it, and would preſerve it at any hazard. It is hard to ſay what could force them in their ſituation, with no way to come at them but this ſingle path; and they are ſoldiers from their infancy. All that are of an age to bear arms are exerciſed, and ready at a moment's call; and they have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in a particular manner as ſoldiers, in thoſe wars in which they have been engaged as auxiliaries. They aſſiſted Pius the Second againſt one of the lords of Ramini; and he acknowledges his ſucceſſes to be, in a great meaſure, owing to their bravery, and rewarded them nobly. They do not at preſent ſeem ambitious of enlarging their territory, and they are

right;

right; by enlarging they might loſe it. It was once ſomewhat more extenſive, reaching half way up a neighbouring hill, but at preſent it is reduced to its antient limits. Theſe they will always be able to preſerve; for who is it that will think it worth while to make an attempt upon a place, rendered by nature almoſt inacceſſible; defended by a ſet of reſolute, and even deſperate people, fighting their own immediate cauſe, and not worth having if they ſhould get it?

Some account of the Griſgris *and* Mumbo Jumbo, *ſuperſtitions practiſed in many of the interior countries of* Africa.

OF all the ſuperſtitions in vogue in ſeveral of the interior countries of Africa, the moſt general and remarkable are the Griſgris and Mumbo Jumbo; the former of which, Le Maire ſays, are certain Arabic characters, mixed with necromantic figures, drawn by the Marbuts, (the prieſts ſo called) on paper. Labat affirms, that they are nothing more than ſcraps of the alcoran in Arabic; but this Barbot denies, and confirms his opinion by poſitive proofs; for having brought over to Europe one of theſe Griſgris, and ſhewn it to a number of perſons deeply ſkilled in the Oriental learning, none of them could find the leaſt trace of any character they underſtood; yet, after all, this might be owing to the badneſs of the hand-writing, and the words are probably of the Mandingo language, though the characters are an attempt to imitate the Arabic. The pooreſt negro never goes to war without his Griſgris, as a charm againſt wounds; and, if it proves ineffectual, the Marbut transfers the blame on the immorality of his conduct. Thoſe cheats invent Griſgris againſt all kinds of dangers, and in favour of all deſires and appetites; by virtue of which, the poſſeſſors may obtain or avoid whatever they like or diſlike. They defend them from ſtorms, enemies, diſeaſes, pains, and misfortunes; and preſerve health, long life, wealth, honour, and merit, if we credit the Marbuts. Certain it is, that thoſe prieſts find all the benefit of the boaſted virtues of their Griſgris; no clergy in the globe being more revered, honoured, or wealthy, according to the ideas of wealth they entertain here; and no wonder, as they impoveriſh the people by the exorbitant price they exact for their knaviſh charms, a Griſgris being frequently valued at three ſlaves, and four or five oxen.

Such of theſe pious ornaments as are intended for the head, are made in the form of a croſs, reaching from the forehead to the neck behind, and from ear to ear; nor are the arms and ſhoulders neglected. Sometimes they are planted in their bonnets in the form of horns, at other times they are made like ſerpents, lizards, or ſome other animal, cut out of a kind of paſte-board: In a word, they are of forms as various as the purpoſes for which they are intended. There are not wanting Europeans, and otherwiſe intelligent ſeamen and merchants, who are in ſome degree infected with this weakneſs of the country, and believe that the negro ſorcerers have an actual communcation with the devil, and that they are filled by the malignant influence of the evil ſpirit, when they ſee them diſtort their features and muſcles, make horrid grima-

ces,

ces, and at last imitate all the appearance of epileptics: A notion not confined to the negroes of Africa, but thoroughly believed, about the beginning of the last century, by several of the learned of Europe, and borrowed by them from the antients, who believed that persons afflicted with this terrible malady were possessed with a τι θειον, a quid divinum, or spirit. Here, indeed, it is counterfeited, but so artfully, that it is next to impossible to detect them, and hence they gain great credit with the natives.

To these charms and necromantic arts they add the other bugbear of Mumbo Jumbo, which is intended, chiefly among the Mandingoes, to keep their women in obedience and submission. This is no other than a large idol, which the women are simple enough to believe, or cunning enough to pretend, they take for a human savage, who watches all their actions, and can even penetrate into their most secret thoughts. The husband gets behind this statue in the night, and makes a dreadful bellowing, which they suppose issues from the idol; and of this some of them make a very artful use; for, persuading their husbands that they firmly believe in the attributes given to the Mumbo Jumbo, their conduct is intirely committed to his care; the husband takes his pleasure abroad, and the women enjoy the society of their gallants, free from all alarms and discoveries. Some of them, are, however, simple enough to credit what their husbands assert, and then they try to bribe over the idol to favour them. Moore relates, that this part is acted by a negro, and commonly by the favourite slave of his master; hence he acquires an absolute dominion in the family over the women, in consequence of his function; and over the master, from an apprehension that ill usage will make him reveal the secret of so much consequence to the support of the husband's authority, and preservation of the women's honour.

In the year 1727, the King of Jagra had a woman, whose curiosity could only be equalled by his weak fondness, in discovering to her the whole mystery of the Mumbo Jumbo, for which she had long eagerly sollicited; but, with the indiscretion usual in her sex, she was scarcely in possession, when she hastened to reveal it to all the other women. The report soon came to the ears of the chief negro Lords, who were before but ill affected to the King's person, and now shocked with a weakness of such consequence to them all. They therefore assembled to deliberate on the necessary measures, in an affair so critical; and not doubting but their women would throw off their allegiance, and live in a perpetual state of rebellion and infidelity, if the terror of the Mumbo Jumbo was once removed, they determined upon a very bold step, which they executed with equal resolution. They assumed that air of authority peculiar to persons who take upon them a religious office, or act in a religious cause; and, going to the palace, ordered the King to come before the idol or Mumbo Jumbo. The weak Prince, not daring to refuse the summons, obeyed, and, after being severely censured by the bugbear, he was ordered to produce all his women. No sooner had they made their ap-

pearance, than they were inſtantly aſſaſſinated by order of the Mumbo Jumbo, and thus this almoſt fatal diſcovery was ſuppreſſed, before it made its way out of the King's family.

Such as are initiated in the myſtery of the Mumbo Jumbo take a ſolemn oath not to reveal it to the women, or any other negroes who are not of the ſociety. They cannot be admitted before a certain age; the people ſwear by that idol, and no oath is obſerved with more ſolemnity and reſpect: In a word, every village has its lodge, or Mumbo Jumbo, which we can compare to nothing ſo aptly as the reſpectable fraternity of Free-maſons, ſo well known in Great Britain, France, Germany, and ſeveral other parts of Europe.

An odd ſort of diverſion, common in the neighbourhood of Smyrna.

IN this country there are a great number of ſtorks, who build and hatch their young very regularly. The inhabitants, in order to divert themſelves at the expence of thoſe birds, place hens eggs in the ſtork's neſt, and when the young are hatched, the cock on ſeeing them of a different form from his own ſpecies, makes an hideous noiſe; which brings a crowd of other ſtorks about the neſt; and who to revenge the diſgrace which they imagine the hen has brought upon her neſt, deſtroy her, by pecking her to death: the cock, in the meantime, making the heavieſt lamentation, as if bewailing his misfortune, which obliged him to have recourſe to ſuch diſagreeable ſeverities.

POETRY.

POETRY.

The FATAL SISTERS, an ODE. *By Mr.* GRAY.

(From the Norſe Tongue.)

In the ORCADES *of* Thormodus Torfæus; Hafniæ 1697, *folio: and alſo in* Bartholinus.

PREFACE.

IN the eleventh century *Sigurd*, Earl of the Orkney-Iſlands, went with a fleet of ſhips and a conſiderable body of troops into Ireland, to the aſſiſtance of *Sictryg with the ſilken beard*, who was then making war on his father-in-law *Brian*, King of Dublin: the Earl and all his forces were cut to pieces, and *Sictryg* was in danger of a total defeat; but the enemy had a greater loſs by the death of *Brian*, their King, who fell in the action. On Chriſtmas-day, (the day of the battle,) a native of *Caithneſs* in Scotland ſaw at a diſtance a number of perſons on horſeback riding full ſpeed towards a hill, and ſeeming to enter into it. Curioſity led him to follow them, till looking through an opening in the rocks he ſaw twelve gigantic figures reſembling women; they were all employed about a loom; and as they wove, they ſung the following dreadful Song; which when they had finiſhed, they tore the web into twelve pieces, and (each taking her portion) galloped ſix to the North and as many to the South.

NOW the ſtorm begins to lower,
(Haſte, the loom of hell prepare,)
* Iron-ſleet of arrowy ſhower
† Hurtles in the darken'd air.

Glitt'ring lances are the loom,
Where the duſky warp we ſtrain,
Weaving many a ſoldier's doom,
Orkney's woe, and *Randver*'s bane.

Note—The *Valkyriur* were female Divinities, ſervants of *Odin* (or *Woden*) in the Gothic mythology. Their name ſignifies *Chuſers of the ſlain*. They were mounted on ſwift horſes, with drawn ſwords in their hands; and in the throng of battle ſelected ſuch as were deſtined to ſlaughter, and conducted them to *Valkalla*, the hall of *Odin*, or paradiſe of the brave; where they attended the banquet, and ſerved the departed heroes with horns of mead and ale.

* How quick they wheel'd; and flying, behind them ſhot
Sharp ſleet of arrowy ſhower——— *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

† The noiſe of battle hurtled in the air. *Shakeſpear's Jul. Cæſar.*

See the grieſly texture grow,
('Tis of human entrails made,)
And the weights, that play below,
Each a gaſping warrior's head.

Shafts for ſhuttles, dipt in gore,
Shoot the trembling cords along.
Sword, that once a monarch bore,
Keep the tiſſue cloſe and ſtrong.

Miſta black, terrific maid,
Sangrida, and *Hilda* ſee,
Join the wayward work to aid:
'Tis the woof of victory.

Ere the ruddy ſun be ſet,
Pikes muſt ſhiver, javelins ſing,
Blade with clattering buckler meet,
Hauberk craſh, and helmet ring.

(Weave the crimſon web of war)
Let us go, and let us fly,
Where our friends the conflict ſhare,
Where they triumph, where they die.

As the paths of fate we tread,
Wading thro' th' enſanguin'd field:
Gondula, and *Geira*, ſpread
O'er the youthful King your ſhield.

We the reins to ſlaughter give,
Ours to kill, and ours to ſpare:
Spite of danger he ſhall live.
(Weave the crimſon web of war.)

They, whom once the deſart-beach
Pent within its bleak domain,
Soon their ample ſway ſhall ſtretch
O'er the plenty of the plain.

Low the dauntleſs Earl is laid,
Gor'd with many a gaping wound:
Fate demands a nobler head;
Soon a King ſhall bite the ground.

Long his loſs ſhall Eirin weep,
Ne'er again his likeneſs ſee;
Long her ſtrains in ſorrow ſteep,
Strains of immortality!

Horror covers all the heath,
Clouds of carnage blot the ſun.
Siſters, weave the web of death;
Siſters, ceaſe, the work is done.

Hail

Hail the taſk, and hail the hands!
Songs of joy and triumph ſing!
Joy to the victorious bands;
Triumph to the younger King.

Mortal, thou that hear'ſt the tale,
Learn the tenour of our ſong.
Scotland, thro' each winding vale
Far and wide the notes prolong.

Siſters, hence with ſpurs of ſpeed:
Each her thundering faulchion wield;
Each beſtride her ſable ſteed.
Hurry, hurry to the field.

The DESCENT *of* ODIN. *An* ODE, *(from the* Norſe Tongue,) *in* BARTHOLINUS, *de cauſis contemnendæ mortis*; *Hafniæ*, 1689, *Quarto*. *By the ſame.*

UPROSE the King of men with ſpeed,
And ſaddled ſtrait his coal-black ſteed;
Down the yawning ſteep he rode,
That leads to * HELA's drear abode.
Him the dog of darkneſs ſpied,
His ſhaggy throat he open'd wide,
While from his jaws, with carnage fill'd,
Foam and human gore diſtill'd:
Hoarſe he bays with hideous din,
Eyes that glow, and fangs that grin;
And long purſues, with fruitleſs yell,
The father of the powerful ſpell.
Onward ſtill his way he takes,
(The groaning earth beneath him ſhakes,)
Till full before his fearleſs eyes
The portals nine of hell ariſe.
Right againſt the eaſtern gate,
By the moſs-grown pile he ſate;
Where long of yore to ſleep was laid
The duſt of the prophetic maid.
Facing to the northern clime,
Thrice he traced the runic rhyme;
Thrice pronounc'd, in accents dread,
The thrilling verſe that wakes the dead;
Till from out the hollow ground
Slowly breath'd a ſullen ſound.

* *Niſlheimr*, the hell of the Gothic nations, conſiſted of nine worlds, to which were devoted all ſuch as died of ſickneſs, old-age, or by any other means than in battle: Over it preſided HELA, the Goddeſs of Death.

PR. What call unknown, what charms preſume
To break the quiet of the tomb?
Who thus afflicts my troubled ſprite,
And drags me from the realms of night?
Long on theſe mould'ring bones have beat
The winter's ſnow, the ſummer's heat,
The drenching dews, and driving rain!
Let me, let me ſleep again.
Who is he, with voice unbleſt,
That calls me from the bed of reſt?

O. A traveller, to thee unknown,
Is he that calls, a warrior's ſon.
Thou the deeds of light ſhalt know;
Tell me what is done below,
For whom yon glitt'ring board is ſpread,
Dreſt for whom yon golden bed.

PR. Mantling in the goblet ſee
The pure bev'rage of the bee,
O'er it hangs the ſhield of gold;
'Tis the drink of *Balder* bold:
Balder's head to death is given.
Pain can reach the ſons of heav'n!
Unwilling I my lips uncloſe:
Leave me, leave me to repoſe.

O. Once again my call obey.
Propheteſs, ariſe, and ſay,
What danger *Odin*'s child await,
Who the author of his fate.

PR. In *Hoder*'s hand the heroe's doom:
His brother ſends him to the tomb.
Now my weary lips I cloſe:
Leave me, leave me to repoſe.

O. Propheteſs, my ſpell obey,
Once again ariſe, and ſay,
Who th' avenger of his guilt,
By whom ſhall *Hoder*'s blood be ſpilt.

PR. In the caverns of the weſt,
By *Odin*'s fierce embrace compreſt,
A wond'rous boy ſhall *Rinda* bear,
Who ne'er ſhall comb his raven-hair,
Nor waſh his viſage in the ſtream,
Nor ſee the ſun's departing beam;
Till he on *Hoder*'s corſe ſhall ſmile
Flaming on the fun'ral pile.
Now my weary lips I cloſe:
Leave me, leave me to repoſe.

O. Yet a while my call obey.
Propheteſs, awake, and ſay,

What virgins theſe, in ſpeechleſs woe,
That bend to earth their ſolemn brow,
That their flaxen treſſes tear,
And ſnowy veils, that float in air.
Tell me whence their ſorrows roſe:
Then I leave thee to repoſe.
PR. Ha! no traveller art thou,
King of men, I know thee now,
Mightieſt of a mighty line———
O. No boding maid of ſkill divine
Art thou, nor propheteſs of good;
But mother of the giant-brood!
PR. Hie thee hence, and boaſt at home,
That never ſhall enquirer come
To break my iron-ſleep again;
Till * *Lok* has burſt his tenfold chain.
Never, till ſubſtantial night
Has reaſſum'd her ancient right;
Till wrap'd in flames, in ruin hurl'd,
Sinks the fabric of the world.

The TRIUMPHS *of* OWEN. *A* FRAGMENT. *From Mr.* EVANS's *Specimens of Welch Poetry*; London, 1764, *Quarto*. *By the ſame.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

OWEN ſucceeded his Father GRIFFIN in the Principality of North-Wales, A. D. 1120. This battle was fought near forty years afterwards.

OWEN's praiſe demands my ſong,
OWEN ſwift, and OWEN ſtrong;
Faireſt flower of Roderic's ſtem,
† Gwyneth's ſhield, and Britain's gem.
He nor heaps his brooded ſtores,
Nor on all profuſely pours;
Lord of every regal art,
Liberal hand, and open heart.
Big with hoſts of mighty name,
Squadrons three againſt him came;
This the force of Eirin hiding,
Side by ſide as proudly riding,

* *Lok* is the evil Being, who continues in chains till the *twilight of the Gods* approaches, when he ſhall break his bonds; the human race, the ſtars, and ſun, ſhall diſappear; the earth ſink in the ſeas, and fire conſume the ſkies; even Odin himſelf and his kindred-deities ſhall periſh. For a farther explanation of this mythology, ſee Mallet's Introduction to the hiſtory of Denmark, 1755, Quarto.

† North-Wales.

On her shadow long and gay
* Lochlin plows the wat'ry way;
There the Norman sails afar
Catch the winds, and join the war:
Black and huge along they sweep,
Burthens of the angry deep.
Dauntless on his native lands
† The Dragon-Son of Mona stands;
In glitt'ring arms and glory dreft,
High he rears his ruby creft.
There the thund'ring strokes begin,
There the prest, and there the din;
Talymalfra's rocky shore
Echoing to the battle's roar.
Where his glowing eye-balls turn,
Thousand banners round him burn.
Where he points his purple spear,
Hasty, hasty rout is there,
Marking with indignant eye
Fear to stop, and shame to fly.
There confusion, terror's child,
Conflict fierce, and ruin wild,
Agony, that pants for breath,
Despair and honourable death.

* * * * * * * *

FERNEY ‡: *An Epistle to* Monf. De VOLTAIRE.

By GEORGE KEATE, Esq;

WHILE crowded theatres your pow'r confess,
And weep obedient to your feign'd distress,
While polish'd readers of a polish'd age
Delighted turn your animated page,
Shall these intruding lines the poet greet,
And find a welcome in his calm retreat?
Where, midst those shades his happier taste improv'd,
He sits embow'r'd, by ev'ry muse belov'd:
Where all its native roles GENIUS sheds,
Where RURAL ELEGANCE a carpet spreads,
Where ART, with sweet SIMPLICITY combin'd
Shines the fair emblem of the planter's mind?

* Denmark.

† The red Dragon is the device of Cadwallader, which all his descendents bore on their banners.

‡ FERNEY, a chateau and gardens, erected and laid out by Mr. De Voltaire, in the neighbourhood of Geneva, which commands the variety of prospect mentioned in the beginning of this poem.

While

While o'er the diſtant ſcene ſtretch'd to the ſkies
Earth's ſavage wonders to the ſight ariſe;
The tow'ring Alps uprear their ſtately mound,
And ſhapeleſs piles th' extended proſpect bound.
Here beauteous nature fills th' admiring eye
With all the charms of wild variety.
Here harveſts wave, or purple vineyards glow,
Or mountains whiten with eternal ſnow.
Cliffs, far remov'd their cloudy ſummits rear,
Or rocks like columns to the heav'ns appear;
Cool ſlope the vales, wide ſpread the mantling woods,
Bright ſhine the ſtreams that ſeek the diſtant floods:
Here a ſmall ocean's peaceful waters ſleep *,
There raving torrents emulate the deep †.
Unnumber'd villas riſe on ev'ry ſide,
The ſeats of chearful prudence, not of pride;
No ſpot neglected, where the grateful ſoil
Can pay with rich increaſe the peaſant's toil.
CONTENT and PEACE here fix their proſp'rous reign,
And LIBERTY in ſilence guards the plain.
Midſt ſcenes like theſe, the friend of human kind
Can range the vaſt of ſcience, unconfin'd
For diſtant flights can wing th' excurſive ſoul,
Or glance with lightning's ſpeed from pole to pole;
Whether thro' nature's devious paths he ſtrays,
Purſues the planet's courſe, the comet's blaze;—
Or leſs advent'rous quits th' aërial height
To fix on mortal woes a mortal's ſight;—
Diveſt the heart of each dark veil it wears,
Expoſe its hopes, its conflicts, and its cares;
By bold examples fire the youthful blood,
Appall the guilty, or confirm the good;
Submit each dang'rous wiſh to reaſon's laws,
And arm our paſſions in our virtue's cauſe.
While views like theſe, VOLTAIRE, your boſom warm
The ſhades of ſolitude muſt ever charm.
From courts withdrawn, where'er your footſteps bend,
The train you love, a faithful train, attend:
Swift at the beck'ning of your magic hand
They come, and FANCY leads th' ideal band.
WIT's lighter offſpring ſeeks the ſunny glade,
While SATIRE ſkulks behind th' obſcurer ſhade;
Near him his ſiſter, COMIC MAID, is ſeen,
Who checks, with laughing eyes, his rigid mien;
Combin'd, o'er worlds an empire they maintain,
And ev'ry vice and folly wears their chain.

* The Lake of Geneva.
† The Rhone and the Arve, which unite juſt below the Lake.

Th'

Th' heroic muſe majeſtic ſweeps along,
And thoughtful meditates her lofty ſong;
Unroll'd ſhe bears on high fame's bright record,
And marks the triumphs of GREAT HENRY's ſword *.
See too, VOLTAIRE, what wonders meet thine eyes,
Behold where palaces, and temples riſe,
Where wak'd by thee, by thee conven'd to fame,
The mighty dead their ancient ſemblance claim,
Where laurel'd chiefs, where awful ſages move,
And purple monarchs dignify the grove.
† Lo! there, that bane of freedom, love, and truth,
The dire ſeraglio barr'd on Zara's youth!
Too ſoon ſhall fate a brother loſt reſtore,
And claim the parent who ſhall chide no more!
Yet will not chance at laſt her hopes befriend,
And happier hours the cloſe of life attend?
For her the moſque its thouſand lamps diſplays,
For her the crown prepares its regal blaze,
For her with gems reſplendent, flames the throne,
And crowding millions wait for her alone—
They wait in vain—no Queen ſhall greet their eyes,
Beneath ſuſpicion's frantic ſteel ſhe dies,
While pauſing o'er the wound his madneſs gave,
The gen'rous murd'rer joins her in the grave.
‡ There good Alvarez ſon by death reprov'd,
Reſtores Alzira to her firſt-belov'd;
By one great act redeems his errors paſt,
And owns, his nobleſt triumphs were his laſt.
§ What proud aſſembly throngs yon hallow'd dome?
Why nods the ſculptur'd roof? why ſhakes the tomb?
What daring form the bounds of death has croſt?
What great event demands yon ſcepter'd ghoſt?
It ſpeaks—oh! veil thy terrors, awful ſhade,
And join in long repoſe the glorious dead!
Obey'd already ſee thy dire command!
Behold thy ſon in ſpeechleſs horror ſtand!
On that drear vault his blaſted ſight he bends,
Whence pale in death Semiramis aſcends.—
Attend, ye pitying Magi, hide the ſcene,
Hide the laſt conflicts of a murder'd Queen!
Oh, bid the guiltleſs youth's diſtraction ceaſe,
And cloſe his wretched mother's eyes in peace!
¶ Behold the north its barb'rous legions pour,
FATE heads their march, and China is no more.

* The HENRIADE. † ZAYRE. ‡ ALZIRE. § SEMIRAMIS.
¶ LORPHELIN DE LA CHINE.

What

What paſſions Zamti's rev'rend boſom ſhake,
Who combats nature while his heart-ſtrings break!
Tho' down his cheek parental ſorrows roll,
Confucius' morals fix his patriot ſoul;
In vain his wife, his lov'd Idame, brings
A claim that mocks the feebler claim of Kings,
In honour firm, he ſeeks his country's good,
And yields the ſon's, to ſave the Prince's blood.
* Ill-fated Herod! ſpar'd by haughty Rome
To meet thy ſum of wretchedneſs at home!
Happy! had Cæſar's arm withheld thy right,
Or hurl'd thee headlong from ambition's height!
No more in ſmiles thy faded cheek is dreſt,
Deſpair, and jealous rage divide thy breaſt.
Go tyrant, ſeek thy martyr'd Queen in vain,
While madneſs tells thee that ſhe lives again!
Still, ſtill thy thoughts her injur'd worth purſue,
Her matchleſs beauty riſes ſtill to view;
That worth, that beauty, thou ſhalt long deplore,
For know, fond Prince, the dead return no more!
† Hark! whence the groans that pierce that cloyſter's round?
Death, agonizing death, is in the ſound!
'Tis Mecca's chief—I know the hoary ſage—
That faithful barrier 'gainſt Mohammed's rage,
Who long religion's, virtue's champion ſtood,
Now falt'ring marks each painful ſtep with blood.—
Too ſtrong the fleeting ſoul's convulſive ſtrife!
Too ſwift the ſtreams that drain the fount of life!
He ſinks—and harder fate!—ſurvives to know
His own miſguided offspring dealt the blow.
‡ Lo! where Meſſene's captive Queen appears
Serene in grief, magnificent in tears!
Haſte, Poliphontes! haſte, the ſhrine's prepar'd,
Go, meet the fatal, but the juſt reward
Thy ripen'd crimes demand!—not Hymen now
But death intwines the chaplet for thy brow.
Thy Prince has burſt his priſon's dark abodes,
He ſhines confeſt the ſon of Grecian Gods:
To peaceful rites the ſhouts of war ſucceed,
Egyſthus conquers, and the guilty bleed:
Foremoſt th' oppreſſor meets th' avenging blow,
And furies howl his nuptial ſong below!
§ But ſoft awhile—the tranquil ſcene diſowns
The pride of empire now, the pomp of thrones;
Behold uprear'd before yon ruſtic bow'rs
A ſhrine of moſs with intermingled flow'rs,

* MARIAMNE. † LE FANATISME, ou MAHOMET. ‡ MEROPE.
§ LES SCYTHES.

And

And thither led to ſeal their plighted truth,
An exil'd virgin and a Scythian youth!
Yet ere the bride concludes th' ill-omen'd Rite
Her once-lov'd Perſian flaſhes on her ſight.—
Return, unconſcious Prince! where glory calls
Go ſeek Ecbatana's deſerted walls;
To courts where pleaſures lead their train, return,
Ere Scythia's echoes learn from thee to mourn!
Paſs one ſhort hour—the cruel taſk is thine
To part thoſe hands which willing parents join!
To fix a blameleſs pair's eternal doom,
And change their feſtive altar to their tomb!
Tho' forms like theſe, VOLTAIRE, around thee rove,
And haunt the limits of thy magic grove,
Such ſights alone poetic eyes can ſhare,
Viewleſs, they mock the vulgar gaze with air!—
With careleſs thoughts let others range the glade,
Aſcend the ſlope, or pierce the verdant ſhade.
Thro' parted woods the wand'ring ſtreams purſue,
And mountains fading to aërial blue;
To charm their ſenſe let ſcenes like theſe combine;
To wake the dead, and talk with Kings is thine.
How bleſt the man with pow'rs ſuperior born,
Whoſe mind the muſes with each grace adorn!
In all his paths they ſtrew freſh op'ning flow'rs,
And deck for him imagination's bow'rs:
To pleaſures there, from anxious life he runs,
Forgets its ſorrows, and its tumult ſhuns.
By ſome lov'd object while his ſoul is caught,
Indulging all the luxury of thought,
He peoples deſerts, ranges worlds unknown,
And bids ariſe creations of his own;
Enamour'd ſtill of nature's glowing theme,
Entranc'd by fancy's ever flatt'ring dream,
Thro' all her viſionary realms he flies,
And wakes to meet——Life's dull realities.
Yet why to learning's walks thy ſteps confine?
The paths of ſocial gaiety are thine;
Thine ſprightly wit, thine elegance and eaſe,
With ev'ry art, with ev'ry wiſh to pleaſe.—
But plac'd by fate on Britain's diſtant ſhore,
I talk of pleaſures I can ſhare no more!
Yet ſhall their fond impreſſion ne'er depart;
Their record fix'd within a grateful heart
In mem'ry's characters ſhall ſtand confeſt,
Which time retracing deepens in my breaſt.
Say why, reproachful to a poliſh'd age
Ungen'rous conteſts ſhould the learn'd engage?

The

The bards of ancient days bade diſcord ceaſe,
The MUSES ſons were ſtill the ſons of peace;
With olive crown'd, to virtue's cauſe confin'd,
In ſocial bands the blameleſs minſtrells join'd.—
Now, chang'd the ſcene—with poets, poets jar,
And waſte PARNASSUS is the field of war.
Yes! jealous wits may ſtill for empire ſtrive,
Still keep the flames of critic rage alive;
Our Shakeſpeare yet ſhall all his rights maintain,
And crown the triumphs of Eliza's reign.
Above controul, above each claſſic rule,
His Tutreſs nature, and the world his ſchool.
On pinions fancy-plum'd, to him was giv'n
The pow'r to ſcale INVENTION'S BRIGHTEST HEAV'N;
Bid the charm'd ſoul to raptur'd heights aſpire,
And wake in ev'ry breaſt congenial fire.——
Revere his genius—to the dead be juſt,
Nor blaſt the laurels that o'erſhade the duſt.—
Low ſleeps the bard, IN COLD OBSTRUCTION LAID,
Nor aſks the chaplet from a rival's head.
O'er the drear vault, ambition's utmoſt bound,
Unheard ſhall fame her airy trumpet ſound:
Yet while his AVON winds its ſilver way,
His wreaths ſhall bloom unconſcious of decay.——
As Raphael's own creation grac'd his hearſe *,
And ſham'd the pomp of oſtentatious verſe,
So, ſelf-adorn'd, ſhall Shakeſpeare ſtand array'd,
And nature periſh ere his pictures fade.—
You too, ſweet FERNEY, ſhall preſerve a name,
And boaſt like Tempe's vale eternal fame:
In ages hence your groves will ſtill be known,
The NINE have bleſt, and mark'd them for their own.
At their intreaty, TIME (whoſe vengeful hand
No frail memorials rais'd by men withſtand,
Whoſe ruthleſs eye beholds with like diſdain
The low-brow'd cottage, and the tow'ring fane)
His friendly wings around theſe bow'rs ſhall caſt,
Protect their ſhades, and bid their beauties laſt.——
As he whoſe ſteps to thoſe fair climes are led
Near proud Parthenope's † aſpiring head
Aſcends the cliff where nature's grateful hands
Have plac'd the laurel Virgil's fame demands;
In years remote, thus wand'ring from his home
To ſeek thee, FERNEY, ſhall the ſtranger come!

* The TRANSFIGURATION, that well-known picture of RAPHAEL, was carried before his body to the grave; doing more real honour to his memory, than either his epitaph in the PANTHEON, the famous diſtich of CARDINAL BEMBO, or all the other adulatory verſes written on the ſame occaſion.

† The ancient name of NAPLES.

But

But while thy ſcenes his roving eyes employ
Sad thoughts ſhall riſe, and cloud his dawning joy;
Sighing, perhaps, he'll ſay—" the great VOLTAIRE
" Once plann'd theſe walks, and made their ſhades his care!
" Yet, far ſublimer taſks his genius knew!
" 'Twas his to grace the cheek with pity's dew!
" To ſlumb'ring conſcience ſound the dread alarm!
" Or pour in virtue's praiſe th' harmonious charm!
" 'Twas thus his ripen'd taſte, his feeling heart,
" EMBELLISH'D NATURE, AND ENNOBLED ART!"

ODE *for the* NEW YEAR, *January* 1, 1768.

By William Whitehead, *Eſq*; *Poet Laureat.*

LET the voice of muſic breathe,
Hail with ſong the new-born Year!
Tho' the frozen earth beneath
Feels not yet his influence near,
Already from his ſouthern goal
The genial God who rules the day,
Has bid his glowing axle roll,
And promis'd the return of May.
Yon ruffian blaſts, whoſe pinions ſweep
Impetuous o'er our northern deep,
Shall ceaſe their ſounds of war:
And, gradual as his power prevails,
Shall mingle with the ſofter gales
That ſport around his car.

Poets ſhould be prophets too.—
Plenty in his train attends;
Fruits and flowers of various hue
Bloom where'er her ſtep ſhe bends.
Down the green hill's ſloping ſide,
Winding to the vale below,
See, ſhe pours her golden tide!
Whilſt, upon its airy brow,
Amidſt his flocks, whom Nature leads
To flowery feaſts on mountains heads,
Th' exulting ſhepherd lies:
And to th' horizon's utmoſt bound
Rolls his eye with tranſport round,
Then lifts it to the ſkies.

Let the voice of muſic breathe!
Twine, ye ſwains, the feſtal wreath!

Britain

Britain ſhall no more complain
Of niggard harveſts, and a failing year:
No more the miſer hoard his grain,
Regardleſs of the peaſant's tear,
Whoſe hand laborious till'd the earth,
And gave thoſe very treaſures birth.

No more ſhall George, whoſe parent breaſt
Feels every pang his ſubjects know,
Behold a faithful land diſtreſt,
Or hear one ſigh of real woe.
But grateful mirth, whoſe decent bounds
No riot ſwells, no fear confounds,
And heart-felt eaſe, whoſe glow within
Exalts contentments modeſt mien,
In ev'ry face ſhall ſmile confeſt,
And in his people's joy, the monarch too be bleſt.

PROLOGUE *to the* Good-natur'd Man. *Written by Dr.* JOHNSON. *Spoken by Mr.* BENSLEY.

PREST by the load of life, the weary mind
Surveys the general toil of human kind;
With cool ſubmiſſion joins the labouring train,
And ſocial ſorrow loſes half its pain:
Our anxious bard, without complaint, may ſhare
This buſtling ſeaſon's epidemic care.
Like Cæſar's pilot, dignify'd by fate,
Toſt in one common ſtorm with all the great;
Diſtreſt alike, the ſtateſman and the wit,
When one a borough courts, and one the pit.
The buſy candidates for pow'r and fame,
Have hopes, and fears, and wiſhes, juſt the ſame.
Diſabled both to combat, or to fly,
Muſt hear all taunts, and hear without reply.
Uncheck'd on both loud rabbles vent their rage,
As mongrels bay the lion in a cage.
Th' offended burgeſs hoards his angry tale,
For that bleſt year when all that vote may rail;
Their ſchemes of ſpite the poet's foes diſmiſs,
Till that glad night when all that hate may hiſs.
This day the powder'd curls and golden coat,
Says ſwelling Criſpin, begg'd a cobler's vote.
This night, our wit, the pert apprentice cries,
Lies at my feet, I hiſs him, and he dies.
The great, 'tis true, can charm th' electing tribe,
The bard may ſupplicate, but cannot bribe,

Yet

Yet judg'd by thoſe, whoſe voices ne'er were ſold,
He feels no want of all-perſuading gold;
But confident of praiſe, if praiſe be due,
Truſts without fear, to merit and to you.

Mrs. PRITCHARD'S *Farewel* EPILOGUE. *Spoke at* Drury-Lane *Theatre.*

THE curtain dropt—my mimic life is paſt,
That ſcene of ſleep and terror was my laſt.
Could I in ſuch a ſcene my exit make,
When ev'ry real feeling is awake?
Which beating here, ſuperior to all art,
Burſts in full tides from a moſt grateful heart.
I now appear myſelf—diſtreſs'd, diſmay'd,
More than in all the characters I've play'd;
In acted paſſion, tears muſt SEEM to flow,
"But I have that within that paſſeth ſhew."
Before I go, and this lov'd ſpot forſake,
What gratitude can give, my wiſhes take;
Upon your hearts may no affliction prey,
Which cannot by the ſtage be chas'd away;
And may the ſtage, to pleaſe each virtuous mind,
Grow ev'ry day more moral, more refin'd.
Refin'd from groſſneſs, not by foreign ſkill:
Weed out the poiſon, but be Engliſh ſtill.
To all my breth'ren, whom I leave behind,
Still may your bounty, as to me, be kind;
To me for many years, your favours flow'd
Humbly receiv'd—on ſmall deſert beſtow'd;
For which I feel—what cannot be expreſs'd—
Words are too weak—my tears muſt ſpeak the reſt.

An anatomical EPITAPH *on an Invalid. Written by* HIMSELF.

HERE lies an head that often ach'd,
Here lie two hands that always ſhak'd;
Here lies a brain of odd conceit,
Here lies an heart that often beat;
Here lie two eyes that daily wept,
And in the night but ſeldom ſlept;
Here lies a tongue that whining talk'd,
Here lie two feet that feebly walk'd;
Here lie the midriff and the breaſt
With loads of indigeſtion preſt;
Here lies the liver, full of bile,
That ne'er ſecreted proper chyle;
Here lie the bowels, human tripes,
Tortur'd with wind and twiſting gripes;

Here

Here lies that livid dab, the ſpleen,
The ſource of life's ſad tragic ſcene,
That left ſide weight that clogs the blood,
And ſtagnates nature's circling flood;
Here lie the nerves, ſo often twitch'd
With painful cramps and poignant ſtitch;
Here lies the back oft rack'd with pains,
Corroding kidneys, loins, and reins;
Here lies the ſkin per ſcurvy fed,
With pimples and eruptions red.
Here lies the man from top to toe,
That fabric fram'd for pain and woe;
He catch'd a cold, but colder death
Compreſs'd his lungs, and ſtopt his breath;
The organs could no longer go,
Becauſe the bellows ceas'd to blow.
Thus I diſſect this honeſt friend,
Who ne'er till death was at wit's end;
For want of ſpirits ere he fell,
With higher ſpirits let him dwell,
In future ſtate of peace and love,
Where juſt men's perfect ſpirits move.

An ODE, which was performed at the Caſtle of Dublin, on Monday the 8th of February, 1768, being the day appointed for celebrating the birth-day of her moſt Excellent and Sacred Majeſty Queen CHARLOTTE. By the ſpecial command of his Excellency George Lord Viſcount Townſhend, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland. The muſic compoſed by Richard Hay, Eſq; chief compoſer and maſter of the muſic attending his Majeſty's State in Ireland, and maſter of the Royal Family's chamber concert.

STRIKE, the ſweet Hibernian lyre,
Every loyal heart inſpire:
See, they croud the joyous ſcene!
Annual tribute to your Queen!

AIR.

Adorn'd with ev'ry grace refin'd,
With ev'ry virtue bleſs'd;
Eſteem'd, rever'd, by all mankind,
And by the firſt careſs'd.
A mein whoſe awful honour ſhines,
Where ſenſe and ſweetneſs move;
And angel innocence refines,
The tenderneſs of love.

RECIT.

May heaven to crown her life with joy,
Celeſtial guardian care employ:

And ev'ry ſweetly circling hour,
Ambroſial odours round her pour.
Bleſt monarch! of ſuch charms poſſeſs'd,
Who lives ador'd in ev'ry breaſt.

AIR.

Great Queen belov'd, whoſe bounteous mind,
Flows in compaſſion to mankind,
See her diffuſe the royal aid,
And call forth merit from the ſhade;
Forbid the burthen'd heart to ſigh,
And wipe the tear from ſorrow's eye.

RECIT.

Peace o'er the land, extends her balmy wing,
And thus the grateful happy peaſants ſing.

AIR.

From hill to dale, from grove to verdant ſpring
Sweet ſounds reſponſive, fill the ambient air,
With Charlotte's name they make the vallies ring,
And baniſh thence the family of care.

CHORUS.

To this lov'd fertile iſle may union take her ſtand,
And deal her ſweets around, from Townſhend's patriot hand,
While plenty's copious horn, pours bleſſings o'er the land.

Abuſe of NAMES *of great Renown.*

FORTUNE, alas! how ſporteſt thou on earth!
Fame, thou'rt a wind!—a bubble gave thee birth!
Say, where thoſe names which ſet the world on fire?
Where does the pride of Greece and Rome retire.
Hector's dread name now marks the butcher's dog!
Cato keeps ſheep, and Brutus drives a hog!
Look ye for Pompey? Search the tanner's yard.
You'll meet with Cæſar in yon orchard's guard;
But rivals ſtill for fame, unknown to fears,
A bone, unpick'd, ſhall ſet them by the ears.
See Scipio, bolt of war, the bull eſſay!
Whilſt Nero (blood-hound ſtill) makes man his prey.—
Thus fares it with renown!—Nor Gods retain
One jot of reverence to their ſacred name;
Juno, Mars, Venus, lap-dogs now and bitches,
With mangey coats, are drown'd, and float in ditches.—
Liv'd ye on earth, ye once fam'd pair of ſages,
Who view'd from different points the crimes of ages!
How would'ſt * thou weep for greatneſs ſo burleſqu'd!
How would'ſt † thou laugh at dogs in regal veſt!

* Heraclitus. † Democritus.

An

An EPITAPH, *for the Rev.* LAURENCE STERNE'S *Tomb-ſtone.*
By a LADY.

STERNE, reſt for ever, and no longer fear
The critic's cenſure, or the coxcomb's ſneer.
The gate of envy now is clos'd on thee,
And fame her hundred doors ſhall open free;
Ages unborn ſhall celebrate the page,
Where friendly join the ſatiriſt and ſage;
O'er Yorick's tomb the brighteſt eyes ſhall weep,
And Britiſh genius mournful vigils keep;
Then, ſighing, ſay, to vindicate thy fame,
"Great were his faults, but glorious was his flame."

On the ſame.

YORICK, farewell! peace dwell around thy ſtone;
Accept this tribute from a friend unknown.
In human breaſts, while pity has a claim,
Le Fevre's ſtory ſhall enhance thy fame;
Toby's benevolence each heart expand,
And faithful Trim confeſs the maſter's hand.
'* One generous tear unto the monk you gave;
'† Oh let me weed this *Nettle* from thy grave."

The SACKING *of* COVENT-GARDEN. *An Heroic Canto.*

FROM Warwick-lane fell *Diſcord* took her flight,
To Covent-Garden, and the realms of night;
"Tho' baffled now (ſhe cried) beyond my ſkill,
By ſons of dulneſs, arm'd with cane and quill;
In mongrel Latin let them ſpend their days,
I'll crown my head with more heroic bays.
"In that fam'd ſquare, where at the dawn of day
Gardens and fields their richeſt tribute pay,
In gayeſt colours clad, *Vertumnus* there,
Perfumes with ſweets the noxious city air;
There dainty citizens their palates ſuit,
As ſpreads *Pomona* all her choiceſt fruit;
With them I hold one court in wrangling ſtate,
As *Neptune*'s gifts I ſhare at Billingſgate.
"Within a caſtle there four chiefs reſide,
Rich in mock ſtate, and great in mimic pride,
Whoſe num'rous bands, if I am told aright,
Act deeds heroic each important night;
Again great Cæſar and ſtern Cato bleed,
And harmleſs tyrants ſtrut the hour decreed,

* See Sentimental Journal. † Vide Triſtram Shandy.

And wrath announce, until the curtain drops,
Then ſup in peace on porter and on chops.
" Thither I'll hie, to realize their ſport,
And rout thoſe tragic-mockers of my court."
So ſaid, ſo done—A nymph then rul'd the place,
She rul'd a ruler of the tragic race;
Her *Diſcord* ſought, and diſcontent inſpir'd,
Neglected merit was the thought ſhe fir'd;
She fir'd her lover, he his brother King,
Whoſe hoſtile deeds, with hoſtile peers, I ſing.
Not fiercer wrath could fierce *Achilles* ſhow,
Not bolder deeds could bold *Licentiates* do.
Two chiefs 'gainſt two, in equal number told,
But th' adverſe two the tragic fortreſs hold;
To them the bands adhere, diſgraceful odds!
Leſſinda's chiefs *appeal* to men and gods.
Vulcan aſſiſted on his wife's account,
And ſent of *Cyclops* to a large amount,
Arm'd with ſledge-hammers, arguments of weight!
To ſtorm the caſtle, force the caſtle-gate.
Leſſinda's petticoat upon a ſpear,
For banner hung, now flutters in the air;
Not that, which reſcued from a rebel crew,
Was with a boot expos'd to vulgar view.
Of green baize that; this, crimſon ſilk, and bound
With ſilver fringe for *Juliet* three times round.
To arms, ſhe cried, *and to the caſtle ſpeed,*
To reap the laurels Fortune has decreed.
No Fabian maxims here protract the fray,
A quick aſſault ſecures the glorious day;
By Pruſſia's King, heroic Fred'ric, taught,
Themſelves the news of their approaches brought.
The ſun withdrew to ſhun the bloody ſight,
And left their vengeful deeds to gloomy night.
The caſtle-gate, tho' barr'd and guarded round,
The briſk aſſailants other ent'rance found:
A cloſe defile, by vigilance explor'd,
Did an unguarded happy port afford:
The brawny *Cyclops* here their hammers plied,
Till a ſufficient breach was open'd wide:
In the beſiegers ruſh'd: pell mell they fell
Drove out th' aſtoniſh'd guards, and gain'd the citadel.
One loaded car, heavy with warlike ſpoils,
Triumphant guarded off, rewards their toils.
Darius and his Queen of robes bereft,
And Alexander not a garment left;
His ſword and target jolly Falſtaffe moans,
Cato his wig, his ſenators their gowns!

Why, cruel ſpoilers, were ye not content
With noble trophies, regal ornament?
Why ſhould the indigent their chattels loſe?
The poor apothecary why abuſe?
His allegator and his weeds are gone!
Drugger has not an apron to put on!
Jobſon has loſt his awl, and Nell her gown!
And Macbeth's witches not a rag can own!
These would the victor chiefs have left with ſcorn,
But fierce *Leſſinda*, a Virago born,
Loaded herſelf; and when the car drove off,
Order'd a torch to the remaining ſtuff;
But *Venus*, watchful for the public good,
Sav'd all her vot'ries in the neighbourhood.
"*Leſſinda*, ſtop thy furious hand, ſhe cry'd,
Enough is done to ſatisfy thy pride:
The routed garriſon can now no more
Inſult your merit, nor regain their ſtore;
Conclude no peace, and the deſerted ſtage
Remains a noble ruin of thy rage:
Maintain thy empire o'er thy lover's heart,
Nor in the leaſt from thy pretenſions part;
So ſhall you either gain the wiſh'd-for prize,
Or hurl deſtruction on your enemies."
The adverſe bands and leaders now deplore
Their pillag'd caſtle, and their tinſel ſtore;
Scatter'd abroad, invoke the Gods in vain,
While *Io Pæans* ſhout from Drury Lane!
Learn, Princes! from the ſtage, and tinſel Kings,
What dire effects from civil diſcord ſprings!

ODE *for His* MAJESTY'S *Birth-day, June* 4, 1768.

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, *Eſq; Poet-Laureat.*

PREPARE, prepare your ſongs of praiſe,
The genial month returns again,
Her annual rites when Britain pays
To her own monarch of the main.
Not on Phenicia's bending ſhore,
Whence commerce firſt her wings eſſay'd,
And dar'd th' unfathom'd deep explore,
Sincerer vows the Tyrian paid
To that imaginary deity,
Who bade him boldly ſeize the empire of the ſea.
What tho' no victim bull be led,
His front with ſnow-white fillets bound;
Nor fable chaunt the neighing ſteed;
That iſſued when he ſmote the ground;

Our fields a living incenſe breathe:
Nor Libanus, nor Carmel's brow,
To dreſs the bower, or form the wreath,
More liberal fragrance could beſtow.
We too have herds, and ſteeds, beſide the rills
That feed, and rove, protected, o'er a thouſand hills.
Secure, whilſt GEORGE the ſcepter ſways,
(Whom will, whom int'reſt, and whom duty draws
To venerate and patroniſe the laws)
Secure her open front does freedom raiſe.
Secure the merchant ploughs the deep,
His wealth his own: Secure the ſwains
Amidſt their rural treaſures ſleep,
Lords of their little kingdoms of the plains.
Then to His day be honour given!
May every choiceſt boon of Heaven
His bright, diſtinguiſh'd reign adorn!
'Till, white as Britain's fleece, old time ſhall ſhed
His ſnows upon His reverend head,
Commanding filial awe from ſenates yet unborn.

EPITAPH *on* BONNEL THORNTON, *Eſq*;

WHOE'ER thou art who ſee'ſt this honour'd ſhrine,
One moment pauſe—and add a tear to mine,
A manly tear, to his fair mem'ry due,
Who felt ſuch feelings as are known to few;
Whoſe wit (tho' keen) benevolence ſuppreſt,
Who never penn'd a ſatire, but in jeſt.
'Tis now, oh! death! thy poignant ſting we own:
'Tis now, oh! grave! thy victory is ſhown!
For lo! herein full prematurely lie
The only part of Thornton which could die.

The following VERSES were paſted on the walls of Guildhall, during the Election.

Vendidit hic auro patriam——
Sancta ad vos anima, atque iſtius inſcia culpæ,
Deſcendam magnorum haud unquam indignus avorum. VIRG.

O Sacred walls! while in your midnight gloom,
Britannia's genius waits her final doom;
While yet one hour of freedom fate allows,
Hear and atteſt one honeſt Briton's vows!
By gold, by fear unbiaſs'd in my choice,
Where honour points, I raiſe my patriot voice,
O ſacred pow'rs that guard our Albion's ſhore,
Let Freedom triumph, and I aſk no more!

Let

Let Freedom triumph in the dire debate;
Then let me fall—pleas'd I reſign to fate!
Yet ſhould corruption and her ſervile train,
Your triumphs ſully, and your ſhrines profane;
Free and unconquer'd as their ambient waves,
Tell them that Britons never ſhall be ſlaves!
Tell them how oft, by Freedom's cries implor'd,
Your great forefathers bar'd the vengeful ſword.
They ruſh'd indignant to their country's aid,
And vanquiſh'd kings reluctantly obey'd.
Tell them, that not unworthy of our ſires,
Their genius warms us, and their ſpirit fires!
We too have ſouls with native courage ſteel'd,
We too have hearts, unknowing how to yield;
At leaſt, tho' heav'n, tho' hell ſucceſs deny,
He will not ſtoop to ſerve, that dares to die.

OSCAR.

Extempore on a Pipe of Tobacco.

THRO' worthleſs tube of brittle clay,
Will I ſome ſerious thoughts convey;
My native frailty here I trace,
A perfect type of human race:
Exotic is the noiſome plant,
Exotic all, for which I pant;
With ſick'ning fumes the air I choak;
What's worldly grandeur but a ſmoak!
The quick'ning whiffs declare the ſtrife
Of thoſe who gaſp for parting life;
The heap of duſt that's left behind,
Diſplays the fate of all mankind.

D. L.

A Fragment of SOLON, *preſerved in the Oration of* Demoſthenes *de falſa legatione.*

By ISAAC HAWKINS BROWNE, *Eſq;*

ATHENS to tutelary Pallas dear,
Hath nothing from the gods to fear;
No, to her ſons alone ſhe owns her doom,
The dire diſtemper lurks at home;
Commons contending to be bought and ſold,
Rulers who riot uncontroul'd,
Inſatiate, though abounding, void of ſenſe
To reliſh decent competence;
No ties or human or divine reſtrain,
So lawleſs is the luſt of gain;
Each preys on each, yet with conſenting zeal
All joins to rob the commonweal,

And claims it, as the birth-right of the ſtrong,
To leap the bounds of right and wrong;
Yet juſtice, who the preſent ſees and paſt,
Though ſilent, will avenge at laſt.
Theſe are the maladies, which ſoon or late,
Bring deſolation on a ſtate;
Hence civil diſcord ſprings, hence hoſtile rage
Awaken'd, ſpares nor ſex nor age;
And cities, where none govern or obey,
Muſt fall, to foreign arms a prey.
Thus public evil ſpreads like a diſeaſe
From houſe to houſe through all degrees;
The rich againſt it bar their gates in vain,
No bars, no fences fate reſtrain:
Still ſhe purſues, and haunts, where'er ye dwell,
Or in a palace, or a cell.
Learn hence, Athenians, timely learn to know,
What ills from lawleſs licence flow;
Good laws diffuſe good order through the whole,
Th' unjuſt by fit reſtraints controul,
Poliſh rough manners, curb unbridled will,
Daunt pride, and crop the buds of ill,
Reſtore warpt juſtice, bid oppreſſion ceaſe,
Sooth party-rancour into peace,
Quell ſtubborn faction, heal litigious ſtrife,
And give and guard the ſweets of life.

On PHOEBE. *By the ſame.*

THOUGH Phœbe's lovely charms excel
All that is charming in a Belle;
Yet ſhe, regardleſs of her face,
Scarce owns her image in the glaſs,
She knows, that ſhe alone can find
Her likeneſs in a lovely mind,
Sees more exalted beauty there,
Beauty, that laſts for ever fair;
Diſcretion, innocence, and truth,
Still flouriſh in unfading youth,
Bloom through the winter of our days,
And thrive, when outward form decays.
Phœbe thus arm'd, the pow'r ſhe gains
Secures, and, where ſhe conquers, reigns.
Beaux may be caught with outward ſhow,
And belles will flutter at a beau,
The wiſe are only charm'd to find
Good nature, wit, and judgment join'd
With each perfection of a beauteous mind.

On

On the same. By the same.

O Early plant of tender years,
Beauty that blooms at once, and bears!
Discretion mixt with sprightly wit,
And innocence with taste polite,
A chearful, yet discerning mind,
And dignity with softness join'd;
While these assembled charms are seen
All in the compass of fifteen,
Maturer age abash'd declares,
Wisdom is not the growth of years;
No, 'tis a ray that darts from heav'n,
Perfection is not taught, but giv'n.
Let others by degrees advance,
'Till folly ripen into sense;
Phœbe, consummate from her birth
In artless charms, and native worth,
Has all the virtues years enjoy,
With all the graces they destroy.

An EPISTLE. *Written in* 1764.

By a Gentleman of Oxford.

——*Quid Romæ faciam?*
Nec vixit male qui natus morienſque fefellit. Horat.

MIX with the world, the polish'd world, 'you cry,'
Nor waste thy prime in dull obscurity;
Go, join assemblies of the great and gay,
Thy worth, thy wit, thy genius there display;
In towns, in courts, the road to greatness find,
Improve thy manners, and enlarge thy mind;
A place, a pension, or high-portion'd dame
Thy fortune shall repair and sinking name.
—Hold, hold my friend! and first consult with care
What suits my genius, what my strength will bear;
To education we our manners owe;
And as you bend the twig the tree will grow.
The mind once form'd, distort it how you will,
Plain simple nature will be nature still.
'Twere strange to see a horse with human head;
As strange that I, a rustic born and bred,
My life half spent, shou'd now embrace the town,
A mongrel beau engrafted on a clown:
They who in wond'ring at the beast concurr'd
Wou'd hiss at me, a mixture more absurd.
Shall I, an enemy to noise and strife,
Who cannot relish turtle for my life,

Who

Who ſleep at midnight, and by day-light dine,
Who hate French manners, and abhor French wine,
To routs, to Ranelagh, and cards, a foe,
Who on my dreſs but little care beſtow,
Fond of few words, and thoſe of plaineſt kind,
Shall I with wits and men of taſte be join'd?
Shall I with faſhion through her follies range,
Ape all her forms, and as ſhe changes, change?
Forbid it, prudence, common ſenſe, forbid!
My ruſtic manners never can be hid.
Once, and but once, by vanity betray'd,
In full-dreſs'd faſhionable ſuit array'd,
Like David in Saul's armour, I a beau
Among the courtly crowd *eſſay'd* to go.
O had you ſeen me with diſtreſsful ſtare,
As greatly conſcious of no bus'neſs there,
On the wrought cieling, or the paintings pore,
With many a wiſhful look turn'd tow'rds the door,
Amidſt ſurrounding multitudes, alone,
Of every ſoul unknowing and unknown,
Formal and grave, without one ſingle word,
With frequent ſtumbles o'er my dangling ſword;
Yourſelf had pitied the bewilder'd 'ſquire,
Yourſelf had whiſper'd—"My good friend, retire."
Eſcap'd at length, for haſte I bilk'd my chair,
Ran to my lodgings, and in ſafety there
Sigh'd for my plain blue pluſh, and rural air.
At court—but peace to miniſters and kings—
I waſh my hands of all ſuch dang'rous things:
And peace to ſuch, and happineſs be theirs,
(So I no more aſcend St. James's ſtairs)
Who cringe for penſions, and for titles bow,
And may they ſtill ſtand foremoſt in the row;
And as the royal whiſper hackneys round,
Still on each face may ready ſmiles be found;
For ſmiles at court approve the heart ſincere;
But looks like mine can never proſper there;
Like Caſſius, I, a ſpare long-viſag'd gueſt,
Might raiſe ſuſpicion in great Cæſar's breaſt;
And ſervitude how high ſoe'er it be,
(A Briton ſpeaks it) is too low for me.
—You laugh at fables, and at proverbs too;
I'll tell a tale, a recent tale and true.
In yon old manſion, waſh'd by Derwent's flood,
'Squire *Toper* liv'd, the Actæon of the wood;
In ſportive green he always rode array'd;
A hunter's cap his turn of mind betray'd;

A healthy hue beſpoke a length of years,
His ſhort brown wig cou'd ſcarce conceal his ears;
A velvet collar did his neck ſurround;
His belt was ſtamp'd with many a tinſel hound;
Of buck his breeches, which himſelf he ſlew;
And his trim boots cloſe to his ancles grew:
Spearlike his ſpurs; while many an echoing crack
Lurk'd in his laſh, obedient to the ſmack;
Horſes and hounds were his ſupreme delight,
Of thoſe he thought by day, and dream'd by night.
With ſtrong-brew'd beer his ſpacious vaults were ſtor'd,
And beef and pudding ſmoak'd upon his board.
His rural neighbours there a welcome found;
And Church and King, and Liberty went round.
'Midſt an inglorious but a guiltleſs life,
He lov'd his friend, Old England, and his wife.
At length (the Dev'l ordain'd it) Toper went
The country's choice to town and parl'ament.
Alas, with grief the ſequel I purſue!
What cannot faſhion, life, and London do?
Plain Toper ſay'ſt thou?——not for half the world!
'Tis ſweet Sir Topaz, and his hair is curl'd.
Behold him now of Ladies' favour vain,
Affecting manners he can ne'er attain,
Hear him unfold the myſteries of ſtate,
Or tell you what was told him by the great,
With jumble ſtrange of town and country words
Let him diſcourſe of Levees, and of Lords,
Or mark his wiſdom when with niceſt care
He criticiſes on the bill of fare,
Diſplays the merits of a poignant diſh,
And recommends his way of ſtewing fiſh;
Reflect from what this man of taſte began;
And now reſtrain your laughter if you can.
Himſelf he deems a wight of high renown,
While the world counts him but a motley clown.
Such patch-work manners muſt all palates loath,
Half beau, half ruſtic, and deſpis'd by both.
——Diſtinction, hail! for thee we dreſs, we fight,
Drink, game, and change the courſe of day and night.
Thus Nero, dead to virtue and to ſhame,
Fir'd the fair city to preſerve his name.—
—In vain I plead: you cry, "Get into life:
"Gain wealth and pow'r, or in one word—a wife."
There ends my ſearch, whatever ills betide,
All, all are cancell'd by a wealthy bride:
Ill-natur'd, ugly, old, it matters not,
The money'd dame is ever free from blot.

In-

Indifference comes, diſguſt and downright hate,
Mere trifles pois'd againſt the purſe's weight.
And am I thus made eaſy in the world,
From heavy debts to heavier evils hurl'd?
Shall I pronounce a vow I never meant,
And give my hand without my heart's conſent?
Forbid it, virtue, honeſty, and love!
Far from my mind the hated thought remove.
Awhile the golden proſpect caught my view,
As vanity the flatter'd picture drew;
But ſoon I loathing turn'd, and heav'd a ſigh,
As Laura's image croſs'd reflection's eye.
My dear lov'd Laura! from my youth began
The tender flame, and ripen'd in the man.
My dear lov'd Laura! till my lateſt age
No future paſſion ſhall my vows engage.
Tho' adverſe fortune keeps our hands apart
Thine are my thoughts, my wiſhes, and my heart.
—For you, my friend, who labour to remove
My partial fancy from the life I love,
Vain is your reas'ning, vain your ſubtle ſkill,
My choice was early, I approve it ſtill.
Theſe ſchool-boy rhimes may teſtify the truth,
Writ in the plain ſimplicity of youth
" Let others vainly boaſt their glittering ſtore
" And rove to foreign climes in ſearch of more;
" Let them for ſplendid care and guilty gain
" Explore new worlds, and tempt the deathful main;
" Be his the prize, and his the dear-bought praiſe,
" Whom toils diſtinguiſh, and whom dangers raiſe,
" Whilſt humbler I, and thankfully content
" With what the hand of Providence hath ſent,
" No dupe to fortune, and no ſlave to fame,
" Without one pride, except an honeſt name,
" Move in the narrow ſphere aſſign'd by fate,
" Nor meanly wiſh to be ignobly great.
" The gay, the fair, the wanton, and the proud,
" May throng to cities, and in courts may crowd;
" The brave, the great, the learned, and the wiſe,
" May rank with princes, and with kings adviſe;
" Whilſt theſe attain their wiſh of wealth and pow'r,
" And thoſe in pleaſures waſte the fated hour,
" Whilſt the rich robe that cloaths the proudeſt breaſt
" Hides not the latent care, its reſtleſs gueſt,
" Let me unvex'd with all the ſtorms of life,
" From buſy faction far, and party ſtrife,
" Beneath my rural roof contented live,
" And taſte that bliſs which London cannot give."

——Thus

—Thus bleſt retirement, calm content and eaſe,
Took my young mind, and ſtill their objects pleaſe:
I praiſe the fate which kindly fix'd me down
At leaſt an hundred miles from court and town.
In yon fair vale my modeſt dwelling ſtands,
Its humble ſite no diſtant view commands;
The narrow ſcene, by ſloping hills confin'd,
Speaks the contentment of its maſter's mind:
A chryſtal ſtream the verdant mead divides,
Which by no torrent ſtain'd, unruffled glides
Clear and ſerene through all its winding ways;
Such be the peaceful tenor of my days!
On its freſh banks ariſe ſpontaneous flow'rs,
Around her rural bleſſings plenty pours.
Nature almoſt prevents the farmer's toil,
So rich the clime, ſo fruitful is the ſoil.
Soon in full growth the ſapling wood you ſee;
And the ſame hand that plants, may fell the tree.
Great Pan with pleaſure on theſe lawns might rove,
And all * Arcadia lives in yonder grove.
My life ſhall paſs unknown, unenvied here,
And health and peace attend me through the year.
Here all their joys the varying ſeaſons bring,
Here will I liſten to the choir of ſpring;
In ſummer's heat theſe cooling ſhades I chuſe,
To walk and trifle with the paſt'ral muſe;
The toil of autumn here let me behold;
Here chace with exerciſe the wintry cold.
Here, tho' no flatterers wait my fame to raiſe,
Yet here ſhall truth my few plain merits praiſe.
Still may ſome virtues with the months roll round
Still at my door warm charity be found:
May ſoft humanity, the poor man's friend,
Her aid to ſickneſs and to miſery lend;
May all who need it, ſhare my field's increaſe,
And heav'n ſo bleſs me, as I mean to bleſs!
—Thus let me live, a plain unpractis'd youth,
Who wiſh no more than honeſty and truth;
For airs polite moſt aukwardly unfit,
And much too dull (I know it) for a wit.
Thus through the world ſteal baſhfully unknown,
Save to my neighbour, and my friend alone;
'Tis theirs to tell you, if they tell you true,
Plain tho' my manners, they are gentle too.
Thus let me live, and live without a foe,
The world will ſpare the man it does not know.

* Alluding to a ſmall wood, with a cottage, &c. in it.

The

The HERMITE'S ADDRESSE *to* YOUTHE.

Written in the Gardens of the Vauxhall *at* Bath.

SAY, gentle Youthe, that tread'ſt, untouch'd with care,
Where nature hathe ſo guerdon'd Bathe's gay ſcene;
Fedde with the ſonge that daunceth in the aire,
'Midſt faireſt wealthe of Flora's Magazine,
Hathe eye or eare yet founde, thine ſteppes to bleſſe,
That gem of life, y-clep'd *true happineſſe?*
With beautie reſtes ſhe not;—nor woes to lighte
Her hallowde taper at proude honour's flame;
Nor Circe's cuppe dothe crown; nor comes in flighte
Upon th' Icarian winge of bablinge fame;
Not ſhrine of golde doth this fair ſainte embower,
She glides from heav'n, but not in Danae's ſhower.
Go bloſſome, wanton in ſuche joyous aire,
But, ah!———eft ſoone thy buxome blaſte is o'er!
When the ſleek pate ſhall grow far 'bove its haire,
And creeping age ſhall reape this piteous lore;
To broode o'er follie, and with me confeſſe,
"Earth's flatt'ringe dainties prove but ſweet diſtreſſe."

Bath, July 10. The OLDE HERMITE.

Occaſional PROLOGUE *on the appearance of the New Juliet at the Theatre-Royal in Covent Garden.*

Written by Mr. COLMAN. *Spoken by Mr.* POWELL.

WHEN frighten'd poets give the town a play,
Some bold or gentle prologue leads the way:
But when new players their weak powers engage,
And riſque their future fortune on the ſtage,
No bard appears to plead their deſp'rate cauſe,
To ſilence cenſure, or beſpeak applauſe.
Authors too, cautious to direct your choice,
Make empty echoes of the public voice,
With leſs poetic fire than critic phlegm,
Praiſe as you praiſe, and blame what you condemn.
Actors, as actors feel; and few ſo fear'd,
But well remember what they firſt appear'd;
When ſudden tumult ſhook the lab'ring breaſt,
With hope and fear, and ſhame, at once poſſeſt
When the big tear ſtood trembling in the eye,
And the breath ſtruggled with the riſing ſigh.
To night a trembling Juliet fills the ſcene,
Fearful as young, and *really not eighteen*;
Cold icy fear, like an untimely froſt,
Lies on her mind, and all her pow'rs are loſt.

'Tis

'Tis yours alone to diſſipate her fears,
To calm her troubled ſoul, and dry her tears.
But by the cank'ring Eaſt, the infant roſe
Its full blown honours never can diſcloſe;
Oh, may no envious blaſt, no critic blight,
Fall on the tender plant we rear to-night;
So ſhall it thrive; and in ſome genial hour,
The opening bud may prove a beauteous flower.

On ſeeing Miſs MORRIS *in the Character of Juliet.*

WHEN Avon's pride his tender Juliet drew,
And artleſs grace beneath his pencil grew;
The charming portrait oft inſpir'd his breaſt,
And oft Pygmalion's wiſh his heart confeſs'd:
But nature, who the poet's ſkill beſtow'd,
Who in her mirrour each fair ſemblance ſhew'd,
Fearing his boſom to o'ercharge with joy,
Refus'd a living Juliet to his eye;
Elſe Morris, beauteous as the budding flower,
Exhaling ſweetneſs in its vernal hour,
Array'd in Juliet's innocence, her youth,
Her winning ſoftneſs, her inchanting truth,
Had, with unnumber'd graces, charm'd his breaſt,
And with new beauties, his big ſoul poſſeſt.
Ye Britiſh youths! whom Shakeſpeare's genius warms;
Ye virgin train! who rival Juliet's charms;
No longer now your Cibber's loſs deplore,
Oft Juliet dies—She liv'd but once before.

A SAILOR'S *Deſcription of the late Maſquerade.*

LITTLE Moll, faith, and I, from Wapping came up,
To ſee the fine ſhew and the folks;
But for fear of miſtakes we thought beſt for to ſup,—
For theſe courtiers have comical jokes.
When firſt we came in, I was maz'd to behold,
Night at once was all chang'd into day;
The folks ſeem'd to roll like a vaſt ſea of gold,
And the gall'ry ſtuff'd full like a play.
Little Moll dropt aſtern, being afraid to make ſail,
Till I at her helm took a ſpell;
When whip in a trice ſhe ſteer'd up within hale
Of the Devil, juſt landed from Hell.

Lord

Lord bleſs me, ſays ſhe, Ben! why where have we got?
This company's too good for we!
Sure at home he was cold, and's come here to be hot,
For ſuch Devils I never did ſee!

The Devil! ne'er mind—heave-a-head, my dear girl,
And I'll ſhew you the king of the crew;
Each duke, ev'ry dutcheſs——each lady and earl;
And when I bump——do you courtſy——do!

Like a tragedy Queen, when Moll ſaw the King,
Plump on her bare knees ſhe fell down:
But, by Neptune, I ſoon made her riſe with a ſpring,
And ſwore ſhe knew nought of the town.

We parted—and I, faith, who love to be ſmart,
Clapp'd on board of a ſhepherdeſs ſweet,
Who, with no other crook than her eyes hook'd my heart
As faſt as if preſt in the fleet.

She pull'd me about (till parch'd was my mouth)
At the rate of ten knots by the log:
But I ſoon found this king was no tar—but a youth,
For he burgundy gave us as grog.

This gay little ſhepherdeſs, faith, was ſo ſmart,
She tow'd me from pillar to poſt;
Some call'd me a lubber, unfit for my part,
And wreck'd on the maſquerade coaſt.

Mandarins and Nabobs were as plenty as rice,
Jews, Negroes, Banyans, and what not?
There were characters purchas'd at ev'ry price,
Unleſs the raw, bra, letter'd Scot.

In this ocean of pleaſures, egad, there were tars
Who ne'er paſt the buoy of the Nore;
There were ſoldiers like Hymen, who knew not of wars,
And domino fools by the ſcore.

There were pilgrims and quakers, blacks, witches, and nuns,
Minervas without ſenſe or tongue,
Who falter'd and liſp'd out ſome feminine puns:
"Do you know me;"—was all—ſaid or ſung.

Grave conjurors too, who ne'er conjur'd before,
And harlequins, heavy as droſs.
Mild Night too, who long ſhone the ſun of this ſhore,
But ſet in the fair Mrs. Roſs.

Old wives were at once to dull gen'rals turn'd,
And Tancred, in ſorrowful ſtrain,
Wept Phillips's wrongs—and then inſtantly burn'd
For Diana from lewd Drury-lane.

There

There was ſupper they ſaid—we got nothing to eat;
Here a fort, there a town, here St. Paul;
But all cramm'd, as at ſhort allowance of meat,
Gorging garriſons, gardens, and all.

By ſtrange kitchen alchymy, ev'ry diſh
Seem'd tranſmuted for Epicure Mammon:
There was fiſhified fleſh, and fleſhified fiſh;
A calfs-head ſeem'd a fine jole of ſalmon.

When I thought I took one thing, another I got;
The French cook ſo well knew his trade,
That ev'ry thing look'd like what it was not,
And the diſhes were all Maſquerade.

There were none loſt their wit, there were ſome loſt there ſweat;
In ſhort, 'twas all Hebrew to me;
So my anchor I tripp'd with my kind little Bet,
And paid Moll with a top-ſail at ſea.

On the late Mrs. CIBBER. *Written many years ago, upon her appearance at* Dublin.———*Never before publiſhed.*

O Thou to whom thy poet pays
The tribute of his earlieſt praiſe!
The friendly ſong to merit due,
And honeſtly reſerv'd for you!
Amidſt the many grave or gay
Parts, that with varying grace you play,
MARIA, tell; for few divine
The part, that is by nature thine.
In thee with art's immingling dyes
So kindly blended nature lies,
So cloſe the wedded pair convene,
That not a thought can pry between.
Alas! when you appear diſtreſt'd,
What paſſions throb in ev'ry breaſt!
While your's is but a fancy'd pain,
But our's the very fear you feign;
And when ſome turn of kind deceit
Averts the dreaded ſtroke of Fate,
We lighten from a weight of woe,
And tears of ſilent gladneſs flow.
But, ah! you tread a maze of wiles—
See, ſee, the queen of ſorrow ſmiles!
Away each ſtately form is flung:
Attend, ye frolic, free, and young,
With VENUS, and her wanton doves,
And all the little laughing loves:

Behold! her eyes, no longer aw'd,
Now ſend the looſer glance abroad;
The cold they kindle to deſire,
And call from age unwonted fire.
'Tis all illuſion! O——beware!
Nor truſt the ſwiftly changing fair;
Too ſoon ſhall every hope be loſt,
And warmeſt youth be look'd to froſt.
For, lo! from yonder glimm'ring light
She riſes awful on the ſight;
As near, and nearer ſtill ſhe draws,
All ſilent, ſhe beſpeaks applauſe;
Behind attending graces play,
While beauty brings her on her way.
And now, each whiſp'ring voice controul'd,
Her lips their breathing ſweets unfold.
And tuneful as APOLLO's lyre,
She ſtands amid the vocal choir.
If ſolemn meaſures ſlowly move,
Or LYDIAN airs invite to love,
Her looks inform the trembling ſtrings,
And raiſe each paſſion that ſhe ſings;
Each accent wafts enchantment round,
And liſtening ſouls are caught by ſound.
While thus your flying form renews,
How vain our baffled hope purſues!
For, PROTEUS-like, in many a ſhape
You tempt us, certain of eſcape.
At once you ſum your varying ſex,
Whate'er can pleaſe us, or perplex;
The virtuous with the vain combin'd,
Meek, haughty, giddy, coy and kind;
On you all hearts that love to range
May fix and find perpetual change.
O wondrous girl! how ſmall a ſpace
Includes the gifts of human race!
For Nature, too profuſely kind,
To match your form, enrich'd your mind;
From ev'ry breaſt her virtues drew,
And mixed their eſſences in you.
The little eye's pellucid round
Thus holds the widely verdant ground,
Sea, air, and ſtarry heav'n, diſpos'd,
In order due, a world enclos'd.
But as ſome rich and teeming vale,
Whoſe ſweets the breathing winds exhale,
Unfolds new beauties to the ſight,
And throws on every ſenſe delight;

Ye

Yet holds conceal'd from mortal eyes,
The fountain whence theſe ſweets ariſe;
With mines of undiſcover'd ore,
And ſecret gems, a ſhining ſtore;
So you, whoſe native worth withdraws,
And baſhful ſhuns the world's applauſe;
Seclude, from vulgar eyes ſuppreſs'd,
The treaſures cloiſter'd in your breaſt;
More bright than ev'ry gem that ſhines,
And richer than a thouſand mines;
That ſhunning praiſe, and hating art,
Within conceals the gentleſt heart,
That warm with ev'ry female grace,
And ſweeter than thy ſweeteſt face,
To friendſhip holds all favour due,
Save that,—for which a thouſand ſue—
O! ſtill that boon with care retain,
And ſtill let thouſands ſue—in vain.

The Hamadryads *to Lord* G—ve—r, *on his preventing ſome beautiful rows of trees from being cut down, near a place of public entertainment.*

AS ſaunt'ring, without caſh or care,
Sir Sable ſtalk'd to breathe the air,
Chance led him to that beauteous grove,
Where *Chelſea's Vet'rans* love to rove:
Here the maim'd ſoldier *ſtumps* along,
And hears the blackbird's ev'ning ſong;
Or ſtretch'd at eaſe, now ſafe from wars,
Talks of old deeds, and counts his ſcars:
Broad elms their branches intertwine,
Birds tune their notes—almoſt divine!
Around, his raptur'd *Eye* explores,
Whilſt from old Thames's ſedgy ſhores,
Reſponſive echo ſwells the ſound,
And makes the whole enchanted ground.
Attentive ſtood the knight a-while,
And grinn'd—as if he meant to ſmile;
But ſome curſt Demon, ſtung with ſpite
At *Nature*, pregnant with delight!
With cringing compliments drew near,
And thus the flatterer ſooth'd his ear:
"My good old friend, by fame renown'd,
For ſpoiling many a piece of ground!
Who op'ſt thy hoſpitable door
To all good comers—but the poor!
Yet here fair ladies, full as needy,
Meet with relief both ſure and ſpeedy,

When gather'd from a fortnight's ſavings,
Thou get'ſt *good things* to ſtop their *cravings*;
And cramming down thy tarts and jellies,
Stuff at both ends their hungry bellies:
Who keep'ſt in friendſhip with the great,
So long as thou can'ſt raiſe—a treat;
And liv'ſt this ſovereign truth to prove,
That pudding is the bond of love!

" For theſe,——and more which I could tell,
My good old friend, I wiſh thee well;
To prove I am the friend I ſeem,
Now liſten to a glorious ſcheme:
" Prick up thine ears, and raiſe thine eyes,
What notes! what beauteous ſcenes ariſe!
Who'll fly to R———gh thrice a week,
To hear them quaver, ſquall, and ſqueak;
And there o'er tea and coffee doze,
Whilſt here they gratis can repoſe;
View intermingled groves and plains,
And liſten to enchanting ſtrains?"

Quoth knight, with moſt ſagacious ſquint,
" Good Mr. Dev'l—I take your hint——
Ere thrice the glorious ſun goes round,
Theſe proſtrate trees ſhall ſtrew the ground."

Led hither by propitious fate,
Gr—n—r o'erheard the foul debate:
While rage inflam'd his gen'rous breaſt,
He thus the diſmal pair addreſt.

" Who are theſe ſlaves, who mean t'invade,
With impious rage, this ſacred ſhade?
Whoſe ſeeds a father's honour'd hand
Lodg'd in this choſen ſpot of land;
Pleas'd that a future ſhade ſhould riſe,
A ſhelter from inclement ſkies!
And he who hence ſhall dare convey,
By fraud or force, one ſingle ſpray,
Shall meet with treatment d—n'd uncivil,
Be he a knight, mock duke, or devil.
Sir Sable, ſaddled with diſgrace,
Put on a rueful length of face;
He ſaw the fav'rite project quaſh'd,
For e'en the devil look'd abaſh'd;
And thinking now 'twas paſt a joke,
Both vaniſh'd in a cloud of ſmoke.

By me the Hamadryads ſend,
And greet thee, Gr—n—r, for their friend;
And ſoon as the revolving year
Shall in the pride of ſpring appear;

When

When nature dons her beſt array,
Here humbly if thou deign'ſt to ſtray;
Should Sol with ſultry beams invade,
Each tree ſhall pay thee with its ſhade.
The little tenants of the grove
For thee a while ſhall ceaſe to love;
Grateful, their ſweeteſt notes prolong,
And pay their *quit-rent* with a ſong.

On GALLSTOWN-HOUSE. *By the late Dr.* DELANY.

'TIS ſo old, and ſo ugly, and yet ſo convenient,
You're ſometimes in pleaſure, tho' often in pain in't;
'Tis ſo large you may lodge a few friends with eaſe in't,
You may turn and ſtretch at your length if you pleaſe in't;
'Tis ſo little, the family live in a preſs in't,
And poor lady Betty has ſcarce room to dreſs in't;
'Tis ſo cold in the winter, you can't bear to lye in't,
And ſo hot in the ſummer, you're ready to fry in't;
'Tis ſo brittle, 'twould ſcarce bear the weight of a tun,
Yet ſo ſtaunch, that it keeps out a great deal of ſun;
'Tis ſo crazy, the weather with eaſe beats quite through it,
And you're forc'd ev'ry year in ſome part to renew it;
'Tis ſo ugly, ſo uſeful, ſo big and ſo little,
'Tis ſo ſtaunch, and ſo crazy, ſo ſtrong, and ſo brittle;
'Tis at one time ſo hot, and another ſo cold,
It is part of the new, and part of the old;
It is juſt half a bleſſing, and juſt half a curſe—
I wiſh then, dear George, it were better or worſe.

The MIDNIGHT MAGISTRATE. *Wrote under a picture of* Heinſkirk's.

THE candle ſhines out, when bright Phœbus is gone,
And, at night, Mr. Conſtable's great as Sir John;
Enthron'd, here he ſits, 'mid his myrmidon band,
With his powerful peace-keeping ſtaff in his hand,
While ſome of his cruizers before him are hauling
An amorous couple, ſurpris'd caterwauling.
Againſt the young rake-hell one loudly complains,
How his lanthorn he broke, and half beat out his brains.
"Is it ſo!" ſays his worſhip. "Young 'ſquire, do you ſee,
Who my miniſter ſtrikes makes aſſault upon me;
In me the king's wounded; and thus, by fair reaſon,
You are try'd and convicted of capital treaſon;
Yet, becauſe in your dreſs you genteelly appear,
And to ſhew I'm a magiſtrate far from ſevere,

Give the man half a crown for a lathorn and plaiſter,
And ſomewhat for drinking: and then, good night, maſter."
Thus one cull acquitted, confederate whore
Is diſpatch'd, with a charge to decoy in ſome more.

On JOHN TISSEY, *a late Punſter.*

MERRY was he for whom we now are ſad;
His jokes were many, and but few were bad;
The gay, the jocund, ſprightly active ſoul,
No more ſhall pun, alas! no more ſhall bowl.
Now at his tomb methinks I hear him ſay
I never lik'd to be in a *grave* way;
Then by and by he cries, for all your ſcoffing,
I now am only in a fit of *coffin.*
Thy paſſing bell with heavy hearts we hear,
For thee each *paſſing belle* ſhall drop a tear;
That ſable hearſe which drew thy corpſe along
Shall be *rehears'd* in diſmal poet's ſong;
Ah how unlike! yet this is he, we're ſure,
Who once in Grafton's coach ſat ſo demure.
Many a ball he gracefully began,
Well may we *bawl* to loſe ſo great a man:
Thy friendly club their mighty loſs deplore,
Their faithful ſecretary, now no more,
Thou ne'er ſhalt *ſecret* tarry, though in death,
While puns are puns, or punning men have breath.

His EPITAPH.

BENEATH this gravel and thoſe ſtones
Lie poor Jack Tiſſey's ſkin and bones;
His fleſh, I oft have heard him ſay,
He hop'd in time would make good hay.
Quoth I, how can that come to paſs?
And he replied, "All fleſh is graſs."

Grace after Dinner at a Miſer's.

THANKS for this miracle, it is no leſs
Than finding manna in the wilderneſs;
In midſt of famine we have found relief,
And ſeen the wonder of a chine of beef;
Chimneys have ſmok'd that never ſmok'd before.
And we have din'd where we ſhall dine no more.

Mr.

Mr. GARRICK *ſent the following lines to a Nobleman, who aſked him if he did not intend to ſit in parliament.*

MORE than content with what my talents gain,
Of *public favour* though a little vain;
Yet not ſo vain my mind, ſo madly bent,
To wiſh to *play the fool* in parliament;
In each dramatic unity to err:
Miſtaking *time*, and *place*, and *character*.
Were it my fate to quit the mimic art,
I'd "ſtrut and fret," no more in any part;
No more in *public ſcenes* would I engage,
Or wear the *cap* and *maſk* on any ſtage.

On DOWAGER LADY E. H———D. *By the late Earl of* B TH.

VAIN are the charms of white and red,
Which divide the blooming fair;
Give me the nymph whoſe ſnow is ſpread,
Not o'er her breaſt, but hair.
Of ſmoother cheeks, the winning grace,
As open forces I defy;
But in the wrinkles of her face,
Cupids, as in ambuſh, lie.
If naked eyes ſet hearts on blaze,
And am'rous warmth inſpire;
Through glaſs who darts her pointed rays,
Lights up a fiercer fire.
Nor happy rivals, nor the train
Of num'rous years my bliſs deſtroys,
Alive ſhe gives no jealous pain,
And then to pleaſe me dies.

REAL BEAUTY. *Said to be written by the Author of Sermons to Young Women.*

THE diamond's and the ruby's blaze,
Diſputes the palm with Beauty's queen:
Not Beauty's queen commands ſuch praiſe,
Devoid of virtue, if ſhe's ſeen.
But the ſoft tear in pity's eye
Outſhines the diamond's brighteſt beams,
And the ſweet bluſh of modeſty
More beauteous than the ruby ſeems

Verſes ſaid to have been written by Samuel Johnſon, *L.L.D. at the requeſt of a Gentleman to whom a Lady had given a ſprig of myrtle.*

WHAT hopes, what terrors, does thy gift create,
Ambiguous emblem of uncertain fate!
The myrtle (enſign of ſupreme command
Conſign'd by Venus to Meliſſa's hand)
Not leſs capricious than a reigning fair,
Oft favours, oft rejects a lover's pray'r:
In Myrtle ſhades oft ſings the happy ſwain,
In Myrtle ſhades deſpairing ghoſts complain;
The Myrtle crowns the happy lovers heads,
Th' unhappy lovers graves the Myrtle ſpreads:
O! then the meaning of thy gift impart,
And eaſe the throbbings of an anxious heart:
Soon muſt this bough, as you ſhall fix his doom,
Adorn Philander's head, or grace his tomb.

On the Death of the Marchioneſs of TAVISTOCK.

TO Taviſtock's lamented name,
The penſive muſe devotes her lays:
Pleas'd, if her grief tranſmits to fame
Loſt worth, that merits endleſs praiſe.

Superior minds are little known
Till by ſevereſt evils tried;
And when the heav'nly ray is flown,
We learn too late the worth that died.

Such is the fine that virtue pays,
Such, noble minds are doom'd to bear;
How dear, alas! they purchaſe praiſe;
How dear the tribute of a tear.

O! mirror of connubial truth,
When vice o'erſpread a ſhameleſs age;
Thy love, thy grief, thy blooming youth,
Will ever live in virtue's page.

When the grim tyrant's ebon dart
Robb'd thy lov'd Lord of vital Breath;
Though aim'd at his, thy tender heart
Receiv'd the blow, and ſhar'd the death.

Behold! the lovely mourning fair,
A lifeleſs picture ſtill devour
With longing eyes, whilſt cruel care
Nipt beauty's ſweet and blooming flower.

Thoſe

Thoſe eyes, which might each heart ſubdue,
  Are now conſum'd by ceaſeleſs woe;
And charms, that brought the ſpring to view,
  Are ſunk in winter's chilling ſnow.

Did fate miſtake?—ſo bright a ray
  Was ſure deſign'd for better times,
And ſhould, with Portia, light up day
  In nobler ages, happier climes.

Yet round thy tomb, lamented fair,
  Shall ſweeteſt flow'rs unbidden grow:
And future times thy griefs ſhall ſhare,
  And future bards feel all thy woe.

For thee the loves and graces mourn;
  For thee weep innocence and youth;
And honour, bending o'er thy urn,
  Laments the cruel teſt of truth.

EPITAPH.

Here youthful Ruſſel, lovely Keppel lie.
Their honour, virtue, truth, can never die.

An

An Account of Books for 1768.

AN account of the cuſtoms and manners of Italy; *with obſervations on the miſtakes of ſome travellers, with regard to that country. By* Joſeph Barretti. 2 *Volumes* 8*vo.*

AS the great end of philoſophy is to combat and overthrow error, it requires no argument to ſhew, that men of letters ſhould, upon every occaſion, endeavour to remove, all thoſe narrow, local, and illiberal prejudices, which are ſo inherent to the vulgar, and which, in their effects, produce ſo many evils amongſt mankind. It is much to be regretted, that this liberal mode of acting has been too often deviated from, by thoſe gentlemen who have undertaken to write modern accounts of travels, and deſcriptions of countries. Few writings could be more generally uſeful, than thoſe that gave juſt deſcriptions of cuſtoms and manners; they would enlarge the mind, wear off local prejudices, and by bringing man acquainted with every part of his own ſpecies, promote that philanthropy which is ſo much to be coveted. On the contrary, it happens but too unfortunately, that many of thoſe writings, inſtead of removing, ſerve only to rivet narrow prejudices; to heighten local vanity, and to give a ſanction to the malignity of baſe or little minds.

It is to be hoped, that ſome of the gentlemen who have erred upon this occaſion, did not at the time perceive the evil tendency of their writings; but whether they were miſguided by prejudice, by an intemperate zeal, or by a vanity that tempted them to treat of ſubjects which they either wanted information to know, or ability to underſtand; in any of thoſe caſes, the conſequences are ſtill equally diſgraceful to literature, and pernicious to ſociety. Through thoſe means the worſt paſſions of the human mind are, by the aid of letters, grafted upon error; and, from that nurture, ſhoot up to a luxuriance which they could never arrive at, if only foſtered by the ſimple hands of undeſigning ignorance.

Upon the whole, it requires no moderate ſhare of talents to be able to delineate the manners of any of the great denominations of men, and to ſtrike out the hair-breadth line that marks the character of a nation, and diſtinguiſhes it from that of the reſt of the ſpecies. To be qualified for this undertaking, the obſerver ſhould be bleſt with a great, comprehenſive, and enlightened mind; with a judgment accurate and well formed; and ſhould, by long experience and ſtudy, be well verſed in the equivocal appearances of the human mind, as well as in the various hiſtory of mankind. Above all, it would be neceſſary, that when he came to pronounce definitively upon perfections or imperfections, upon modes of thinking or acting, that he ſhould firſt examine himſelf in the cloſeſt manner, leſt any relicks of thoſe local or partial prejudices, which he imbibed from his earlieſt infancy, are ſtill lurking behind. Should this unhappily be the caſe, every object will appear to him through the medium of a jaundiced

eye,

eye, and when he condemns or applauds, his praiſe or cenſure, not founded in knowledge or good ſenſe, may prove a bad guide to others, and a juſt diſgrace to himſelf. Virtues and vices are the product of every ſoil; and perhaps, upon a diligent ſcrutiny, it might be found, that, like happineſs and its oppoſite, they are more equally diſtributed among the ſons of men, than narrow minds are capable of conceiving.

The agreeable and ingenious work before us, owes its birth to a well-known book publiſhed ſome time ago, and much read, entitled, "Letters from Italy," wrote by Samuel Sharpe, Eſq; which letters were avowedly a deſcription of the cuſtoms and manners of that country. Mr. Barretti, who is a native of Italy, thinking his country moſt illiberally treated, and its cuſtoms and manners miſrepreſented in the groſſeſt manner, ſtands forth a very animated champion in its defence. The Italian gentleman ſeems to have great advantages over his antagoniſt, who appears to have unwittingly engaged with an adverſary of much ſuperior powers: and, in the courſe of this work, he, as well as ſome other modern writers, upon the ſame ſubject, are moſt ſeverely handled.

Our author endeavours to prove, that Mr. Sharpe was totally unfit for the difficult taſk which he undertook of deſcribing Italy and Italian manners and cuſtoms. Among other reaſons, one, which ſeems very pertinent, is, that he was ignorant of the Italian language. He alſo ſays, that being but a private man, he could not mix with people of quality, and conſequently could not know the manners of that rank of people; and that being in a bad ſtate of health, afflicted with bodily diſorders, he was thereby ſhut out from acquiring a knowledge of any rank of men. He then accounts in an humorous manner for many of thoſe abſurdities with which he charges Mr. Sharpe, by a ſtory of one Antonio, an arch travelling valet, from whom he ſays he had received the greater part of the information which ſupplied his letters.

Upon the whole, this work has very conſiderable merit, and affords a great fund of entertainment, as well as of knowledge and information. The extreme acrimony with which the author, upon every occaſion, treats Mr. Sharpe, and which ſometimes borders too cloſely upon coarſeneſs, is to be lamented, and perhaps to be cenſured too. He ſeems himſelf in ſome places to plead his provocation as the excuſe for his acrimony; and, indeed, there is perhaps nothing a manly ſpirit is more ſenſible to than an illiberal reproach and invectives caſt on his country; and of this we are ſorry to ſay Mr. Sharpe does not ſtand totally acquitted. We muſt acknowledge, that of foreigners, Mr. Barretti has the moſt right to call for a favourable hearing of his country's cauſe; becauſe no foreigner ſeems ſo delighted with our own country: and, beſides what he ſays in his book, one proof he has given of his attention to this country, is the wonderful perfection he has attained in our language.

When we conſider Mr. Sharpe's character, we cannot but, in juſtice to a fair reputation, ſuppoſe him inadvertently fallen into the error that has been but too common to travellers; eſpecially thoſe whoſe works

works are grounded on ſhort trips and little tours, rather than travelling. Nor is it indeed unnatural, however faulty it may be, that before a man has time to contemplate the motives and reaſons which juſtify the cuſtoms and manners of a foreign nation, that he ſhould be a little apt to indulge his old prejudices, and draw compariſons unfavourable to the foreign cuſtoms he does not underſtand, and favourable to thoſe of his own country, which practice and habit have made dear to him.

Mr. Sharpe, however, is peculiarly unlucky to have given his ſentiments of this kind in writing of Italy, while ſuch an Italian as Mr. Barretti was reſident, whoſe attentive induſtry has enabled him to expreſs all his Italian indignation in as good Engliſh as ever was wrote. There is perhaps a little, it is however but a very little, of the foreign accent, if I may uſe the word, in his writing: But on the whole, for correctneſs of language, and manlineſs of expreſſion, his work would have done credit to the moſt approved Engliſh pen.

Since the publication of this work, a pamphlet has appeared, wrote by Samuel Sharpe, Eſq; entitled, "A View of the Cuſtoms, Manners, Drama, &c. of Italy, as they are deſcribed in the Fruſta Letteraria; and in the account of Italy in Engliſh, written by Mr. Barretti, compared with the letters from Italy written by Mr. Sharp." —The Fruſta Letteraria was a ſatirical periodical work, publiſhed ſome years ago in Venice; and it is ſuppoſed, if not entirely written, was at leaſt conducted by Mr. Barretti. Nothing could at firſt ſight ſeem a fairer teſt of the candour of a writer, than a comparative examination of his works at one period, by thoſe which he had publiſhed at another. This pamphlet does not, however, ſeem to anſwer the expected purpoſe. The Fruſta laſhes, with a ſevere hand, the follies and vices of his countrymen. He alſo gives the letters of his correſpondents, who differ in opinion with each other, and perhaps with himſelf. In ſuch a work the colouring is always greatly heightened; and it muſt be expected, frequently to meet with caricaturas inſtead of exact pictures of real life. It would be deemed ridiculous, as well as invidious, in a writer who pretended to characterize the manners of the Engliſh nation from the deſcriptions given of them by Swift and others of our ſatirical writers; nor would the humorous deſigns even of the Spectators and Tatlers be looked upon as fit models from whence to draw real likeneſſes: nor could any of thoſe writings have fairly precluded thoſe authors from ſtanding forth for the honour of their country, had they ſupported her fair name, invidiouſly or unkindly defiled by a ſtranger's hand.

Mr. Sharpe, in this pamphlet, has given ſome paſſages from Goldoni, a dramatic writer, to ſhew that he had not been miſtaken in ſome particular inſtances in the deſcription which he gave of the manners of the Italians. This authority carries the leſs weight, (at leaſt in this conteſt) as Mr. Barretti had already deſcribed Goldoni as the moſt wretched of all dramatic writers: and to juſtify his opinion of him, has produced ſeveral inſtances from the Engliſh characters which that poet pretended to deſcribe, which manifeſt his total ignorance of

of the laws, cuſtoms, and geography of foreign countries; and others that no leſs openly declare his abſurd miſrepreſentation of the public and well-known manners of his own. The inference that Mr. Sharp draws of the contemptible light that commerce is held in Italy, becauſe merchants and traders, or their wives and daughters, are ſeldom admitted in aſſemblies of the nobility, ſeems far from being concluſive; as even in this country, where commerce deſervedly meets with the greateſt reſpect, it is not very cuſtomary to meet with the wives of merchants or traders in the aſſemblies of ladies of the higheſt rank.

It now remains that we give ſome extracts from the work before us. Mr. Barretti ſays in his preface:

"The following work was not undertaken ſolely with a deſign to animadvert upon the remarks of Mr. Sharp and thoſe of other Engliſh writers, who after a ſhort tour have ventured to deſcribe Italy and the Italians. Much leſs would I paſs it upon my reader for a complete and ſatisfactory account of that celebrated country, taken in any one of thoſe many points of view, under which it may be conſidered. I hope no body will ſo much miſtake the nature of my deſign. I had long obſerved, with ſome indignation, that the generality of travel-writers are apt to turn the thoughts of thoſe young people who go abroad, upon frivolous and unprofitable objects, and to habituate them to premature and raſh judgments, upon every thing they ſee. I have therefore taken occaſion, eſpecially from this book of Mr. Sharp, to make them ſenſible, if I can, of the errors they are led into, and to point out to them ſome objects of inquiry more worthy of the curioſity of ſenſible perſons, and caution them againſt being too ready to condemn every thing but what they have ſeen practiſed at home. An indiſcriminate admiration of foreign manners and cuſtoms ſhows great folly; but an indiſcriminate cenſure is both fooliſh and malignant."

In his firſt chapter he proceeds thus:

"Few books are ſo acceptable to the greateſt part of mankind, as thoſe that abound in ſlander and invective. Hence almoſt all accounts of travels, publiſhed within my memory, have quickly circulated, and were peruſed, at leaſt for a while, with great eagerneſs, becauſe they have been ſtrongly marked with theſe characters. Men are fond of the marvellous in manners and cuſtoms as well as in events; and a writer of travels, who would make himſelf faſhionable in his own country, is generally politic enough to bring from abroad abundant materials for gratifying, at once, the malignity and the love of novelty, that muſt predominate in ſo many of his readers; and he who is ſo little converſant in the affairs of his own country, as not to have any of his ſpeculations upon domeſtic affairs produced without ridicule, may with ſafety, and ſometimes with reputation, be very wiſe in thoſe of other countries.

An author of this caſt, after a ſlight ſurvey of the provinces, through which he has had occaſion to take a ſhort ramble, returns home; and ſnatching up his pen in the rage of reformation, fills pages and pages with ſcurrilous narratives of pretended abſurdities, intermixed with

with the moſt ſhocking tales of fancied crimes; very gravely inſiſting, that thoſe crimes and abſurdities were not ſingle actions of this and that individual, but general pictures of nature in the countries through which he has travelled. Every unexperienced reader will infallibly be pleaſed with an opportunity of laughing at the prodigious folly of him who lives on the other ſide of the ſea, and will always be glad to find that he may bleſs himſelf for not having been born in the wicked country beyond the mountain. Thus falſhood is palmed for truth upon the credulous, and thus are men confirmed in a narrow way of thinking, and in thoſe local prejudices, of which it ought to be the great end of travelling, and books of travels, to cure them.

An itinerary lately publiſhed by Mr. Samuel Sharp on the cuſtoms and manners of Italy, ſeems to me above all others a book of this kind. Whether it is to be conſidered as a candid and inſtructive account of a foreign country, or as the offſpring of an ignorant, careleſs, and prejudiced writer, will be occaſionally examined in the following ſheets: and ſhould I prove earneſt in the defence of my country, of which he has given ſo very extraordinary an account, I hope I ſhall be excuſed by the generous ſympathy of all Engliſhmen, who are ſo laudably partial to their own."

We ſhall next preſent the general character which the author gives in his fifth chapter of the common people in Italy.

"The common people are far from being all alike throughout Italy; and there is, for inſtance, a very remarkable difference between thoſe at Naples and thoſe of Bologna; thoſe of Rome and thoſe of Venice; thoſe of Ancona or Florence, and thoſe of Milan, Turin, or Genoa. However, upon the whole, they are, in general, humble, courteous, loving, and of a friendly diſpoſition. They are civil to ſuch a degree, that in towns they will always take care to give the wall to any body who has a tolerable appearance, and pull off their hats, in the country, whenever a gentleman goes by. Treat them with kindneſs, and call them often by their chriſtian names, and you may depend upon their moſt ſincere attachment. Inſtead of having any antipathy to ſtrangers, they are fond of them to an unaccountable degree. *A ſtranger* is no very honourable appellation in England. In ſome parts of Spain, and ſtill more in Portugal, it is opprobrious: but in ſome parts of Italy, *A ſtranger* means *a fine fellow*; and in ſome others, *a wiſe man*: I mean always amongſt the common people. Let any body with a foreign dreſs or accent ſpeak in their hearing, the Italians will imperceptibly ſteal near, and liſten with attention to his words; then go home and tell their wives, children, or friends what they have heard; and ſeldom omit, in the warm elation of their goodneſs, a little embroidery of their own, in commendation of the ſtranger. They are credulous, becauſe they are ignorant; and ignorant they certainly are to a great degree, as few of them can read or write. They are chearful for the greateſt part; which does not imply a cruel diſpoſition or temper; and love ſinging, fiddling, and dancing ſo paſſionately, that, after church on holidays, no maſter or miſtreſs muſt think of having their young maids or footmen at home before night,

as

as they will abſolutely go where there is a dance, generally in ſome field or other open place adjacent to their towns or villages; and there keep their legs in motion in the merrieſt manner till ſunſet. The men, on ſuch occaſions, pay the fiddles, giving ſome money to them before they begin their minuets, furlana's, ciaccona's, or corrente's As ſuch dances are conſtantly kept in the eyes of the public, you may be ſure that the women put always on their modeſteſt looks; nor would any married woman be found there, if her huſband were not of the party. This is general. But it is ſo hard to ſay any thing univerſal of Italy, that I muſt ſay *en paſſant*, that dancing on holidays is not permitted, or not common, in the Pope's dominions.

The Italians are no rioters, and hate confuſion; and they are, for the greateſt part, total ſtrangers to the idea of ſedition; ſo that they ſcarcely ever riſe againſt government, not even in time of the greateſt hardſhips. Few of the Italian nations will ſuffer themſelves to be ſeized by a violent and general rage once in a century, except at Naples, when the want of bread grows quite inſupportable; but in the Venetian dominions, in Tuſcany, in Lombardy, in Piedmont, and in other parts of Italy, I never heard of the leaſt popular inſurrection. When they meet in large crowds, they do not turn inſolent and ferocious, as it often happens in other countries; and Mr. Sharp himſelf took notice of vaſt multitudes, which behaved with ſuch compoſure and quiet, that he could not help wondering; and he owns that it had not been the caſe in London, where, when a large body of the common people come together, *ſome are ſeen quarrelling, ſome fighting, ſome laughing, one half of them drunk, and all noiſy: and to complete the confuſion, two or three dead cats will be hurled about to one another.*

When the Italians go to any opera, or play, or any other public ſpectacle, they applaud if they are pleaſed; and, if not, they talk to their acquaintance when they have any by, or keep ſilent; and never hiſs or pelt the actors, and never throw any thing into the orcheſtra or the pit, totally unacquainted with the brutal manner of annoying or hurting thoſe, who neither annoy nor hurt them. At Venice only there is a cuſtom no leſs naſty than infamous, that of ſpitting from the boxes into the pit. This cuſtom certainly aroſe from the contempt that the haughty nobles originally had, and have ſtill, for the people. Yet the people ſuffer moſt patiently this inſult; and, what is ſtill more ſurpriſing, love thoſe very nobles who treat them in ſuch an outrageous manner; ſcarcely giving vent to a little anger with ſome ſhort and comical exclamation, when their hands and faces feel the conſequence of this beaſtly cuſtom.

The Italians are ſo tender-hearted, that they will ſhed tears at any mournful ſtory; and when any criminal is executed, you will ſee the ſtouteſt amongſt them weep moſt cordially, pray moſt devoutly, and give what little money they can ſpare to have maſſes celebrated for the repoſe of the poor ſuffering ſoul: and I think, that ſometimes I called them fools for being ſo much affected on ſuch occaſions; though I own I could not help ſympathiſing often with men, whom

Sharp is pleaſed to call *diabolical in their nature.*

It would be endleſs to tell how our common people are hoſpitable to ſtrangers, ſerviceable to one another, and liberal of whatever they can ſpare to the neceſſitous; ſtill keeping up the old friendly cuſtom of preſenting each other a little bread when they bake; ſitting, walking, chatting, ſinging, dancing, or working together, always in good humour, and always pleaſed when in company. They are moſt rigidly religious; or moſt fooliſhly ſuperſtitious, as Mr. Sharp would phraſe it; nor would they ever dare to go to bed, without firſt ſaying loud their roſaries over, or ſinging their litanies, the whole family together kneeling before an image; never miſſing their maſſes and benedictions morning and evening every holiday; making their confeſſions and communions generally once a month; beating their breaſts in the fervour of their devout ejaculations; never breaking lent or meagre days, if they are well; and if they are ill, never without aſking firſt leave for ſo doing of their eccleſiaſtical ſuperiors. Their religion is carried to ſuperſtition undoubtedly; but ſtill they are religious.

However, though the common people of Italy be thus humble, courteous, peaceable, chearful, hoſpitable, compaſſionate, and religious, they have, on the other hand, ſuch quick feelings, that even a diſreſpectful word or glance from an equal will ſuddenly kindle a good number of them, and make them fall upon one another with ther knives, I ſay from an equal; becauſe from a ſuperior, that is, from one who has the appearance of a gentleman, they will bear much before they let their paſſion looſe, being from their infancy accuſtomed to a very ſtrict ſubordination. When a gentleman happens to ſee any of them quarrelling, he uſually ſteps between without incurring any danger, and if he cannot part them directly with expoſtulation, he will do it by raiſing his cane upon them both, and have the thanks of the by-ſtanders for it. But if no gentleman interpoſes, they will not be cooled in haſte, and ſome miſchief will be done; eſpecially if there is any matter of love at bottom, which is generally the only great ſource of quarrels amongſt our common people. In matters of love they muſt mutually beware how they deal; for he that has firſt declared himſelf the *inamorato* of a maiden, muſt have her all to himſelf; nor will he brook to hear a rival play on the guitar, or ſing ſongs at night under her window without his previous leave, which however is always granted when aſked; and the aſking, as well as the granting, conſidered by both parties as a civility to be returned upon occaſion. Without that previous leave, the reſentment of a common Italian flames out, and is not limited to his rival only; for, if he has room to ſuſpect his miſtreſs of fickleneſs, after ſhe has given her conſent to his courtſhip, ſhe will be herſelf in danger. However, the reader muſt not think that girls in Italy are frequently ſtabbed by their ſweet-hearts, becauſe, in general, they pique themſelves of as much fidelity to their lovers, as their lovers to them. Yet the caſe, comparatively ſpeaking, will happen in Italy oftener than in any of the countries I have viſited; and it

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actually happened in the neighbourhood of Ancona while I was there, that a young peasant got himself into the gallies by giving a dangerous blow to a pretty wench; and enquiring after the opinion that people of their rank had of this affair, I found, that both men and women were, upon the whole, rather favourable to the fellow, who had given her no motive for fickleness, and thought his sentence too hard; not pitying the girl much, as she had proved a jilt.

This touchy temper in our low people I am far from commending. Yet, if any thing was to be said in extenuation of the few crimes that it causes, one might say, that as soon as a common Italian has set his heart upon a maiden, she is sure, when married, that he will do his best as long as he lives to maintain her, and never swerve from his conjugal fidelity.

And here I must remark, that whatever Mr. Sharp may affirm of the unparalleled indolence and sluggishness of the common people in Italy, a point which he knows in his conscience he never was at the trouble of examining, I may affirm, on the contrary, that it is not uncommon to find in the cottage of an Italian peasant the implements of agriculture along with the net and the loom; and that a great many of them are, at once, husbandmen, fishermen, and weavers. See them work in the field, or any other place, they will redouble their diligence if they perceive that you mind what they are doing. There is a spirit of glory, or, if you please, of vanity in them, which I have not observed in Englishmen of the same class: and when you depart, they will never do as peasants and all sorts of working people do in England, where they so very frequently ask you for something to drink. The Italians ask nothing; and the greatest part of them would refuse, if you were to offer; and even desire you not to mistake them for beggars.

"Let me then conclude this chapter with observing, that I have now been for seventeen years a constant reader of the English newspapers: that in this long space of time more than ten thousand English (masters and servants) have been running up and down Italy, and the greatest part of them certainly not the best men that this country produces with regard to morals and prudence. Yet can any of my readers recollect of having ever read in the news-papers of any Englishman *treacherously murdered* in that land, so famous for its frequent murders and customary assassinations? Would this have been the case in any country, if ten thousand Italians, flushed with youth and money, and lovers of the bottle into the bargain, had run up and down it, with scarcely any other view but that of giving themselves up to all manner of lewdness and debauchery."

The twentieth chapter, in which the author treats of the charges brought against his countrymen for their gross superstitions, and the conformity shewn between popery and paganism by Middleton and others, is handled in so masterly a manner, and the defence so artfully made, that we shall lay an extract from it before our readers.

"To the above sketch of the general character of our friars, I beg leave to add a few thoughts towards alleviating a little the heavy

charge we lie under in all proteſtant countries, of being almoſt as great idolaters as the ancient Greeks and Romans.

I have read with great pleaſure Middleton's famous *Letter from Rome*, as well as many other Engliſh works of that kind, and am perfectly convinced that *the conformity* (in many external practices) *between popery and paganiſm is very great:* but what does that conformity prove? Nothing elſe, in my opinion, but that the firſt preachers of Chriſtianity in Italy did not trouble themſelves about many heatheniſh cuſtoms, which they either conſidered as indifferent in themſelves, or as politically good: it proves that the eradication of ancient cuſtoms is ſo very difficult, that no change of religion can totally efface them, how long ſoever it may continue: and it proves, that men will imperceptibly add ſo many ornaments of their own to the primitive ſimplicity of any religion, as to render that ſimplicity ſcarcely diſcernable after a long revolution of centuries.

But there is no need of reading Middleton's letter, or any other ſuch ingenious and learned performance, in order to be convinced, that men have always had, and always will have, a certain ſet of ideas about religion, ſeemingly different, yet ſtill the ſame, and ſtill moving in unvaried rotation; for there is in all religions ſomething that is right, let them be ever ſo erroneous.

I will allow, that the proteſtants in general, and the Engliſh in particular, have purified the language and ſimplified their notions of Chriſtianity to a very great degree. But, when they think or ſpeak of religion, are they able to conceive ideas, and find words and phraſes, intirely different from thoſe of the ancient heathens, when they thought or ſpoke about religion? Two of the moſt predominant ideas in all religions are undoubtedly thoſe of *heaven* and *hell:* but when proteſtants think of *heaven*, are they able to keep their imaginations from running about a *celeſtial Eden?* This heatheniſh idea will be prevalent whatever they may do, as long as they ſhall be ſo charmed as they are with their gardens and fields, as the ancient heathens were with theirs. And a proteſtant *hell* will likewiſe be ſomething reſembling a pagan *tartarus*, compoſed of everlaſting fire, as long as men ſuffer exquiſite pain by expoſing a finger to the rage of that element. Men, I repeat it, have a ſet of ideas in common, that will for ever circulate, let their reſpective religions be ever ſo different. A proteſtant architect cannot build a St. Paul's or a St. Martin's upon any plan but thoſe pagan ones of Mercury and Diana; and a proteſtant poet cannot draw Satan and Moloch with any other pencils but thoſe uſed by the heathens in painting Pluto and Enceladus. A biſhop muſt by all ſorts of Chriſtians be diſtinguiſhed from a common prieſt, either by a different dreſs, or by ſome other mark of ſuperiority, juſt as a pontiff of old was diſtinguiſhed by ſimilar means from a flamen. And how can we expreſs worſhip and thankſgiving in our churches, be they proteſtant or popiſh, but by ſolemn ſinging, by decent ſpeaking, by reverential ſilence, by kneeling, bowing, or proſtration, juſt as the Gentiles did in their temples when they intended thankſgiving and worſhip? Nay, is it poſſible

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for proteſtants or papiſts to ſpeak of the Almighty himſelf, without making uſe of the ſame heatheniſh ſubſtantives and adjectives uſed by the ancients when they ſpoke of their Jupiter? I will not drive this reaſoning farther; but ſimply ſay, that it is impoſſible to eſcape a parallel between any two religions, be they ever ſo different, when a man of wit and learning will ſet about it. Several of the ceremonies now uſed in Italy are as probably borrowed from the Jews as from the heathens; and many authors have cenſured the Jewiſh religion for its conformity with the Egyptian in many rites and ceremonies. It would not even be a very difficult taſk to find ſome conformity between the Hottentots and the Jews: for what do the Hottentots do when they cut off one of their genitals? they only commit a miſtake with regard to the proper place of circumciſion: and ſeveral authors have found ſtrong marks of conformity even between the Jews and the people of America in many of their religious rites. But religious rites ſignify very little to the ſubſtance of religion, though people, according to their ſeveral diſpoſitions and habits, may find the practice or omiſſion of them more or leſs uſeful to ſtir up a ſenſe of religion: and it were well if Mr. Sharp, and thoſe other writers, who are ſo prodigious angry with every thing that they do not ſee practiſed at home, would imitate the moderation of the church of England, which, in regulating this point for herſelf, has had too much ſenſe raſhly to condemn other churches. See the preface to her common-prayer-book, where it is ſaid, "And in theſe our doings we condemn no other nations, nor preſcribe any thing but to our own people only; for we think it convenient that every country ſhould uſe ſuch ceremonies as they ſhall think beſt, to the ſetting forth of God's honour and glory, and to the reducing of their people to a more perfect and godly living without error and ſuperſtition." What practices are but proper and decent in you, and what are improper and ſuperſtitious in us, is a point which hot and raſh men of either ſide are not very well qualified to determine. We burn incenſe in our churches, and you do not: but where is the great miſchief of perfuming a church with that ſweet odour, eſpecially in a country where a numerous meeting of people, all abundantly perſpiring, would make the place diſagreeable? We play upon fiddles and clarinets in our churches, and you play only upon the organ: but is there any greater ſanctity in an organ than in a clarinet or a fiddle? and is the air more holily ſhaken by the vibration of one ſound than of another? and how can ſome proteſtants be ſo unchriſtianly enthuſiaſtic, as to make uſe of the hard word *abominable*, when, for inſtance, we ſprinkle ourſelves and others with a few drops of water mixed with ſalt? Where is the abomination of this and other ſuch trifling cuſtoms? and what word would they uſe if, inſtead of ſprinkling, we were all the while flinging ſtones at each other's heads? Our votive offerings are at bottom nothing elſe but tokens of our gratitude to heaven for having delivered us from evil; and I ſee nothing amiſs in this practice, although it has been uſed

by heathens. And, if we have frequent proceſſions on holidays, a proceſſion has nothing ſacrilegious in it, nor does it appear to be a ſuperſtition of a very noxious quality: and if we have them, and you not, it is becauſe our climate, leſs inconſtant than yours, enables us to keep our people as harmleſsly occupied on thoſe days, as the Roman heathens did theirs. There is nothing with which Mr. Sharp ſeems ſo much affected as with theſe religious ceremonies. They offend him, they ſhock him, they ſtir his indignation up to the higheſt pitch; and he holds our *ridiculous geſtures and whimſical tricks*, as well as our *proud prieſts*, in the greateſt deteſtation: and yet while he was in Italy, as he tells us, he could never keep away from our churches, though he fretted to ſee *young men walking in a right line, dreſſed in red banians and white night-rails:* but why is he not ſhocked to ſee young men with buſhy wigs, with black nightgowns, and white ſurplices over them, walking in a crooked line? is it that the colour of red provokes him, as it does bulls and turkey-cocks? And why ſhould our bowings and kneelings, ſittings and riſings, praying ſometimes with a low and ſometimes with a loud voice, inſpire him with ſuch an uncommon rage, more than the ſimilar practices which are uſed in his own church? There are people in theſe kingdoms who blame, with equal fury, many of thoſe religious ceremonies that are uſed by the church of England; and juſt with as much reaſon as Mr. Sharp does thoſe uſed by the church of Rome.

But what ſignifies anſwering a multitude of ſuch ridiculous accuſations, always delivered in a moſt irreligious ſtile? There is no great need to give reaſons for a thouſand ceremonies, which though in themſelves ſometimes childiſh and inſignificant, and even derived from heatheniſm, are yet in general either uſeful or harmleſs. All this, one way or other, is mere matter of fancy, and no way affecting the ſubſtance of religion, or the practiſe of virtue. And will any body ſay, that it is poſſible to render Chriſtianity perfectly uniform every where? I think it is not, whatever enthuſiaſts may dream. Suppoſe, for inſtance, the Hernhutters were to ſucceed in their preſent ſcheme of converting the Greenlanders, and make them embrace the goſpel; and when this work is effected, ſuppoſe the Greenlanders intirely cut off from all intercourſe with Europe: would it not then be eaſy, eſpecially for ſuch deep critics as Mr. Sharp, to find as much fault with their ſcantineſs of Chriſtian practices, as with the ſuperabundance of ours? And would not their Chriſtian practices in ſuch a caſe be very ſcanty? They certainly would, if we reflect that they could not even be able to find bread and wine for the euchariſtic table. There is no need of enlarging upon this hint, and of proving that it would be abſolutely impoſſible for many nations to be Chriſtians either after the Engliſh or the Italian manner.

The Narrative of the honourable John Byron, (commodore in a late expedition round the world) containing an account of the great diſtreſſes ſuffered by himſelf and his companions on the coaſt of Patagonia, from

from the year 1740, *till their arrival in England*, 1746. *With a deſcription of St. Jago de Chili, and the manners and cuſtoms of the inhabitants. Alſo, a relation of the loſs of the Wager Man of War, one of Lord Anſon's ſquadron. Written by Himſelf, and now firſt publiſhed.* 1 *vol.* 8*vo.*

THIS Narrative is one of the moſt curious, intereſting, and entertaining pieces that can be met with; and conſidering that its authenticity is unqueſtionable, contains a ſeries of the moſt extraordinary adventures, that perhaps have yet come within the knowledge of mankind. The erratic genius of man, in the wildeſt walks of fancy, has ſcarcely been able to conceive ſuch a ſucceſſion of imaginary calamities, as thoſe real ones, which the author and his fellow-ſufferers actually experienced. It is ſcarcely poſſible to trace their miſeries without feeling the moſt exquiſite ſenſibility at every ſtep they make; and the heart involuntarily ſympathizes in their diſtreſs, and throbs at every new danger that they encounter. At the ſame time, it is far from being uſeleſs, to behold the amazing powers of human nature in certain ſituations; and that there are ſcarcely any ſufferings which it is not capable of enduring, nor difficulties which it is not able to ſurmount.

Though Mr. Byron has treated that part of the ſubject with great moderation and delicacy, yet every reader of this narrative, will find too many occaſions to condemn the perverſe and obſtinate temper of captain Cheap, and to lament the conſequences of it: and at the ſame time, perhaps, lament that the ſubject is now brought again before the public. His conduct is indeed an inſtance, that ſome inveterate habits of mind, are not to be overcome by the ſevereſt trials of adverſity. The complaints which had been formerly made, in a work publiſhed under the inſpection of Lord Anſon, of the very bad ſtate of the ſhips and men employed on this expedition, and of their being ſent out in an improper ſeaſon, is, ſo far as relates to the unfortunate Wager, fully confirmed by this narrative. The manner in which the whole expedition was conducted, is one of thoſe ſtriking inſtances, of the little eſtimation that power may ſet upon the blood of the people, or the wealth and ſtrength of the nation.

Our honourable author does not enter into the cauſes, that prevented the publication of theſe papers for ſo many years. In his preface, he gives the following account of the deſign of the work.

"It is well known that the Wager, one of Lord Anſon's ſquadron, was caſt away upon a deſolate iſland in the South-ſeas. The ſubject of this book is a relation of the extraordinary difficulties and hardſhips through which, by the aſſiſtance of Divine Providence, a ſmall part of her crew eſcaped to their native land; and a very ſmall proportion of thoſe made their way in a new and unheard-of manner, over a large and deſart tract of land, between the weſtern mouth of the Magellanic ſtreight, and the capital of Chili; a country ſcarce to be paralleled in any part of the globe, in that it affords neither fruits, grain, nor even roots proper for the ſuſtenance of man; and what is ſtill more rare, the very ſea, which yields a plentiful ſupport to many

a barren coaſt, on this tempeſtuous and inhoſpitable ſhore is found to be almoſt as barren as the land; and it muſt be confeſſed, that to thoſe who cannot intereſt themſelves with ſeeing human nature labouring, from day to day, to preſerve its exiſtence, under the continual want of ſuch real neceſſaries as food and ſhelter from the moſt rigorous climate, the following ſheets will afford but little entertainment.

Yet, after all, it muſt be allowed, there can be no other way of aſcertaining the geography and natural hiſtory of a country, which is altogether moraſs and rock, incapable of products or culture, than by ſetting down every minute circumſtance which was obſerved in traverſing it. The ſame may be ſaid of the inhabitants, their manners, religion, and language. What fruits could an European reap from a more intimate acquaintance with them, than what he will find in the following accidental obſervations? We ſaw the moſt unprofitable ſpot on the globe of the earth, and ſuch it is deſcribed and aſcertained to be.

It is to be hoped ſome little amends may be made by ſuch an inſight as is given into the interior part of the country; and I find what I have put down, has had the good fortune to be pleaſing to ſome of my friends; inſomuch, that the only fault I have yet had laid to my papers is, that of being too ſhort in the article of the Spaniſh ſettlements. But here I muſt ſay, I have been dubious of the partiality of my friends; and, as I think, juſtly fearful leſt the world in general, who may perhaps find compaſſion and indulgence for a protracted tale of diſtreſs, may not give the ſame allowance to a luxurious imagination, triumphing in a change of fortune, and ſudden tranſition from the moſt diſmal, to the gayeſt ſcenes in the univerſe, and thereby indulging an egotiſm equally offenſive to the envious and cenſorious."

The circumſtances attending the ſhipwreck are ſo extraordinary, that we doubt not but every reader will feel himſelf intereſted in them.

"In the morning, about four o'clock, the ſhip ſtruck. The ſhock we received upon this occaſion, though very great, being not unlike a blow of a heavy ſea, ſuch as in the ſeries of preceding ſtorms we had often experienced, was taken for the ſame; but we were ſoon undeceived by her ſtriking again more violently than before, which laid her upon her beam ends, the ſea making a fair breach over her. Every perſon that now could ſtir was preſently upon the quarter-deck; and many even of thoſe were alert upon this occaſion, that had not ſhewed their faces upon deck for above two months before: ſeveral poor wretches, who were in the laſt ſtage of the ſcurvy, and who could not get out of their hammocks, were immediately drowned.

In this dreadful ſituation ſhe lay for ſome little time, every ſoul on board looking upon the preſent minute as his laſt; for there was nothing to be ſeen but breakers all around us. However, a mountainous ſea hove her off from thence; but ſhe preſently ſtruck again, and broke her tiller. In this terrifying and critical juncture, to have obſerved all the various modes of horror, operating according to the ſeveral characters and complexions amongſt us, it was neceſſary that the obſerver himſelf ſhould have

have been free from all impreſſions of danger. Inſtances there were, however, of behaviour ſo very remarkable, they could not eſcape the notice of any one who was not intirely bereaved of his ſenſes; for ſome were in this condition to all intents and purpoſes; particularly one, in the ravings deſpair brought upon him, was ſeen ſtalking about the deck, flouriſhing a cutlaſs over his head, and calling himſelf king of the country, and ſtriking every body he came near, till his companions ſeeing no other ſecurity againſt his tyranny, knocked him down. Some, reduced before by long ſickneſs and the ſcurvy, became on this occaſion as it were petrified and bereaved of all ſenſe, like inanimate logs, and were bandied to and fro by the jerks and rolls of the ſhip, without exerting any efforts to help themſelves. So terrible was the ſcene of foaming breakers around us, that one of the braveſt men we had could not help expreſſing his diſmay at it, ſaying it was too ſhocking a ſight to bear; and would have thrown himſelf over the rails of the quarter-deck into the ſea, had he not been prevented: but at the ſame time there were not wanting thoſe who preſerved a preſence of mind truly heroic. The man at the helm, though both rudder and tiller were gone, kept his ſtation; and being aſked by one of the officers, if the ſhip would ſteer or not, firſt took his time to make trial by the wheel, and then anſwered with as much reſpect and coolneſs as if the ſhip had been in the greateſt ſafety; and immediately after applied himſelf, with his uſual ſerenity, to his duty, perſuaded it did not become him to deſert it as long as the ſhip kept together. Mr. Jones, mate, who now not only ſurvives this wreck, but that of the Litchfield man of war, upon the coaſt of Barbary, at the time when the ſhip was in the moſt imminent danger, not only ſhewed himſelf undaunted, but endeavoured to inſpire the ſame reſolution in the men; ſaying "my friends, let us "not be diſcouraged: did you never "ſee a ſhip amongſt breakers be"fore? Let us try to puſh her "through them. Come, lend a "hand; here is a ſheet, and here "is a brace; lay hold; I don't "doubt but we may ſtick her yet "near enough to the land to ſave "our lives." This had ſo good an effect, that many who before were half dead, ſeemed active again, and now went to work in earneſt. This Mr. Jones did purely to keep up the ſpirits of the people as long as poſſible; for he often ſaid afterwards, he thought there was not the leaſt chance of a ſingle man's being ſaved. We now run in between an opening of the breakers, ſteering by the ſheets and braces, when providentially we ſtuck faſt between two great rocks; that to windward ſheltering us in ſome meaſure from the violence of the ſea. We immediately cut away the main and foremaſt; but the ſhip kept beating in ſuch a manner, that we imagined ſhe could hold together but a very little while. The day now broke, and the weather, that had been extremely thick, cleared away for a few moments, and gave us a glimpſe of the land not far from us. We now thought of nothing but ſaving our lives. To get the boats out, as our maſts were gone, was a work of ſome time; which when accompliſhed, many were ready to jump into the

firſt, by which means they narrowly eſcaped periſhing before they reached the ſhore. I now went to captain Cheap (who had the misfortune to diſlocate his ſhoulder by a fall the day before, as he was going forward to get the fore-yard ſwayed-up) and aſked him if he would not go on ſhore; but he told me, as he had done before, that he would be the laſt to leave the ſhip; and he ordered me to aſſiſt in getting the men out as ſoon as poſſible. I had been with him very often from the time the ſhip firſt ſtruck, as he deſired I would, to acquaint him with every thing that paſſed; and I particularly remarked, that he gave his orders at that time with as much coolneſs as ever he had done during the former part of the voyage.

The ſcene was now greatly changed; for many who but a few minutes before had ſhewn the ſtrongeſt ſigns of deſpair, and were on their knees praying for mercy, imagining they were now not in that immediate danger, grew very riotous, broke open every cheſt and box that was at hand, ſtove-in the heads of caſks of brandy and wine as they were born up to the hatchways, and got ſo drunk, that ſeveral of them were drowned on board, and lay floating about the decks for ſome days after. Before I left the ſhip, I went down to my cheſt, which was at the bulk-head of the wardroom, in order to ſave ſome little matters, if poſſible; but whilſt I was there the ſhip thumped with ſuch violence, and the water came in ſo faſt, that I was forced to get upon the quarter-deck again, without ſaving a ſingle rag but what was upon my back. The boatſwain, and ſome of the people, would not leave the ſhip ſo long as there was any liquor to be got at; upon which captain Cheap ſuffered himſelf to be helped out of his bed, put into the boat, and carried on ſhore.

It is natural to think, that to men thus upon the point of periſhing by ſhipwreck, the getting to land was the higheſt attainment of their wiſhes; undoubtedly it was a deſirable event; yet, all things conſidered, our condition was but little mended by the change. Whichever way we looked, a ſcene of horror preſented itſelf: on one ſide, the wreck (in which was all that we had in the world to ſupport and ſubſiſt us) together with a boiſterous ſea, preſented us with the moſt dreary proſpect; on the other, the land did not wear a much more favourable appearance: deſolate and barren, without ſign of culture, we could hope to receive little other benefit from it than the preſervation it afforded us from the ſea. It muſt be confeſſed, this was a great and merciful deliverance from immediate deſtruction; but then we had wet, cold, and hunger, to ſtruggle with, and no viſible remedy againſt any of theſe evils. Exerting ourſelves, however, though faint, benumbed, and almoſt helpleſs, to find ſome wretched covert againſt the extreme inclemency of the weather, we diſcovered an Indian hut, at a ſmall diſtance from the beach, within a wood, in which as many as poſſible, without diſtinction, crouded themſelves, the night coming on exceedingly tempeſtuous and rainy. But here our ſituation was ſuch, as to exclude all reſt and refreſhment by ſleep from moſt of us; for beſides that we preſſed upon one another extremely, we were not without our alarms

and

and apprehenſions of being attacked by the Indians, from a diſcovery we made of ſome of their lances and other arms, in our hut; and our uncertainty of their ſtrength and diſpoſition, gave alarm to our imagination, and kept us in continual anxiety.

In this miſerable hovel, one of our company, a lieutenant of invalids, died this night; and of thoſe who for want of room took ſhelter under a great tree, which ſtood them in very little ſtead, two more periſhed by the ſeverity of that cold and rainy night. In the morning, the calls of hunger, which had been hitherto ſuppreſſed by our attention to more immediate dangers and difficulties, were now become too importunate to be reſiſted. We had moſt of us faſted eight and forty hours, ſome more; it was time, therefore, to make enquiry among ourſelves, what ſtore of ſuſtenance had been brought from the wreck by the providence of ſome, and what could be procured on the iſland by the induſtry of others: but the produce of the one amounted to no more than two or three pounds of biſcuit duſt reſerved in a bag; and all the ſucceſs of thoſe who ventured abroad, the weather being ſtill exceeding bad, was to kill one ſea-gull, and pick ſome wild ſellery. Theſe, therefore, were immediately put into a pot, with the addition of a large quantity of water, and made into a kind of ſoup, of which each partook as far as it would go; but we had no ſooner thrown this down, than we were ſeized with the moſt painful ſickneſs at our ſtomachs, violent reachings, ſwoonings, and other ſymptoms of being poiſoned. This was imputed to various cauſes, but in general to the herbs we made uſe of, in the nature and quality of which we fancied ourſelves miſtaken; but a little further enquiry let us into the real occaſion of it, which was no other than this: the biſcuit duſt was the ſweepings of the bread-room, but the bag in which they were put had been a tobacco bag; the contents of which not being intirely taken out, what remained mixed with the biſcuit-duſt, and proved a ſtrong emetic.

We were in all about a hundred and forty who had got to ſhore; but ſome few remained ſtill on board, detained either by drukenneſs, or a view of pillaging the wreck, among which was the boatſwain. Theſe were viſited by an officer in the yawl, who was to endeavour to prevail upon them to join the reſt; but finding them in the greateſt diſorder, and diſpoſed to mutiny, he was obliged to deſiſt from his purpoſe, and return without them. Though we were very deſirous, and our neceſſities required that we ſhould take ſome ſurvey of the land we were upon; yet, being ſtrongly prepoſſeſſed that the ſavages were retired but ſome little diſtance from us, and waited to ſee us divided, our parties did not make this day, any great excurſions from the hut; but as far as we went, we found it very moraſſy and unpromiſing. The ſpot which we occupied was a bay, formed by hilly promontories; that to the north ſo exceeding ſteep, that in order to aſcend it, (for there was no going round, the bottom being waſhed by the ſea) we were at the labour of cutting ſteps. This, which we called Mount Miſery, was of uſe to us in taking ſome obſervations afterwards, when the weather would permit: the ſouthern

promontory was not ſo inacceſſible. Beyond this I, with ſome others, having reached another bay, found driven aſhore ſome parts of the wreck, but no kind of proviſion: nor did we meet with any ſhell-fiſh, which we were chiefly in ſearch of. We therefore returned to the reſt, and for that day made no other repaſt than what the wild ſellery afforded us. The enſuing night proved exceedingly tempeſtuous; and, the ſea running very high, threatened thoſe on board with immediate deſtruction, by the parting of the wreck. They then were as ſollicitous to get aſhore, as they were before obſtinate in refuſing the aſſiſtance we ſent them; and when they found the boat did not come to their relief at the inſtant they expected it, without conſidering how impracticable a thing it was to ſend it them in ſuch a ſea, they fired one of their quarter-deck guns at the hut; the ball of which did but juſt paſs over the covering of it, and was plainly heard by the captain, and us who were within. Another attempt, therefore, was made to bring theſe madmen to land; which, however, by the violence of the ſea, and other impediments, occaſioned by the maſt that lay alongſide, proved ineffectual. This unavoidable delay made the people on board outrageous: they fell to beating every thing to pieces that came in the way; and, carrying their intemperance to the greateſt exceſs, broke open cheſts and cabbins for plunder, that could be of no uſe to them: and ſo earneſt were they in this wantonneſs of theft, that one man had evidently been murdered on account of ſome diviſion of the ſpoil, or for the ſake of the ſhare that fell to him, having all the marks of a ſtrangled corpſe. One thing in this outrage they ſeemed particularly attentive to; which was, to provide themſelves with arms and ammunition, in order to ſupport them in putting their mutinous deſigns in execution, and aſſerting their claim to a lawleſs exemption from the authority of their officers, which they pretended muſt ceaſe with the loſs of the ſhip. But of theſe arms, which we ſtood in great need of, they were ſoon bereaved, upon coming aſhore, by the reſolution of captain Cheap, and lieutenant Hamilton of the marines. Among theſe mutineers, which had been left on board, as I obſerved before, was the boatſwain; who, inſtead of exerting the authority he had over the reſt, to keep them within bounds as much as poſſible, was himſelf a ringleader in their riot: him, without reſpect to the figure he then made, for he was in laced cloaths, captain Cheap, by a blow well laid on with his cane, felled to the ground. It was ſcarce poſſible to refrain from laughter, at the whimſical appearance theſe fellows made, who, having rifled the cheſts of the officers beſt ſuits, had put them on over their greaſy trowſers and dirty checked ſhirts. They were ſoon ſtripped of their finery, as they had before been obliged to reſign their arms."

Among the numberleſs hardſhips and miſeries our author underwent, and the ſtrange adventures he encountered, the following inſtance of compaſſion and humanity he met with from two Indian women, deſerves to be remembered.

"Thus left, I was for ſome time at a loſs what I had beſt do; for knowing that in the variety of diſpoſitions obſervable among the Indians,

dians, the ſurly and ſavage temper is the moſt prevalent, I had good reaſon to conclude, that if I obtruded myſelf upon them, my reception would be but indifferent. Neceſſity, however, put me upon the riſk; I accordingly puſhed into the next wigwam upon my hands and knees; for the entrance into theſe kind of buildings is too low to admit of any other manner of getting into them. To give a ſhort deſcription of theſe temporary houſes, called wigwams, may not be improper here, for the ſatisfaction of thoſe who never ſaw any; eſpecially as they differ ſomewhat from thoſe of North America, which are more generally known from the numerous accounts of that country.

When the Indians of this part of the world have occaſion to ſtop any where in their rambles, if it be only for a night or two, the men, who take this buſineſs upon them, while the women are employed in much more laborious offices, ſuch as diving in the ſea for ſea-eggs, and ſearching the rocks for ſhell-fiſh, getting fuel, &c. repair to the woods, and cutting a ſufficient number of tall, ſtrait branches, fix them in an irregular kind of circle, of uncertain dimenſions; which having done, they bend the extremities of theſe branches ſo as to meet in a centre at top, where they bind them by a kind of wood-bine, called ſupple-jack, which they ſplit by holding it in their teeth. This frame, or ſkeleton of a hut, is made tight againſt the weather, with a covering of boughs and bark; but as the bark is not got without ſome trouble, they generally take it with them when they remove, putting it at the bottom of their canoes: the reſt of the wigwam they leave ſtanding. The fire is made in the middle of the wigwam, round which they ſit upon boughs; and as there is no vent for the ſmoke, beſides the door-way, which is very low, except through ſome crevices, which cannot eaſily be ſtopped, they are not a little incommoded on that account; and the eyes of ſome of them are much affected by it.

But to return: in this wigwam, into which I took the liberty to introduce myſelf, I found only two women, who upon firſt ſeeing a figure they were not accuſtomed to, and ſuch a figure too as I then made, were ſtruck with aſtoniſhment. They were ſitting by a fire, to which I approached without any apology. However inclined I might have been to make one, my ignorance of their language made it impoſſible to attempt it. One of theſe women appeared to be young, and very handſome, for an Indian; the other old, and as frightful as it is poſſible to conceive any thing in human ſhape to be. Having ſtared at me ſome little time, they both went out; and I, without farther ceremony, ſat me down by the fire to warm myſelf, and dry the rags I wore. Yet I cannot ſay my ſituation was very eaſy, as I expected every inſtant to ſee two or three men come in and thruſt me out, if they did not deal with me in a rougher manner.

Soon after the two women came in again, having, as I ſuppoſed, conferred with the Indian, our conductor; and appearing to be in great good humour, began to chatter and laugh immoderately. Perceiving the wet and cold condition I was in, they ſeemed to have compaſſion on me, and the old woman went

went out and brought some wood, with which she made a good fire; but my hunger being impatient, I could not forbear expressing my desire, that they would extend their hospitality a little further, and bring me something to eat. They soon comprehended my meaning, and the younger beginning to rummage under some pieces of bark that lay in the corner of the wigwam, produced a fine large fish: this they presently put upon the fire to broil; and when it was just warm through, they made a sign for me to eat. They had no need to repeat the invitation; I fell to, and dispatched it in so short a time, that I was in hopes they would comprehend, without further tokens, that I was ready for another; but it was of no consequence, for their stock of eatables was entirely exhausted.

After sitting some time in conference together, in which conversation I could bear no part, the women made some signs to me to lay down and go to sleep, first having strewed some dry boughs upon the ground. I laid myself down, and soon fell fast asleep; and about three or four hours after awaking, I found myself covered with a bit of blanket, made of the down of birds, which the women usually wear about their waist. The young woman, who had carefully covered me, whilst sleeping, with her own blanket, was lying close by me; the old woman lay on the other side of her. The fire was low, and almost burnt out; but as soon as they found me awake they renewed it, by putting on more fuel. What I had hitherto eat, served only to sharpen my appetite; I could not help, therefore, being earnest with them to get me some more victuals. Having understood my necessities, they talked together some little time; after which getting up, they both went out, taking with them a couple of dogs, which they train to assist them in fishing. After an hour's absence, they came in trembling with cold, and their hair streaming with water, and brought two fish; which having broiled, they gave me the largest share; and then we all laid down as before to rest.

Commentaries on the laws of England. *Book the third. By* William Blackstone, *Esq; Sollicitor-General to her Majesty.* Oxford, *printed at the* Clarendon *press.*

WE have the satisfaction not only to inform our readers of the publication of the third volume, but that the fourth, which will compleat the whole of this excellent work, is already promised. As we acknowledged in our last the great pleasure we had received from the perusal of the two former books; so we also gave a pretty full account of the general nature and design of these commentaries. The utility of the work, and the great merit of the elegant and masterly writer, are so generally understood as to require no additional illustration; and our readers will justly think the little room that our limits afford, much better supplied by quotations from the original, than by any observations we should make on it.

Mr. Blackstone introduces this book, by reminding his readers, that as "At the opening of these commentaries * municipal law was in general defined to be, "a rule "of civil conduct, prescribed by "the supreme power in a state, com-

"manding

* Introd. § 2.

"manding what is right, and pro-"hibiting what is wrong *." From hence therefore it followed, that the primary objects of the law are the eſtabliſhment of rights, and the prohibition of wrongs. And this occaſioned † the diſtribution of theſe collections into two general heads; under the former of which we have already conſidered the *rights* that were defined and eſtabliſhed, and under the latter are now to conſider the *wrongs* that are forbidden and redreſſed, by the laws of England.

In the proſecution of the firſt of theſe enquiries, we diſtinguiſhed rights into two ſorts: firſt, ſuch as concern or are annexed to the perſons of men, and are then called *jura perſonarum*, or *the rights of perſons*; which, together with the means of acquiring and loſing them, compoſed the firſt book of theſe commentaries: and, ſecondly, ſuch as a man may acquire over external objects, or things unconnected with his perſon, which are called *jura rerum*, or *the rights of things*; and theſe, with the means of transferring them from man to man, were the ſubject of the ſecond book. I am now therefore to proceed to the conſideration of *wrongs*; which for the moſt part convey to us an idea merely negative, as being nothing elſe but a privation of right. For which reaſon it was neceſſary, that, before we entered at all into the diſcuſſion of wrongs, we ſhould entertain a clear and diſtinct notion of rights: the contemplation of what is *jus* being neceſſarily prior to what may be termed *injuria*, and the definition of *fas* precedent to that of *nefas*.

Wrongs are diviſible into two ſorts or ſpecies; *private wrongs*, and *public wrongs*. The former are an infringement or privation of the private or civil rights belonging to individuals, conſidered as individuals; and are thereupon frequently termed *civil injuries*: the latter are a breach and violation of public rights and duties, which affect the whole community, conſidered as a community; and are diſtinguiſhed by the harſher appellation of *crimes* and *miſdemeſnors*. To inveſtigate the firſt of theſe ſpecies of wrongs, with their legal remedies, will be our employment in the preſent book; and the other ſpecies will be reſerved till the next or concluding volume."

This book treats, in as many different chapters, of the following ſubjects: Of private wrongs; of the redreſs of private wrongs by the mere act of the parties; of redreſs by the mere operation of law; of courts in general; of the public courts of common law and equity; of courts eccleſiaſtical, military, and maritime; of courts of a ſpecial juriſdiction; of the cognizance of private wrongs; of wrongs, and their remedies, reſpecting the rights of perſons; of injuries to perſonal property; of injuries to real property, and firſt of diſpoſſeſſion or ouſter of the freehold; of diſpoſſeſſion or ouſter of chattels real; of treſpaſs; of nuſance; of waſte; of ſubſtraction; of diſturbance; of injuries proceeding from, or affecting the crown; of the purſuit of remedies by action, and, firſt, of the original writ; of proceſs; of pleading; of iſſue and demurrer; of the ſeveral ſpecies of trial; of the trial by jury; of judgment, and its incidents; of proceedings in the nature of appeals; of execution; of proceedings in the courts of equity.

* *Sanctio juſta, jubens honeſta, et prohibens contraria.* Cic. 11 *Philipp.* 12. Bract. *l.* 1. *c.* 3. † Book I. ch. 1.

quity. To this book the author has added an appendix, containing, N°. I. Proceedings on a writ of right patent: N°. II. Proceedings on an action of treſpaſs in ejectment, by original, in the King's bench: N°. III. Proceedings on an action of debt in the court of common pleas; removed into the King's bench by writ of error.

Our author makes the following remarks on the erecting of courts of requeſts or conſcience for the recovery of ſmall debts; and the diſuſe of the ancient county and hundred courts.

"The anxious deſire that has been ſhewn to obtain theſe ſeveral acts, proves clearly that the nation in general is truly ſenſible of the great inconvenience, ariſing from the diſuſe of the antient county and hundred-courts; wherein cauſes of this ſmall value were always formerly decided, with very little trouble and expence to the parties. But it is to be feared, that the general remedy which of late hath been principally applied to this inconvenience, (the erecting theſe new juriſdictions) may itſelf be attended in time with very ill conſequences: as the method of proceeding therein is entirely in derogation of the common law; as their large diſcretionary powers create a petty tyranny in a ſet of ſtanding commiſſioners; and as the diſuſe of the trial by jury may tend to eſtrange the minds of the people from that valuable prerogative of Engliſhmen, which has already been more than ſufficiently excluded in many inſtances. How much rather is it to be wiſhed, that the proceedings in the county and hundred-courts could again be revived, without burthening the freeholders with too frequent and tedious attendances, but at the ſame time removing the delays that have inſenſibly crept into their proceedings, and the power that either party have of transferring at pleaſure their ſuits to the courts at Weſtminſter! And we may with ſatisfaction obſerve, that this experiment has been actually tried, and has ſucceeded in the populous county of Middleſex; which might ſerve as an example for others."

We ſhall now give a ſhort extract from the introductory part of our author's very full and accurate account of the trial by jury; and conclude with his eulogium on that noble mode of trial.

"It's eſtabliſhment however and uſe, in this iſland, of what date ſoever it be, though for a time greatly impaired and ſhaken by the introduction of the Norman trial by battel, was always ſo highly eſteemed and valued by the people, that no conqueſt, no change of government, could ever prevail to aboliſh it. In *magna carta* it is more than once inſiſted on as the bulwark of our liberties; but eſpecially by chap. 29. that no freeman ſhall be hurt in either his perſon or property, "*niſi per legale judicium parium* "*ſuorum vel per legem terrae.*" A privilege which is couched in almoſt the ſame words with that of the Emperor Conrad, two hundred years before*: "*nemo benificium ſuum* "*perdat, niſi ſecundum conſuetudi-* "*nem anteceſſorum noſtrorum et per* "*judicium parium ſuorum.*" And it was ever eſteemed, in all countries, a privilege of the higheſt and moſt beneficial nature.

But I will not miſpend the reader's time in fruitleſs encomiums on this method of trial: but ſhall proceed to the diſſection and examination

* *LL. Longob. l. 3. t. 8. l. 4.*

tion of it in all it's parts, from whence indeed it's higheſt encomium will ariſe; ſince, the more it is ſearched into and underſtood, the more it is ſure to be valued. And this is a ſpecies of knowledge moſt abſolutely neceſſary for every gentleman in the kingdom: as well becauſe he may be frequently called upon to determine in this capacity the rights of others, his fellow-ſubjects; as becauſe his own property, his liberty, and his life, depend upon maintaining, in it's legal force, the conſtitutional trial by jury."

After fully performing his promiſe, and analyſing every part of this method of trial, our author goes on as follows:

"Upon theſe accounts the trial by jury ever has been, and I truſt ever will be, looked upon as the glory of the Engliſh law. And, if it has ſo great an advantage over others in regulating civil property, how much muſt that advantage be heightened, when it is applied to criminal caſes! But this we muſt refer to the enſuing book of theſe commentaries: only obſerving for the preſent, that it is the moſt tranſcendent privilege which any ſubject can enjoy, or wiſh for, that he cannot be affected either in his property, his liberty, or his perſon, but by the unanimous conſent of twelve of his neighbours and equals. A conſtitution, that I may venture to affirm has, under providence, ſecured the juſt liberties of this nation for a long ſucceſſion of ages. And therefore a celebrated French writer *, who concludes, that becauſe Rome, Sparta, and Carthage have loſt their liberties, therefore thoſe of England in time muſt periſh, ſhould have recollected that Rome, Sparta, and Carthage, were ſtrangers to the trial by jury.

Great as this eulogium may ſeem, it is no more than this admirable conſtitution, when traced to it's principles, will be found in ſober reaſon to deſerve. The impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, which ſecures both our perſons and our properties, is the great end of civil ſociety. But if that be entirely entruſted to the magiſtracy, a ſelect body of men, and thoſe generally ſelected by the prince or ſuch as enjoy the higheſt offices in the ſtate, their deciſions, in ſpight of their own natural integrity, will have frequently an involuntary biaſs towards thoſe of their own rank and dignity: it is not to be expected from human nature, that *the few* ſhould be always attentive to the intereſts and good of *the many*. On the other hand, if the power of judicature were placed at random in the hands of the multitude, their deciſions would be wild and capricious, and a new rule of action would be every day eſtabliſhed in our courts. It is wiſely therefore ordered, that the principles and axioms of law, which are general propoſitions, flowing from abſtracted reaſon, and not accommodated to times or to men, ſhould be depoſited in the breaſts of the judges, to be occaſionally applied to ſuch facts as come properly aſcertained before them. For here partiality can have little ſcope: the law is well known, and is the ſame for all ranks and degrees; it follows as a regular concluſion from the premiſes of fact pre-eſtabliſhed. But in ſettling and adjuſting a queſtion of fact, when intruſted to any ſingle magiſtrate, partiality and injuſtice have an ample field to range in; either by boldly

* Monteſq. Sp. L. xi. 6.

ly asserting that to be proved which is not so, or more artfully by suppressing some circumstances, stretching and warping others, and distinguishing away the remainder. Here therefore a competent number of sensible and upright jurymen, chosen by lot from among those of the middle rank, will be found the best investigators of truth, and the surest guardians of public justice. For the most powerful individual in the state will be cautious of committing any flagrant invasion of another's right, when he knows that the fact of his oppression must be examined and decided by twelve indifferent men, not appointed till the hour of trial; and that, when once the fact is ascertained, the law must of course redress it. This therefore preserves in the hands of the people that share which they ought to have in the administration of public justice, and prevents the encroachments of the more powerful and wealthy citizens. Every new tribunal, erected for the decision of facts, without the intervention of a jury, (whether composed of justices of the peace, commissioners of the revenue, judges of a court of conscience, or any other standing magistrates) is a step towards establishing aristocracy, the most oppressive of absolute governments. The feodal system, which, for the sake of military subordination, pursued an aristocratical plan in all it's arrangements of property, had been intolerable in times of peace, had it not been wisely counterpoised by that privilege, so universally diffused through every part of it, the trial by the feodal peers. And in every country on the continent, as the trial by the peers has been gradually disused, so the nobles have increased in power, till the state has been torn to pieces by rival factions, and oligarchy in effect has been established, though under the shadow of regal government; unless where the miserable commons have taken shelter under absolute monarchy, as the lighter evil of the two. And, particularly, it is a circumstance well worthy an Englishman's observation, that in Sweden the trial by jury, that bulwark of northern liberty, which continued in it's full vigour so lately as the middle of last century*, is now fallen into disuse †: and that there, though the regal power is in no country so closely limited, yet the liberties of the commons are extinguished, and the government is degenerated into a mere aristocracy ‡. It is therefore, upon the whole, a duty which every man owes to his country, his friends, his posterity, and himself, to maintain to the utmost of his power this valuable constitution in all it's rights; to restore it to it's antient dignity, if at all impaired by the different value of property, or otherwise deviated from it's first institution; to amend it, wherever it is defective; and, above all, to guard with the most jealous circumspection against the introduction of new and arbitrary methods of trial, which, under a variety of plausible pretences, may in time imperceptibly undermine this best preservative of English liberty."

We are sorry that our limits at present prevent our giving some other extracts from this work, every one of which would be highly pleasing, as well as useful, to such of our readers as have not yet had an opportunity of seeing the original.

THE

* Whitelocke of parl, 427, † Mod. Un. Hist. xxxiii. 22. ‡ *Ibid.* 17.

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